NIHON VOGUE
Translated by Gayle Roehm









### 1000 Japanese Knitting & Crochet Stitches

THE ULTIMATE BIBLE FOR NEEDLECRAFT ENTHUSIASTS

















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Knitting can be a mysterious activity. The same knitted shape can take on many forms, depending on the choice of color, pattern and materials.

This collection of 1000 knitting and crochet stitches shows the stitches as symbols, placed in a gridded chart. For knitted stitches, each box of the grid is a stitch.

Next to the chart is a photo of each stitch, so it's easy to see how the chart relates to the completed stitch.

Use the stitches in this book to create original knitted and crocheted garments, and when you want to try various arrangements of the fabrics.

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### **ABOUT THE CHARTS**

### Before using this book, please read this section

All charts and symbols are shown as viewed from the front side—that is, the chart is a visual representation of the knitted or crocheted fabric. The row numbers are given at the right edge of the chart, and the stitch numbers at the bottom. Odd-numbered rows (right sides) are worked reading from right to left across the row. Even-numbered rows (wrong sides) are worked reading from left to right, reversing the stitches so they will appear correct on the right side of the fabric. For crochet charts, the directions of the rows are indicated by arrows.

The numbers at the bottom of the chart tell you how many stitches are in one pattern repeat, and the numbers at the right edge tell you how many rows in each repeat.

Note that the stitches and rows are numbered only as far as the repeat. In addition, one pattern repeat is outlined with heavy lines, so it's easy to see how to repeat a stitch pattern.

The knitting charts don't include setup rows. When making an item, if you have started with ribbing, begin the new stitch pattern at row 1. If you're beginning from a cast-on, work the cast-on and a return row first, then begin the new stitch pattern at row 1.

### INTRODUCTION

For years, "1000 Stitch Patterns" has been a go-to reference for Japanese designers and knitters. The volume contains charted instructions for 700 knitting and 300 crochet stitch patterns, some of them quite unusual.

Originally published in 1992, the book is a compilation of stitch patterns from a variety of publications from Nihon Vogue, one of Japan's largest craft publishers. Knitting and crochet charts and symbols in the '80s and '90s were not quite as standardized as they are now, so you'll find some minor variations among the charts. Where there's a variation, you'll also find an explanation.

Read through this introduction before you start a project. It provides important information about interpreting the charts, finding pattern repeats, and understanding the symbols that represent stitches.

### **KNITTING CHART BASICS**

The stitch patterns in this book are presented as charts, using symbols to describe each stitch. It's as if the chart is a drawing of what your finished knitting will look like. Japanese charts don't have keys (though there may be supplementary explanation, like an unusual symbol); they also don't offer hints, like placing the numbers for wrong-side rows on the left. The charts are organized by type, such as cables or mosaic stitches.

The single most important thing to remember is that *the chart shows the right side of the work*. Each symbol shows what the stitch will look like on the right side, not necessarily what you have to execute to get there. Each chart has a close-up photo to give you a visual reference of what the pattern looks like when complete.

If you're knitting back and forth:

- On the right side (RS), read the chart from right to left, in the same sequence as you work the stitches.
   In general, odd-numbered rows are the RS, and even-numbered rows are WS. In this book, every row is charted.
- On the reverse ("wrong") side (WS), read the chart from left to right, reversing the execution of the stitches so they show up correctly on the right side. For example, to create a knit stitch on the right side, purl on the wrong side.
- Aside from knits, purls and yarnovers, relatively few stitches are worked on the reverse side. In this
  volume, when an increase or decrease is worked on both RS and WS, the definition gives you both
  versions. If only one definition is provided, the stitch is only worked on the RS.

If you're knitting in the round:

• Read every row from right to left. There's no need to reverse stitches.

### STITCH AND ROW REPEATS

Notice that the boxes in the bottommost row and the rightmost column of every chart contain numbers. Those boxes aren't stitches; they contain the stitch and row counts of the pattern repeat. Stitch 1 and row 1 are not necessarily in the lower-right corner, either; the pattern may begin a few stitches in or a few rows up. Look carefully before you begin.

It's also important to keep in mind that the chart as shown may include more than one pattern repeat. Look for notations to find the repeat. First, the number of stitches and rows is stated right next to each chart. Second, the stitches and rows are only numbered as far as the repeat. If you want to repeat a pattern across a set number of stitches, perhaps for a scarf, be sure to repeat only the numbered stitches and the numbered rows. Most charts include a heavier line around the repeat, but it can be difficult to see. In a few cases, you may need to adjust the increases or decreases at the sides of the first and last repeats to maintain your stitch count. If a double decrease is the first or last stitch in the repeat, for instance, you may need a single decrease for the first or last repeat to keep the number of increases equal to the number of decreases.

Row 1 is not counted as the cast-on row, unlike some other stitch dictionaries. In most cases, the pattern begins in row 1, so your cast-on row will lie below row 1, possibly with a purl-back row as well–knitter's choice. There may also be a couple of setup rows, where row 1 of the repeat begins a row or two higher in the chart.

If there are some stitches to the right of numbered stitch 1, you may want to include them as a mirror image to the left of the last pattern repeat for symmetry.

Find a good way to keep your place in the chart. You may want to highlight wrong side rows, or draw arrows to remind you which way each row is worked. You may also want to draw a line around the pattern repeat with a contrast colored marker. Tools such as highlighter tape can be a lifesaver when following a complex chart.

A few charts include more than one stitch pattern with row repeats that don't match. For instance, in chart #201, stitch pattern A (marked in the bracket at the top) has a 6-row repeat, while pattern B has a 10-row repeat. You'll have to keep track of each repeat separately, because the 6-row repeat doesn't evenly divide into the 10-row repeat.

Be sure to check for insets at the top and footnotes at the bottom of your chosen chart. Top insets normally show how a bobble or leaf is worked. Footnotes tell you whether a blank box is a knit, purl, or no-stitch (see charts #76 to #78, for instance). A footnote may also define a particular symbol.

### **KNITTING SYMBOL BASICS**

The technical section that follows (pp. 8 to 29) illustrates and defines the basic symbols used to represent stitches. You'll find that, once familiar with the basics, you can interpret more complex symbols by looking at their component parts. The symbols used in Japanese stitch charts are standardized. If you've used Japanese charts before, you're probably accustomed to many of these symbols.

The explanations in the technical section were expanded in this translation to provide additional information about certain types of stitches. They describe the principles behind how the symbols are drawn, so you can begin to figure out a new or complex symbol by examining its component parts. Cables, slip and brioche stitches in particular come in so many variations over differing numbers of rows and stitches that a table defining each one would be large and hard to use. Once you know the principles on which the stitches are constructed, you can interpret a stitch that you may not have seen before.

There's also a new table of additional symbols (pp. 323 to 327). An unusual symbol that appears more than once in the book is probably in this table, with some exceptions for cables, slip and brioche stitches.

If an unusual symbol appears in only one chart, on the other hand, you'll normally find a footnote to explain it.

You may have to look in a couple of places to find the definition of a given symbol. Unfortunately, the original book didn't illustrate everything, because it was assumed that a Japanese knitter knew the standardized symbols and most of their combinations. We hope that the explanations here will help to interpret or "parse" the symbols—both for this book and for Japanese charts that you may find in other sources.

### For an unfamiliar symbol:

- 1. Check whether it's illustrated in the technical section (pp. 8 to 29), or whether the further explanations tell you how to figure out its meaning.
- 2. Check the table of additional symbols (pp. 323 to 327).
- 3. Check the footnotes of the chart itself.
- 4. At the back of the technical section (pp. 30 to 32), there are additional notes about some of the more unusual symbols and techniques.

The technical section includes only one way to work a particular symbol, but experienced knitters often know more than one way to accomplish something. The symbol , for instance, can be worked either as "slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over" (the definition used by most Japanese books) or as "slip 1, slip 1, knit 2 together through back loop." The result is the same: a left-leaning single decrease. As long as you get the same result, feel free to use an alternate method when you are more comfortable.

### **CROCHET CHART BASICS**

Just like knitting, crochet stitch patterns are comprised of combinations of basic stitches. The stitch pattern charts are not shown in a grid, but drawn to more closely resemble the finished work; a fan-style pattern, for instance, will be drawn along a curve.

- On the right side (RS), read the chart from right to left, in the same sequence that you work the stitches.
   Next to the first few row numbers in each chart, you'll see tiny arrows indicating the direction of work.
   This gives crocheters an advantage, because knit charts don't include the arrows.
- On the reverse (or "wrong") side (WS), read the chart from left to right. Work each symbol as show; unlike knitting, there's no need to reverse operations. Because crochet stitches look much alike on both sides, you may want to mark your RS as you work. This is particularly important in a stitch pattern like those in charts #857 to #866, where a finished row consists of two "passes," one in each color.

Pay close attention to all the markings on the charts. Watch for row numbers, arrows showing the direction of rows, standing or turning chains as transitions between rows, and other hints that will help you to work the pattern.

### **CROCHET SYMBOL BASICS**

The crochet world has largely adopted the Japanese crochet symbols. Most of the symbols used here will probably be familiar to crocheters. Throughout this book, American terminology is used; Japanese crocheters use American terms when they translate to English.

The crochet technical section (pages 232 to 242) describes the symbols for the basic stitches. An experienced crocheter probably already knows most of these symbols.

Watch for some unusual patterns, such as the "wrapped" stitches in charts #827 to #834. Non-standard stitches and symbols are explained with their charts.

### **KNITTING SYMBOLS AND METHODS**

Most knitting symbols are standardized according to guidelines of the Japan Industrial Standards Committee; these are usually referred to as the JIS symbols. This book also uses some symbols that are not included in the JIS. Notice that some basic symbols may be combined to explain specific operations. For instance, the addition of a "purl dash" below the symbol for "knit through back loop" indicates "purl through back loop."

All of these illustrations show how to work a stitch on the right side of the work. In a few cases, the WS operation is described but not illustrated.

### Abbreviations used in this section:

RN = Right needle

LN = Left needle

CN = cable needle

RS = Right side of work

WS = Wrong side of work

St = Stitch

K = Knit

P = Purl

Inc = Increase

Dec = Decrease

YO = Yarn over

Ktbl = Knit through the back loop

Ptbl = Purl through the back loop

SI = Slip

Wyib = With yarn in back of work

Wyif = With yarn in front

K2tog = Knit 2 together

K3tog = Knit 3 together

K2togtbl = Knit 2 together through the back loops

P2tog = Purl 2 together

P2togtbl = Purl 2 together through the back loops

Psso = pass slipped stitch over

SKP = Slip 1 knitwise, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over

SK2P = Slip 1 knitwise, k2tog, pass slipped stitch over

SSK = [Slip 1 knitwise] twice, return 2 st to LN, k2togtbl

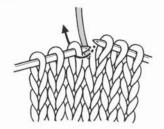
SSP = [Slip 1 knitwise] twice, slip 2 stitches back to LN, then p2togtbl

CDD = Slip 2 sts together knitwise, k1, pass the 2 slipped sts over

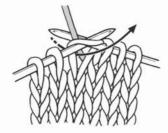
M1 = Make one: with tip of RN, pick up the strand of yarn before the next stitch on LN and ktbl

### **Basic Stitches**

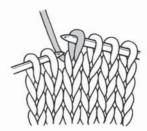
KNIT (K) ON RS, PURL (P) ON WS



• With yarn in back, insert RN into next st on LN from front to back.

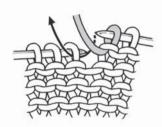


**2** Wrap yarn over RN, and bring it through loop as shown by the arrow.

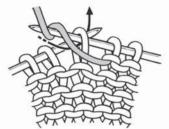


② Drop st off LN. Knit st complete. On WS, work this symbol as purl.

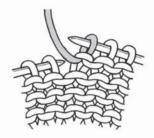
### PURL (P) ON RS, KNIT (K) ON WS



• With yarn in front, insert RN into next st on LN from back to front.

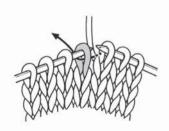


2 Wrap yarn over RN as shown and bring it through.

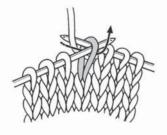


3 Drop st off LN. Purl st complete. On WS, work this symbol as knit.

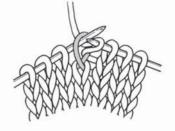
### **1** TWISTED KNIT ST (KTBL, OR KNIT THROUGH BACK LOOP)



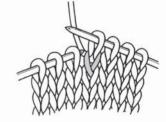
• Insert RN into back loop of next st on LN as shown.



2 Wrap yarn over RN.

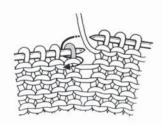


**3** Bring yarn through loop as shown.



◆ Twisted knit st complete. On WS, purl through the back loop. Note: this symbol is also used for the m1 increase.

### TWISTED PURL ST (PTBL, OR PURL THROUGH BACK LOOP)



• Insert RN into back loop of next st on LN as shown, in the direction of the arrow.

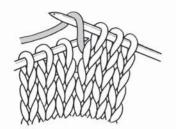


**2** Wrap yarn over RN, and bring through loop as shown.

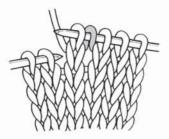


3 Twisted purl st complete. On WS, knit through the back loop.

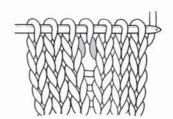
### O YARNOVER (YO)



• From front, wrap yarn over RN as shown.



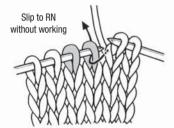
2 K the next st.



② Continue in pattern on next row, working over the yo. On WS, work yo in the same way (front to back).

### **Decreases**

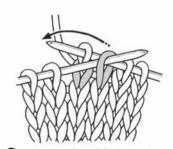
### SLIP 1, K1, PASS SLIPPED ST OVER (SKP)



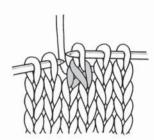
• Insert RN into next st on LN as if to knit, slip it to RN.



2 Knit next st on LN.

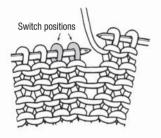


**3** With tip of LN, lift slipped st over the k st as shown.

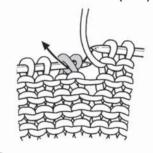


4 Skp complete. On WS, ssp.

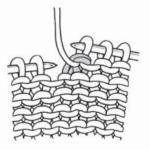
### SLIP 2, CHANGE POSITION, PURL 2 TOGETHER (SSP)



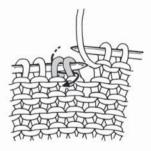
1 Change the positions of the next st on LN so that st 1 crosses to the left over st 2.



2 Insert RN into both stitches together, from right to left, as shown.

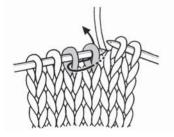


**3** Wrap yarn over RN and bring it through both sts (p2tog).

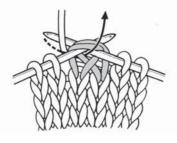


Alternate method (p2 togtbl): Insert RN through the back legs of the next 2 sts together, as shown, and p2togtbl (purl 2 together through back loop). On WS, skp.

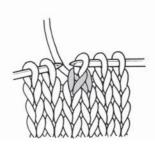
### KNIT 2 TOGETHER (K2TOG)



• Insert RN into next 2 sts on LN together as shown.

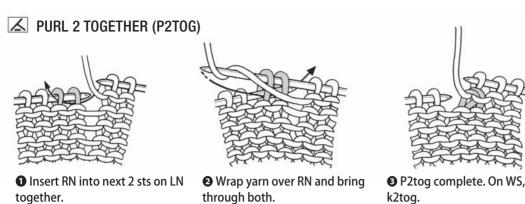


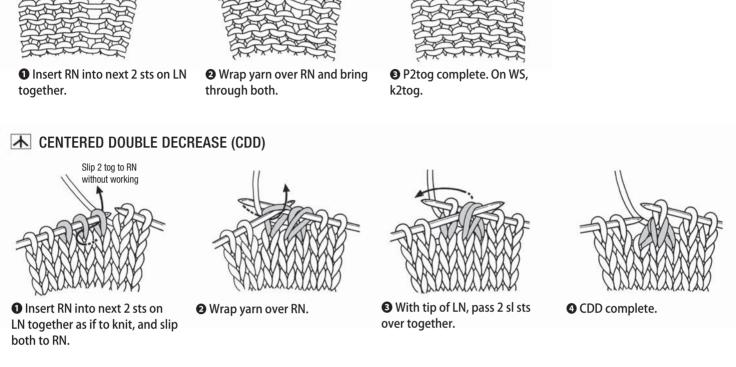
**2** Wrap yarn over RN and k both together.

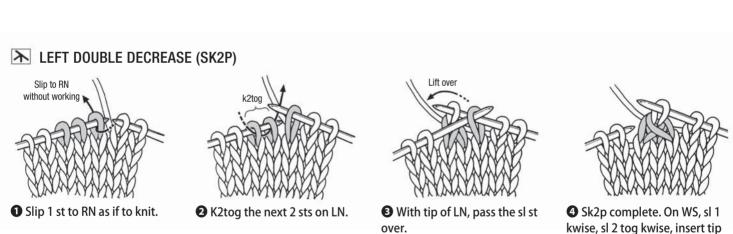


**3** K2tog complete. On WS, p2tog.

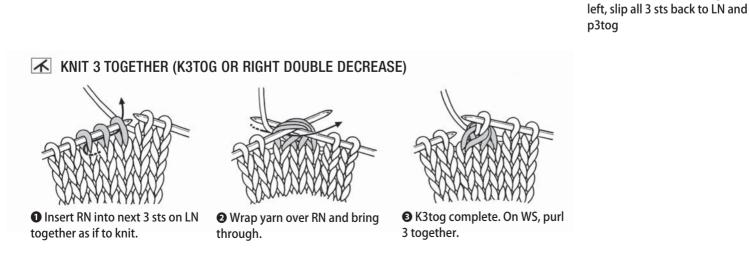
of LN into all 3 sts from right to





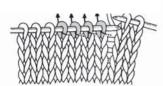


over.

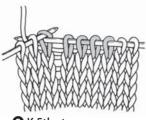


### **▶** LEFT QUADRUPLE DECREASE (LQD)

To work on WS: do not work the next 5 sts, but pass sts 2, 3, 4 and 5 over st 1, then purl st 1.



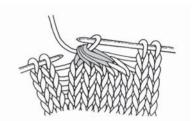
• With tip of RN, slip the next 4 sts on LN knitwise, one at a time, to RN.



**2** K 5th st.



3 One at a time, pass the sl sts over the k st.



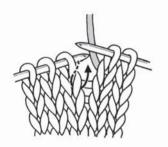
4 LQD complete.

Note: symbol may be elongated as shown below.

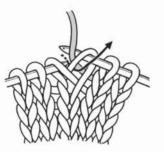


### **Increases**

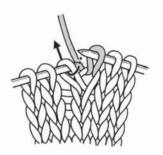
### RIGHT LIFTED INCREASE IN KNIT



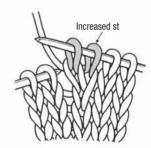
• With tip of RN, pick up knitwise the right leg of the st in the row below next st on LN knitwise as shown.



2 K lifted st.

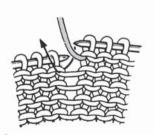


3 K next st on LN.

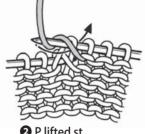


4 Right lifted inc complete.

### ✓ RIGHT LIFTED INCREASE IN PURL



1 With tip of RN, pick up the purl bump of the st in the row below next st on LN from top to bottom as shown.



2 P lifted st.

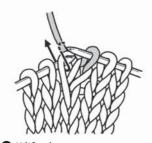


3 P next st on LN.

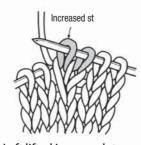
### **N** LEFT LIFTED INCREASE



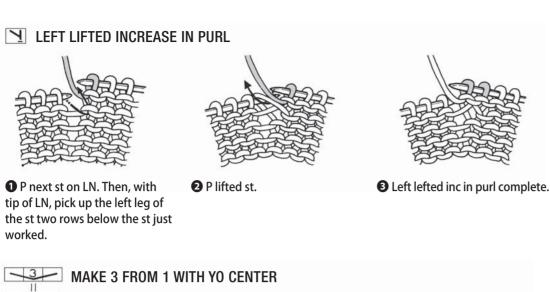
 K next st on LN. Then, with tip of RN, pick up the left leg of the st two rows below the st just worked. Place it on LN.

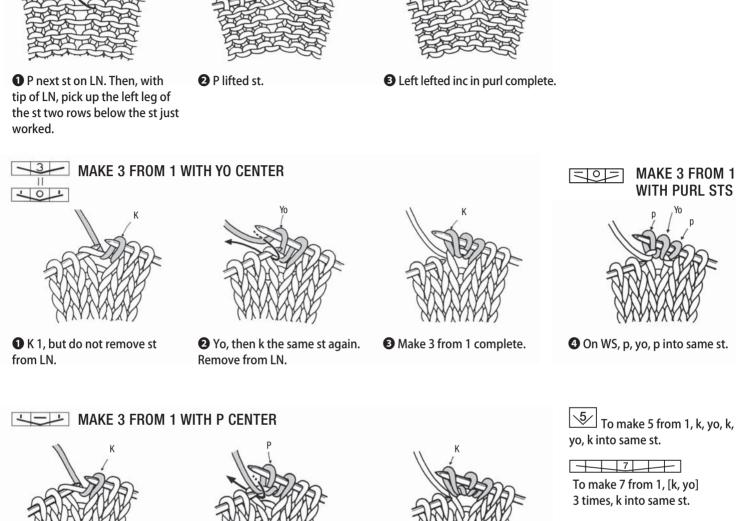


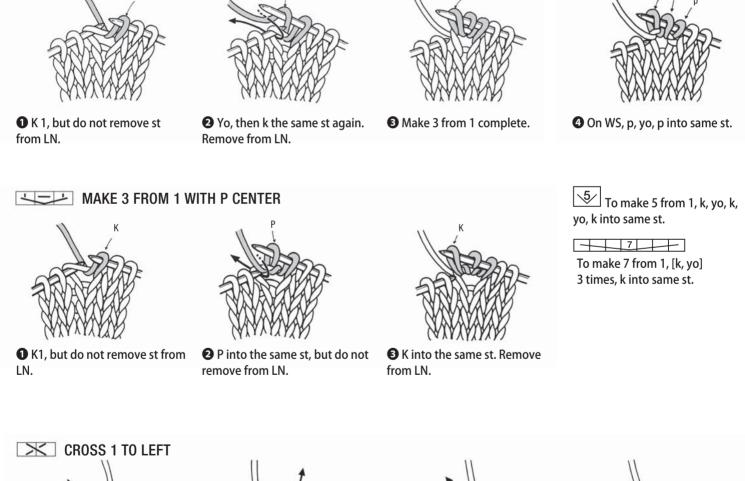
2 K lifted st.

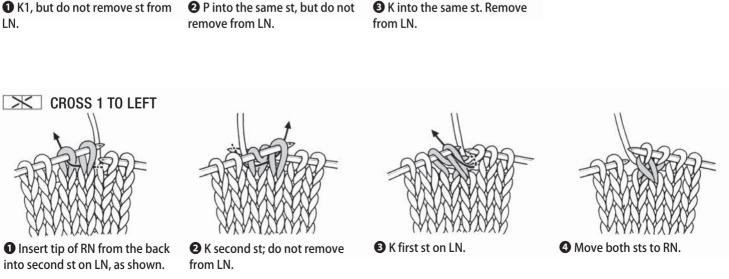


3 Left lifted inc complete. On WS, work left lifted increase in purl.



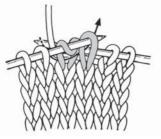




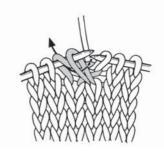


## CROSS 1 TO LEFT: ALTERNATE METHOD

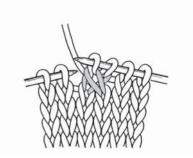
• Insert tip of RN into second st on LN from behind, as shown.



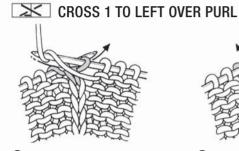
2 K second st; do not remove from LN.



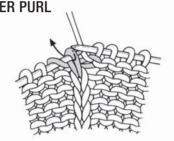
3 K2tog tbl with both sts on LN.



4 Completed st.



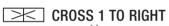
1 Insert tip of RN from the back into second st on LN, as shown, bringing leg of st from behind; wrap yarn over RN and p second st.

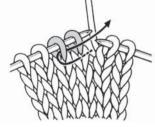


2 K first st on LN.



3 Move both sts to RN. On WS, exchange the positions of the next 2 sts, crossing st 1 over st 2; p st 2, then k st 1 (chart 10 only)

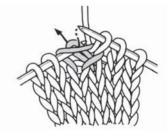




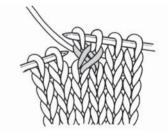
• Insert tip of RN knitwise from the front into second st on LN.



2 Wrap yarn over RN and k second st; do not remove from LN.

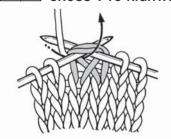


3 Insert tip of RN knitwise into first st on LN and k.

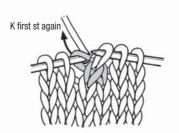


4 Move both sts to RN.

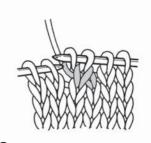
### CROSS 1 TO RIGHT: ALTERNATE METHOD



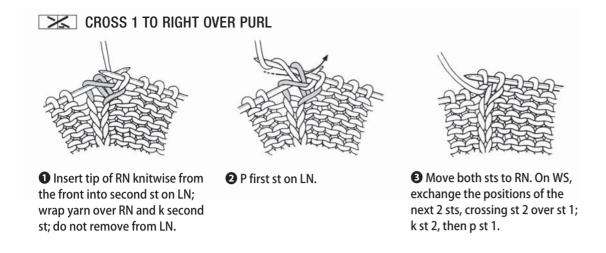
1 K2tog; do not remove from LN.



2 K first st again, as shown.



3 Completed st.



### MORE ABOUT CROSSED STITCH SYMBOLS

Crossed stitches involve two stitches: one over another, to the right or to the left. The symbol covers two boxes. The way the symbol is drawn gives you the key:

- The stitch drawn with an unbroken line lies in front when the stitch is complete.
- The stitch drawn with a broken line lies in back. If there's a purl dash next to this line, the stitch in back is a purl.
- For example, this is the symbol for a one-over-one cross to the right:
- When the unbroken line is straight, it's a knit stitch.
- The stitch in front may also be a twisted knit stitch, such as this one: The stitch in back is a plain knit.
- The stitch in back may also be a purl stitch, in which case you'll see the "purl dash" next to it:
- Sometimes two twisted stitches cross:

The stitches in front may be plain knits, purls, or twisted knit stitches. The stitches in back may also be knits, purls, or twisted stitches. Twisted-stitch crosses from this book are shown in the Additional Symbols table on pp. 323-327.

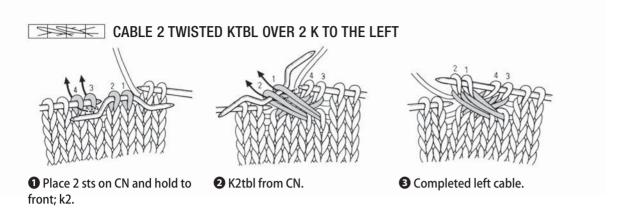
There are several ways to work crossed stitches. These illustrations showed you two methods:

- Work the second stitch, then work the first
- Work the second stitch, then work two together

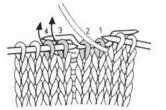
Crossed stitches can also be worked in at least two more ways:

- Use a cable needle
- Exchange the positions of the two stitches ("cabling without a cable needle") before working them.

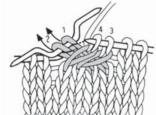
### **Cable Stitches**



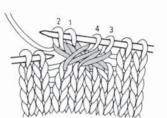




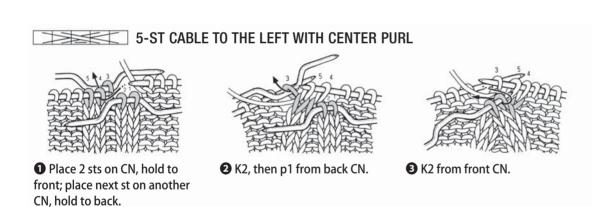
1 Place 2 sts on CN and hold to back; k2.

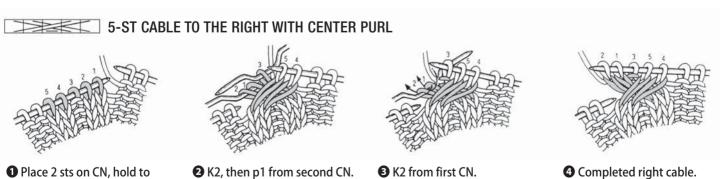


2 K2tbl from CN.



3 Completed right cable.





1 Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, place next st on another CN, hold to back.

2 K2, then p1 from second CN.

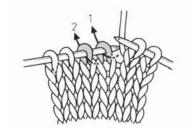
3 K2 from first CN.

### **MORE ABOUT CABLE STITCH SYMBOLS**

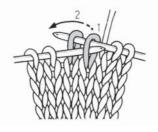
Although these illustrations showed only four cable stitches, the Additional Symbols table (pp. 323-327) includes many more. Like crossed stitches, cable stitch symbols are drawn to look like the stitches they represent. To decode a cable symbol:

• Count how many stitches are involved in total. This may be an even or odd number. Examples:	
6-stitch cable, crossing to the right 3-stitch cable, with 2 stitches crossing to the left over 1 stitch	
• Check how many stitches cross other stitches, and which way they lean. Cables aren't always 2-over-2 or other even numbers. The book includes some that are 3-over-1, 3-over-5 and other variations.  This seven-stitch cable has 3 stitches crossing to the left over 4 stitches.	
• As with crossed stitches, those drawn with an unbroken line lie in front when the stitch is complete, and the with broken lines lie in back. You can also see, from where each line begins and ends, where a given stitch will end up: it may start in position 3 and end in position 1, for instance. There may also be a purl at the cere of the cable. Here's an example of a 5-stitch cable with a purl at the center:	
This one requires 2 cable needles: place 2 on a CN, hold to back; place 1 on another CN, hold to back; knit 2 purl 1 from second CN, then knit 2 from first CN.	2;
• Cables may be worked with knits, purls, and twisted stitches. On some of the smaller charts, it may be hard to see the purl dashes for the stitches lying behind. Check the next row to see whether the stitch is a knit, purl or ktbl.	I
Two twisted knit stitches crossed over Two twisted knit stitches crossed over one purl stitch (note the "purl dash" on the third stitch	:h)

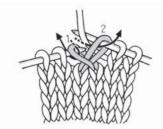
### PASS 1 ST OVER TO RIGHT



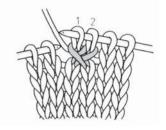
• Slip 2 sts to RN knitwise.



2 Use tip of LN to lift the first over the second (without dropping it).

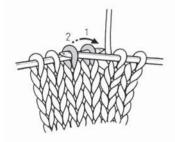


3 Replace both sts on LN, then k both sts in their new positions.

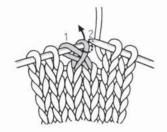


4 Completed pass 1 to left.

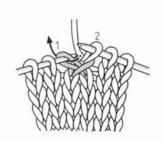




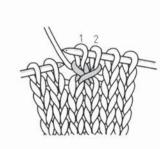
• With tip of LN, lift 2nd st over first st on LN (without dropping it).



2 Replace st on LN.

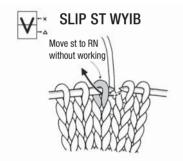


**3** K both sts in their new positions.

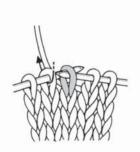


4 Completed pass 1 to right.

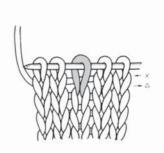
### **Slip Stitches**



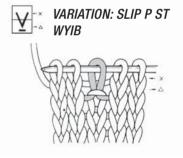
• With yarn in back, insert tip of RN into next st as if to purl.



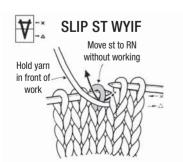
2 Slip st to RN without working it.



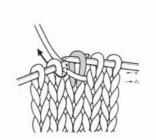
3 K subsequent sts.



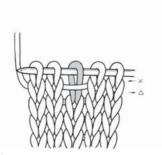
**4** When the st to be slipped is a p, slip in the same way.



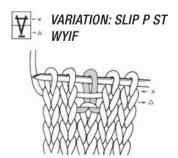
• With yarn in front, insert tip of RN into next st as if to purl.



2 Slip st to RN without working it. K next st.



3 Slipped st has a "bar" on front of work.



**4** When the st to be slipped is a p, slip the same way.

### MORE ABOUT SLIP STITCH SYMBOLS

This book introduces a range of slip stitches. The basics are illustrated in this section. Please read through this additional explanation. It will help you understand how to interpret variations on the basic slip stitches when you encounter them.

• A slip st is worked over at least two rows. On the first row, you work the stitch and on the second, you slip it. The first illustration on p. 18 shows the stitch slipped with yarn in back (wyib), so that the unworked strand of yarn doesn't show on the front of the work. The second illustration shows the stitch slipped with yarn in front (wyif), so the unworked strand does show.



Basic slip stitch over 2 rows with yarn in back



Basic slip stitch over 2 rows with yarn in front

• The symbol for the slip st is an elongated "V". Think of it this way: the bottom tip of the V is worked in pattern (k, p or yo); this stitch is where the maneuver starts, but it's not slipped yet. The top of the "legs" of the V is the completion of the slip—it's the last row where you slip. So when a stitch is slipped over three, four or more rows: work the st at the bottom tip of the V, and slip it over the appropriate number of rows. Examples:



Knit st slipped over 3 rows (chart 85)



Purl st slipped over 5 rows (chart 86)

- Keep yarn in back of RS, unless it's charted as wyif. For slip sts wyib when working back and forth, be
  careful to keep the unworked yarn at the back of the work—meaning you'll slip wyif when WS is facing
  you.
- Slip sts may be crossed: see the method on p. 25. If crossing a slip st over more than two rows, it's easiest to slip the st in its original position until you reach the row above completion (that is, above the end of the legs of the V), then move the st to its new position. Examples:

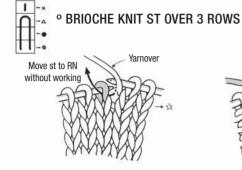


SI the 3rd st over 3 rows. On row 4, use a CN to move it to the new position and work in contrast color. (Chart 79)

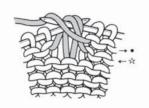


SI the 2 sts for 5 rows. On row 6, change their positions to cross and work them in contrast color. (Chart 83)

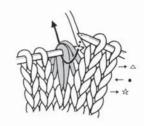
### **Brioche Stitches**



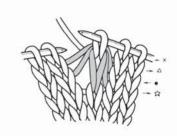
**1** Lay the yarn over RN as shown, front to back, and slip the first st purlwise.



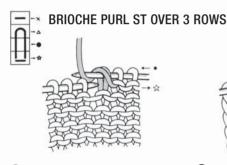
② On the next row, lay the yarn over RN as shown, front to back, and slip the sl st from the previous row and the strand of yarn over it purlwise to RN.



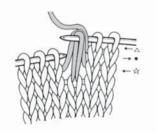
**3** On final row, k under all strands.



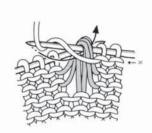
4 3-row brioche st complete.



• Slip 1st st purlwise to RN, then lay the yarn over RN as shown, front to back.



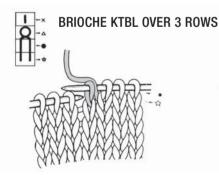
② On the next row, lay the yarn over RN as shown, front to back, and slip the sl st from previous row and the strand of yarn over it purlwise to RN.



**3** On final row, p under all strands together.



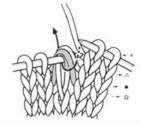
**4** 3-row brioche p st complete.



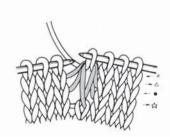
• Lay the yarn over RN as shown, front to back, then insert RN into back loop of the st to twist, and slip it to RN.



② On the next row, lay the yarn over RN as shown, front to back, and slip the sl st from the previous row and the strand of yarn over it purlwise to RN.



**3** On final row, k under all strands.

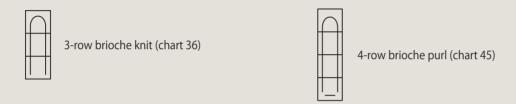


**4** 3-row brioche ktbl complete.

### MORE ABOUT BRIOCHE STITCH SYMBOLS

Brioche stitches are somewhat similar to slip stitches, because they lift a stitch from one row to the next, but they're worked a bit differently. Instead of slipping a st wyif or wyib, you lay the working yarn over the st to be slipped. Brioche symbols look like an arch, as illustrated on p. 20. Only a couple are illustrated below, but many more appear in the charts in this book.

- A brioche st is worked over at least 2 rows. The st in the first row (at the bottom end of the legs of the arch) is worked normally. In the next row, lay the working yarn over the RN and sl the st, so that 2 loops are on the RN (see illustrations). For a two-row brioche st, complete it on the third row by working under both the paired yo and sl st.
- The rounded top of the arch is the last row slipped; the brioche st is completed when you knit into it in the next row. So if your brioche st extends over three, four or more rows, continue to sl the sts, laying the working yarn over the st each time, until you reach the row above the top of the arch. Examples:

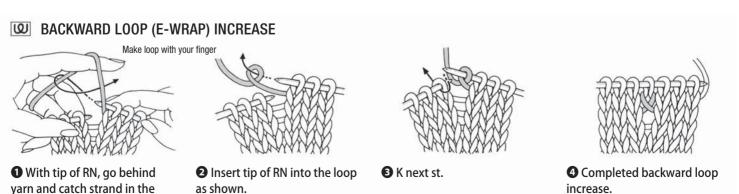


To compare the techniques and results of slip sts and brioche sts, try working charts 82, 86 or 90, which use both slip and brioche methods.

- How to read, so you can parse them out if unfamiliar:
- In the row at the bottom end of the "legs," sI the st knitwise, at the same time laying the working yarn over the top of the st
- On the next row, sI the st again, again laying the working yarn over the st
- SI for as many rows as indicated: 2 or 3 rows are the most common in this book, but some are longer.
- When you reach the row above the "arch," work under all the strands to finish the lift.

### **Variety Stitches**

direction of the arrow.



### DOUBLE-WRAPPED KNIT ST



On knit side, insert RN into next st, wrap yarn twice around RN, and bring through the st.

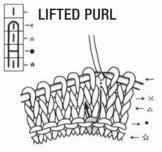


2 On purl side, insert RN as if to purl, wrap yarn twice around RN, and bring both loops through the st.

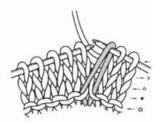
### **VARIATION: TRIPLE-**WRAPPED KNIT ST



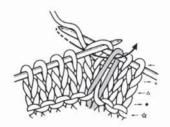
3 Insert RN into next st, wrap yarn three times around RN, and bring through the st.



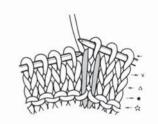
• Work sts as charted until 2 rows above the p st. With tip of RN, pick up the "bump" of the p st from beneath, in the direction of the arrow.



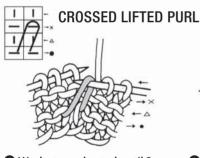
2 Picked-up st on RN.



3 K the next st on LN, bringing yarn through both that st and the picked-up purl st.



4 Completed lifted purl.



above the p st. With tip of RN, pick up the downward-facing part of the purl bump (between the next 2 sts).

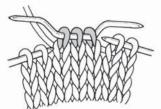


1 Work sts as charted until 2 rows 2 K the next st on LN and bring the st through both the st and the picked-up st.



3 Completed lifted and crossed purl.

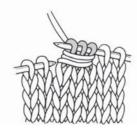
### WRAPPED KNOT ST



• K 3, then place 3 sts on CN.

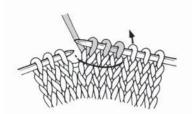


2 Wrap the working yarn around these 3 sts counterclockwise (from back to front). Drop yarn in back.

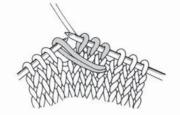


3 Move the 3 sts to RN without working them. Note that both the number of sts wrapped, and the number of wraps, may vary. Count the number of sts involved, and wrap as many times as the tiny numeral at left.

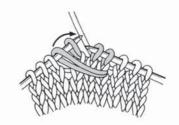
### ONE ST PULLED OUT TO LEFT



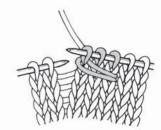
Insert tip of LN into space Wrap ya between the 3rd and 4th sts on RN out a loop. as shown, front to back.



**2** Wrap yarn over LN and pull out a loop.

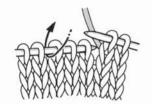


3 Slip 1st st on RN to LN purlwise. With tip of RN, pass the pulled-out loop over the st.



4 Move st back to RN.

### ONE ST PULLED OUT TO RIGHT

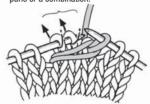


• Insert tip of RN into space between the 3rd and 4th sts on LN as shown, front to back.



② Wrap yarn over RN and pull out a loop, then insert tip of RN into next st on LN.

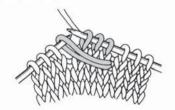
K the next 2 sts. Note that the sts involved may be knits, purls or a combination.



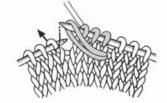
**3** Knit loop and st together, then k2 to complete.

### 1 I P

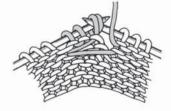
### PULLED-OUT ST WITH RIGHT-LEANING DEC ON NEXT ROW



• On the first row, insert tip of LN into space between the 3rd and 4th sts on RN as shown, front to back; wrap yarn over LN and pull out a loop.



2 K the next st.



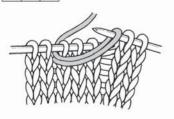
3 On the next row, p2tog the pulled-out loop with the st next to it.



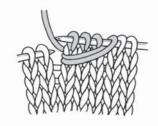
4 Completed st shown on RS.

### Y

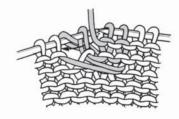
### PULLED-OUT ST WITH LEFT-LEANING DEC ON NEXT ROW



• On the first row, insert tip of RN into space between the 3rd and 4th sts on LN as shown, front to back; wrap yarn over RN and pull out a loop.



2 K the next 3 sts.

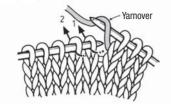


3 On the next row, insert tip of RN into the next st and the pulled-out loop, as shown by the arrow, and p2tog.

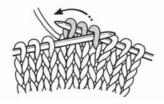


◆ Completed st shown on RS. Note that the sts involved may be knits, purls or a combination, and a different number of sts may be called for (as in chart #146).

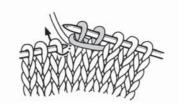
### YO PASSED OVER TO LEFT



1 Yo, then sl the next 2 sts on LN to RN knitwise, one at a time.



② With tip of LN, lift the yo over those 2 sts.



3 K the next st and continue.

### YO PASSED OVER TO RIGHT (WORKED ON WS)



1 Yo, then sl the next 2 sts on LN to RN purlwise, one at a time.



② With tip of LN, lift the yo over those 2 sts.



3 P the next st and continue.

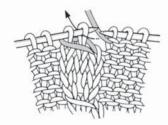


4 Completed st shown on RS.

### PASSED-OVER KNOT ST TO THE LEFT



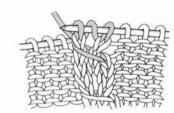
• SI 3 sts purlwise from LN to RN. Insert tip of LN into the third st on RN, lift it over the first 2 sts and let it drop.



2 K next st.

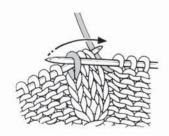


3 Yo.

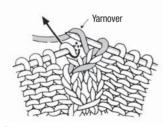


4 K next st.

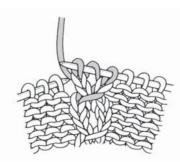
### PASSED-OVER KNOT ST TO THE RIGHT



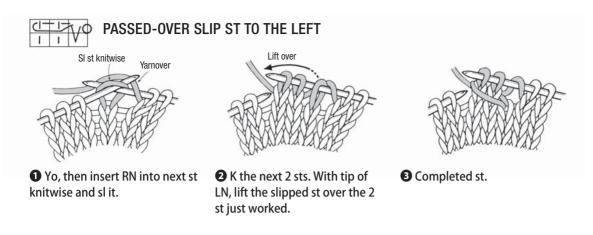
• Insert tip of RN into third st on LN; lift it up and over the first 2 sts and let it drop.

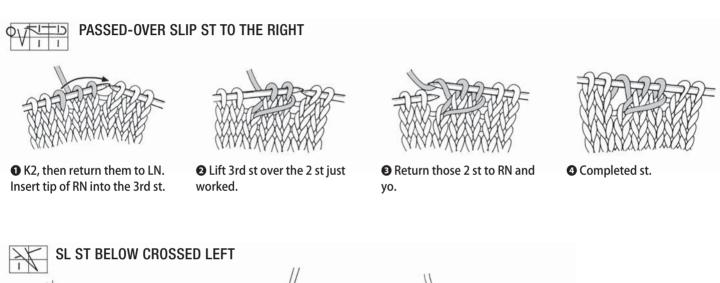


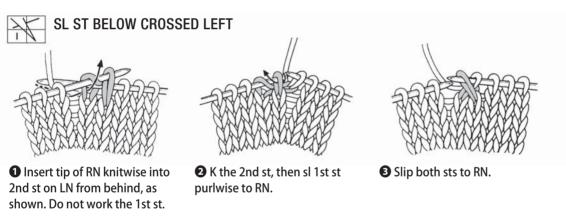
**2** K, yo.

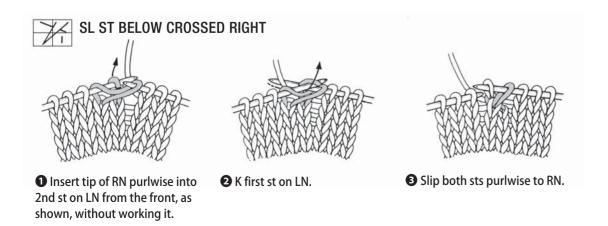


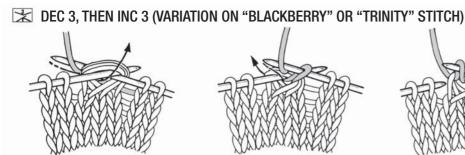
**③** K.



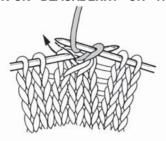




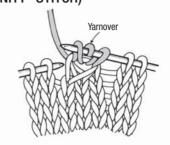




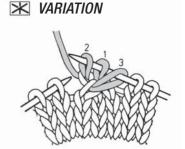
1 K3 tog. Do not remove from



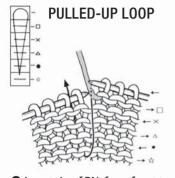
2 Yo, then K3 tog again with the same sts.



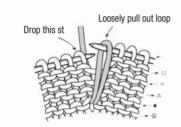
3 Completed st.



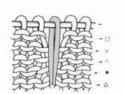
4 K3tog (the st marked 3). Without removing from LN, pick up the other 2 sts just worked and k them (sts marked 1 and 2).



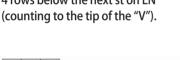
1 Insert tip of RN, from front to back, into the center of the st 4 rows below the next st on LN (counting to the tip of the "V").



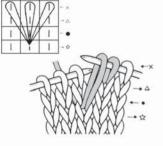
2 Wrap yarn over RN, and loosely pull out a loop to the front. Drop the next st from LN.



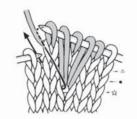
3 Completed st.



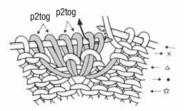




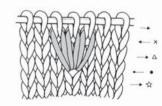
 K 1, then insert tip of RN, from front to back, into the center of the st 3 rows below the next st on LN (counting to the tip of the "V"). Loosely pull out a loop.



2 K next st, then pull out another loop from the same place] twice = 6 loops.

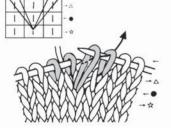


3 On next row, p2tog 3 times, joining each loop with the st next to it on the left.

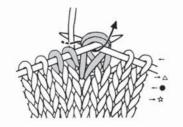


4 Completed st.

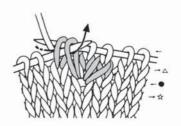
### **DOUBLE PULLED-UP LOOPS**



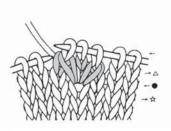
1 SI 1 to RN. Insert tip of RN, from front to back, into the center of the st 2 rows below the next st on LN. Loosely pull out a loop



2 K2tog the loop with the sl st.



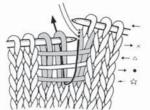
3 K1. Pull out another loop from the same place.



4 SSK this loop with the st to its left.

 K all sts on row 1. On row 2 (WS), sl 3 purlwise with yarn in back (at RS of work).

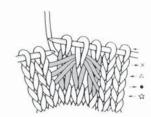
### PULLED-UP SLIP STITCHES (ALSO CALLED BUTTERFLY STITCH)



2 On row 3 (RS), sl the same 3 sts wyif. On row 4 (WS), sl the same 3 sts wyib. On row 5 (RS), k 1st st, then bring tip of RN under all 3 "bars" and k 2nd st.

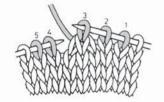


**3** K 3rd st.

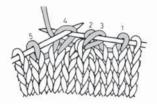


4 Completed butterfly st Note: in chart #8, there is only one row of sl wyif

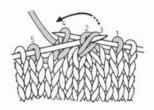
### STACKED CENTERED DOUBLE DECS (CDD) (USED ONLY IN CHART 337)



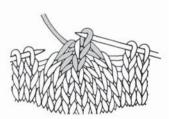
• Work one CDD: sl 2 tog knitwise, k1, p2sso. Completed st on RN is st 3.



2 Return sts 2 and 3 to RN. SI those 2 tog knitwise, k st 4.

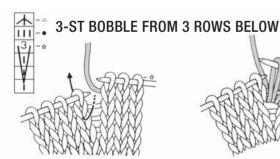


3 Pass sts 3 and 2 over st 4.

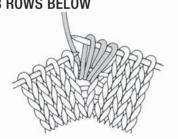


4 Return sts 4 and 1 to LN, sl those 2 tog knitwise, k st 5, then pass sts 4 and 1 over it.

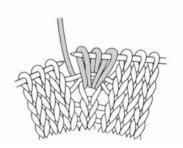
### **Bobbles**



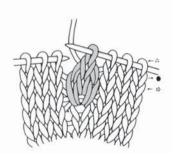
• Work in stockinette to the row with the numeral "3." Insert tip of RN, from front to back, into the center of the st 3 rows below the next st on LN. (Note that the "V" is not a slip st in this case.)



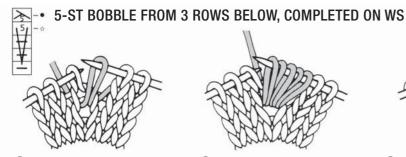
2 Loosely pull out a loop of yarn, yo, loosely pull out another loop from the same place.



3 Let next st on LN drop off.



4 On next row (WS), p these 3 sts. On following row (RS), work these 3 sts as CDD. Note: there are several variations of this bobble: it may be worked over more rows, the background sts may be purls (as in chart #74), and the final decrease may be k3tog.



• Work in stockinette to the row with the numeral "5." Insert tip of RN, from front to back, into the center of the st 3 rows below the next st on LN. (Note that the "V" is not a slip st in this case.)



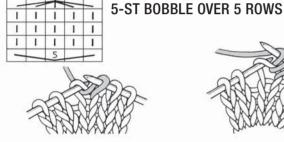
2 Loosely pull out a loop of yarn, yo, loosely pull out another loop from the same place, yo, loosely pull out a third loop.



3 Let next st on LN drop off.



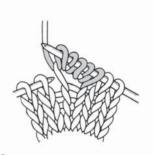
4 On next row (WS), insert a crochet hook through all 5 sts and draw through a st, then place it on RN." Note: there are several variations of this bobble: it may be worked over more rows, the background sts may be purls, and the final decrease may be right-leaning, left-leaning or centered.



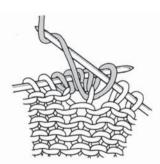
 Make 5 sts from 1 as follows: k next st but do not remove from LN.



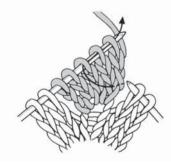
2 Yo, k same st again, do not remove from LN.



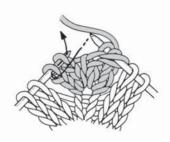
3 Yo, k same st again, move st to RN. 5 sts made.



4 Turn work and p5.



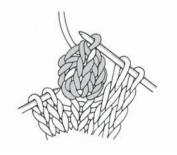
**5** Turn work and k5, turn work and p5. Then insert tip of RN knitwise into sts 1, 2 and 3 together (arrow). SI these 3 to RN.



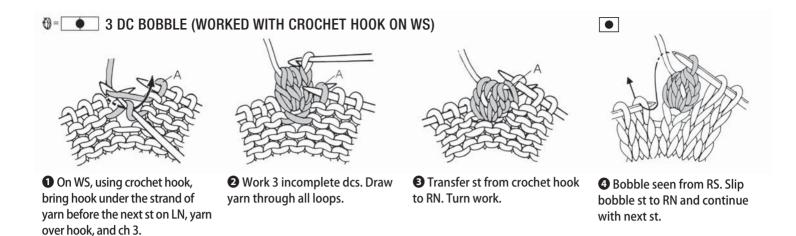
**6** K2tog sts 4 and 5.



Pass the 3 sl sts over.



**3** Completed bobble. Note: similar bobbles may be worked with 3, 5 or 7 sts, and with more or fewer short rows.



This bobble is explained on p. 327 of the Additional Symbols table. Here, you see how it is worked onto the WS of a knitted fabric.

### MORE ABOUT BOBBLES

A "bobble" is a knot of yarn, worked into one stitch, that appears on the surface of the knitted fabric. It's usually formed by increasing into a stitch, working one or two short rows over the new stitches, then decreasing them away. (An increase that extends over several rows usually makes a "leaf.")

In this book, bobbles are coded with a heavy black dot. Some are footnoted next to the chart; those that appear more frequently are defined in the Additional Symbols table (pp. 323-327). Both knit and crocheted bobbles are included. Like knit bobbles, crocheted bobbles are worked into a single stitch, but with a crochet hook.

Because each bobble fits in a single stitch, feel free to substitute bobbles to suit your preferences.

### STITCH PATTERN NOTES

### Pattern 33

RS: k3tog WS: p3tog
RS: s12kp WS: sssp

RS: left lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 12)

WS: right lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 13)

RS: right lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 12)

WS: left lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 13)

**Patterns 79–106** These use slip and brioche stitches of varying heights. Both knits and purls are slipped; some are crossed; and several combine sl sts with brioche. See p. 19 and 21 to understand how to interpret the slip and brioche symbols. Color changes are indicated by letters along the right edges of the charts.

### Pattern 159

= wrap yarn twice (see p. 22)



= on second row: lift the 2 double-wrapped sts over the 5 purls and drop them (similar to p. 25, passed the opposite way.)

### Pattern 322

 $\begin{bmatrix} \odot \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  = WS: purl, wrapping yarn 3 times around needle



= SI 5 sts from LN to RN, dropping extra wraps; sl elongated sts back to LN and k5tog, but do not remove sts from LN, yo, k5tog the same 5 sts again, yo, k5tog the same 5 one more time and move to RN.

**Patterns 408–556** These consist primarily of cable patterns. Be sure to read through the introductory material (p. 17) about how to interpret cable symbols.

### Pattern 434

= place 3 st on CN, hold to back; k1, p first st from CN; k1, p second st from CN; k1, p third

st from CN

= place 3 st on CN, hold to front; p1, k first st from CN; p1, k second st from CN; p1, k 3rd st from CN



= place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k1; place another st on CN, hold to back, k1; place a third st on CN, hold to back, k1;p3 from CN



= place 1 st on CN, hold to front, p1; place another st on CN, hold to front, p1; place a third st on CN, hold to front, p1; k3 from CN

**Patterns 574–580** These use a slightly unusual technique that is a variation of slipped stitches. Make the inverted "U" stitches by picking up the downward-facing purl bump from three rows below. See p. 21 for an illustrated explanation.

**Patterns 581–615** These provide more colorwork. All are worked in stockinette stitch. The symbols in the charts represent colors rather than stitch manipulations.

**Patterns 616–631** These are mosaic stitches. Mosaic patterns are worked in garter stitch, with 2 rows of one color at a time. Stitches are slipped with the yarn in back of the work to show the contrast color on top. For all of these, slip as if to purl with yarn at the back of the RS (slip wyib on RS, slip wyif on WS).

**Patterns 632–638** These use an unusual method of creating a lacy pattern. Instead of a yarnover, you use the tip of the RN to pick up the strand of yarn between the last st worked and the next st, and knit or purl the strand without twisting it—unlike the m1 increase. This new stitch will lean to the right or left depending on the placement of the corresponding decrease. The symbols used are:

RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and knit it. WS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.

RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.

RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and knit it. WS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.

RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.

**Patterns 639–645** These provide more colorwork in stockinette stitch. The symbols in the charts represent colors rather than stitch manipulations.

**Patterns 646–649** These four patterns create surface decorations on the knitted fabric. Background stitches are all stockinette. Strips of knitting in contrast colors are worked on one row, then secured on a later row. Two of the patterns also use tuck stitches.

### Pattern 646

- On row 5, at the point where you begin the strip, work 2 sts in main color (MC), then return them to LN and, with another needle or DPN, pick up 2 sts from below those sts in contrast yarn (CC). With separate needle, work the 2 sts indicated in CC for 6 rows of stockinette. Place these sts on a holder and leave the strip hanging at front of work.
- Pick up main color. With tip of RN, pick up the purl bumps of MC that are visible below the CC sts. Continue in MC. Make more strips where indicated, to row 8. When you reach the sts where the strip should attach, pick up the strip and work p2tog (k2tog if working in the round) with one st from the strip and one st of the main color, for 2 sts.
- Work the bobbles in main or contrast yarn as charted.

### Pattern 647

- On Row 1, at the point where you begin the strip, work 3 sts in main color (MC), then return them to LN and, with another needle or DPN, pick up 3 sts from below those sts in contrast yarn (CC). With separate needle, work the 3 sts indicated in CC for 10 rows of stockinette. Place these sts on a holder and leave the strip hanging at front of work.
- Pick up main color. With tip of RN, pick up the purl bumps of MC that are visible below the CC sts. Continue in MC for 2 sts, then work another strip in CC.
- On row 5, at front of work, catch the two strips of CC by passing MC over them, between the two sts indicated.
- · Work the crossed sts in MC where charted
- In row 9, work to the sts where the strip should attach, pick up the strip and work k2tog with one st from the strip and one st of the main color, for 3 sts.

### Pattern 648

Work the indicated 5 sts in contrast color as 4-row tuck stitches:

- Drop MC and work 4 rows of stockinette in CC over 5 sts.
- On the 5th row of CC, join top of tuck to 5th row below as follows: With tip of RN, pick up the purl bump in MC behind the current st from 5 rows below. Place it on LN and k2tog with the first st of tuck.
- Repeat 4 more times to complete the tuck.

### Pattern 649



- = Work these 5 sts in garter st in CC for 20 rows.
- On row 1, work 3 sts in MC, then 5 sts in CC in garter for 20 rows. Leave this strip hanging on a holder at front of work, rejoin MC and pick up 5 sts at the base of the strip, and continue.
- In row 12, pick up the strip, twist it 180°, and secure it by working those sts as p2tog one st of CC with one st of MC on the indicated WS row (k2tog if working in the round).



= Work these 4 sts as 4-row tuck stitches in CC (see pattern 648).

**Patterns 650–653** The four stitch patterns in this section are unusual and challenging. The patterns create a fabric similar to double knitting, with two layers in the patterned areas. On one side, we see a lacy pattern superimposed on reverse stockinette. On the other side, we see plain stockinette. The original Japanese book called this technique "reversible knitting." It could also be considered a type of double knitting. A more appropriate term might be "overlaid lace."

The basic technique: using two colors, background stitches (purls on RS) are worked with both yarns held together. For the lace patterning, the yarns are separated. The front yarn makes the lacy pattern, and the back yarn creates the background, which consists of reverse stockinette sts on RS. On the RS, all sts look like stockinette, some in a single color and some with both colors together.

Knitters have devised several ways to work this technique. It could be approached like double knitting, using one set of needles and slipping stitches around as necessary to make the lace pattern. It could also be done with two circular needles, each holding some of the stitches.

The technique described here was demonstrated by one of the technical experts from Nihon Vogue, the publisher of the original book. Most knitters will probably find it one of the easier methods.

### Overlaid lace

Cast on to your selected needle with both colors held together. A return row is optional.

Have ready two DPNs in the same size (DPN1 and DPN2) for the lace patterning on RS rows. Your main needles are referred to as LN and RN.

- Slip all sts purlwise.
- Each vertical panel of lace is worked separately.
- Important: be careful to keep both strands of yarn between the two layers of knitted fabric.
- The sts keyed as reverse stockinette on RS are purled with both colors together.
- Front color means the yarn that's visible on the front of the fabric; back color means the yarn that forms the stitches behind it. Note that front and back colors swap across the row.
- The charts here don't include edge stitches, but you may want to add some.

Begin on RS. Work to the point where the colors divide. Begin with DPN1:

[Slip one st of front color to DPN1, slip one st of back color to RN] for the number of sts in the first lace panel—for chart 651, for instance, that's 7 sts. Now slip the 7 sts of back color back to LN. Slide the sts on DPN1 to the other end of DPN1. Using DPN2 and front color yarn, work the lace sts in front color. Set aside DPN1.

With back color, [purl a st from LN, then slip one st of front color from DPN2 to RN.] Repeat across the lace panel. Set aside DPN2.

With both colors together, purl the dividing sts that separate the first lace panel from the next.

### Pattern 650

= RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.

= RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.

### Pattern 651

= RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.

= RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.

### Pattern 652

= RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.

= RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.

### Pattern 653

= RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.

= RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.

**Patterns 654–661** This section presents multi-colored patterns using lifted and slipped stitches. Stitches are slipped over varying numbers of rows, and some are twisted or crossed. Be sure to review the conventions for lifted and slipped sts (p. 19).

**Patterns 662–676** These patterns provide designs for two-toned cable stitches. All are worked in cabled stockinette, with no other texture. Some also include stranded colorwork.

For the most part, you'll probably find it easiest to work the cables in stranded knitting, although the chart doesn't specify whether to use stranding or intarsia.

The cable crosses in this section are almost all 4 – over – 4, although #667 also has an unusual 6-st cable. See the technique section for a discussion of cable symbols (p. 17).

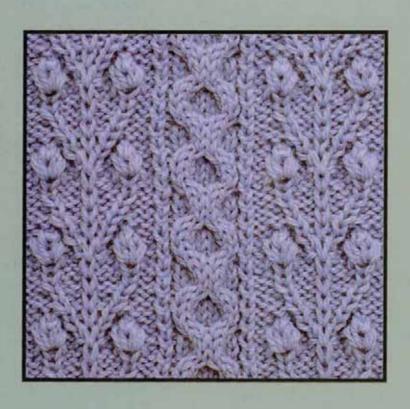
**Patterns 677–684** The cabled stitches in this section (677 to 684) gain an added textural dimension through the use of short rows. The stitches to be crossed in front have two or more extra rows, making them stand out more than usual. Most of the cables are 2-over-2 or 3-over-3, but note that 678 also uses an unusual 2-over-4 cable.

Look carefully at the charts and you'll see short rows with arrows indicating the direction of work. Example: in 677, work the cable as follows:

- Work sts 1 to 6 as charted. Knit sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow). Purl sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow).
- Knit sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow). Purl sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow).
- Now work a 3-over-3 cable: place sts 6 to 8 on CN, hold to front, k3, k3 from CN. Follow the arrow to st 13and continue in the same way

**Patterns 685–700** The final section of knitted stitches (685 to 700) provides more examples of mosaic patterns, similar to 616–631. Alternate two rows each of two colors, slipping stitches over the contrast color as charted to produce color patterns. 685 to 692 are based on garter stitch, while 693 to 700 are based on stockinette stitch. For all of these, slip as if to purl with yarn at the back of the RS (slip wyib on RS, slip wyif on WS).

**Patterns 857, 859–866** These stitches are primarily worked in interwoven crochet, where a row consists of one pass of each color—as if there were two active rows at once. The chart shows the work from the right side, so be sure to mark your right side and work the back-side rows so they appear correct on the right side. (Solid lines are the symbols that lie in front.) When changing colors, place a marker in the loop of the color you've finished to keep it from unraveling while you work the next color.

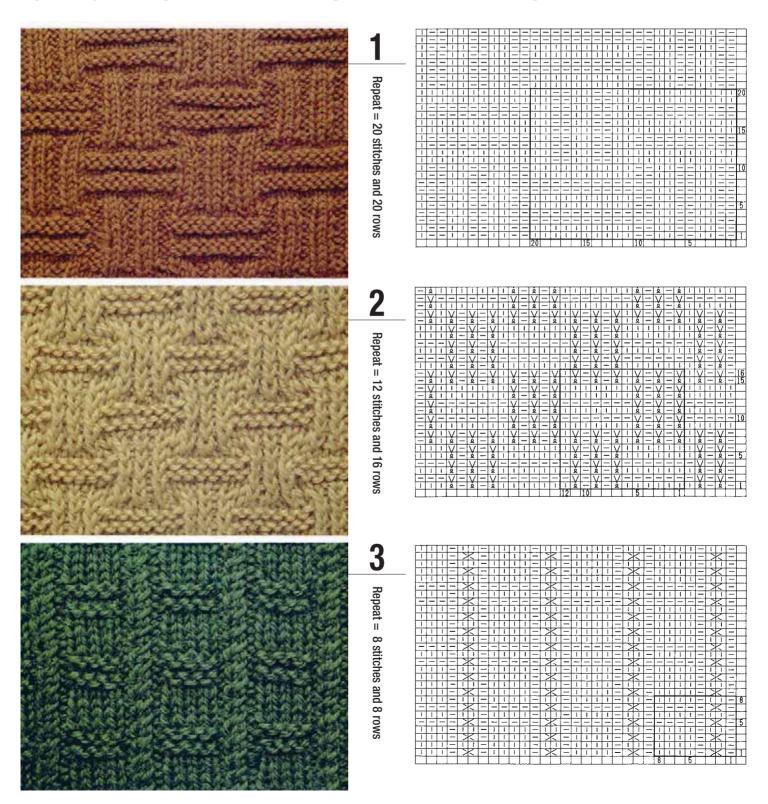


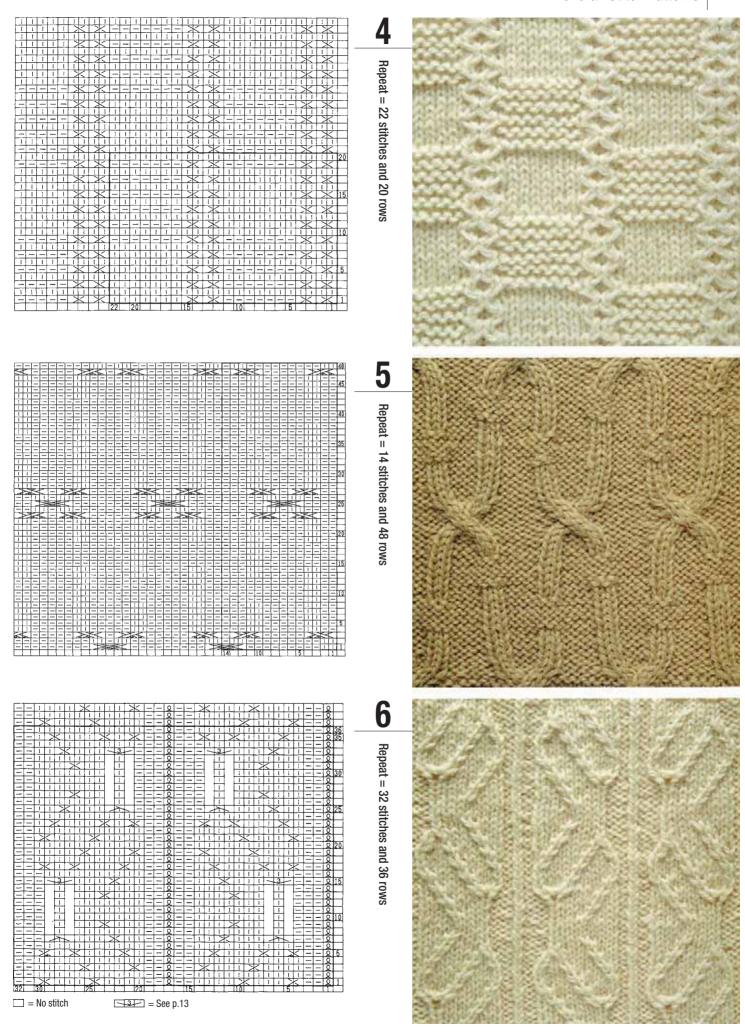
### **OVERALL STITCH PATTERNS** Mark Knit, purl and crossed stitches

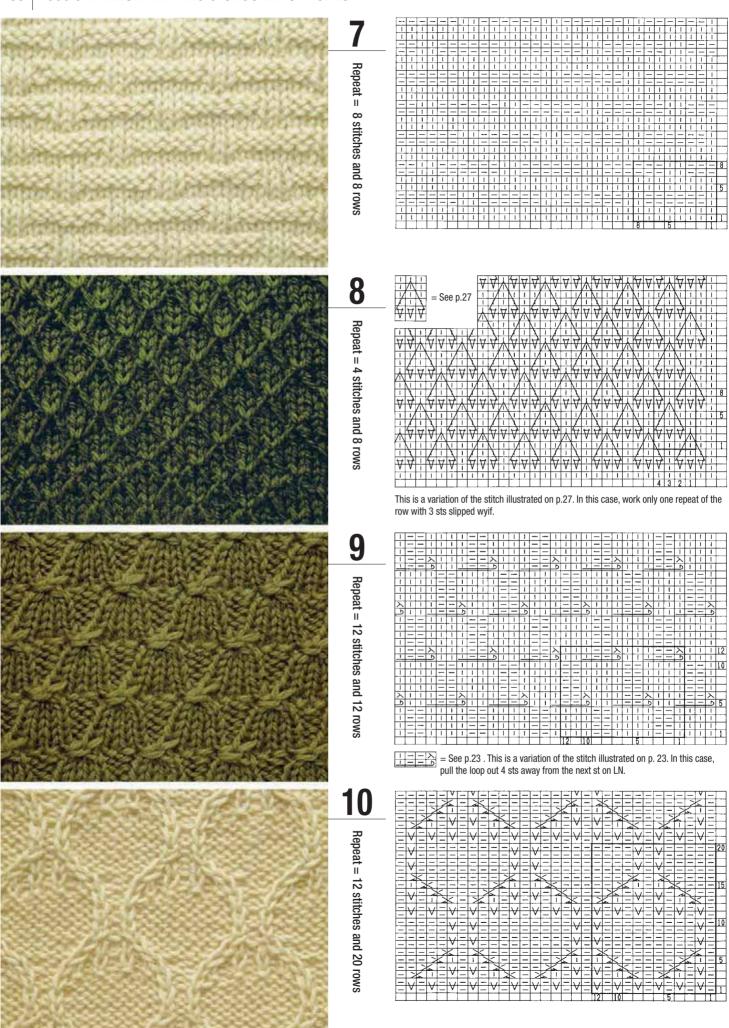
The texture of the knitted fabric emerges from basic stitches such as knit and purl. The use of these two stitches creates varied yet simple patterns with a three-dimensional look.

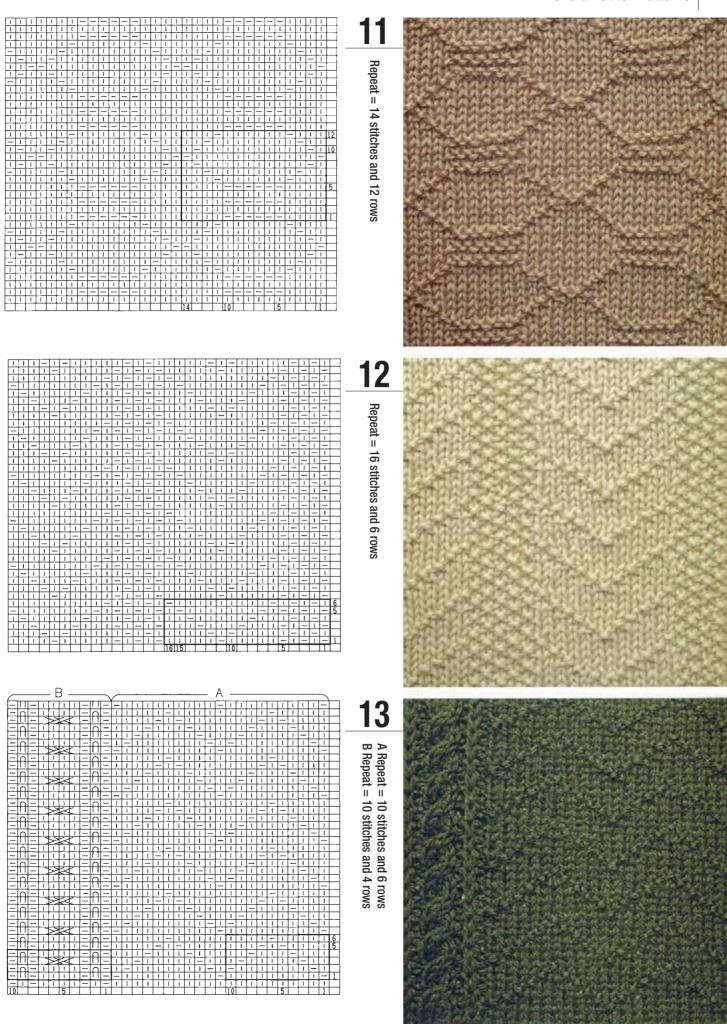
Many stitch patterns in this section also include crossed and cabled stitches for additional texture. Be sure to read the discussion of cable symbols in the technique section (p. 17) to understand how to interpret them. There are crosses and cables with varying numbers of stitches, crossed in both directions. When you know the principles behind the symbols, you'll easily see how to work the stitch.

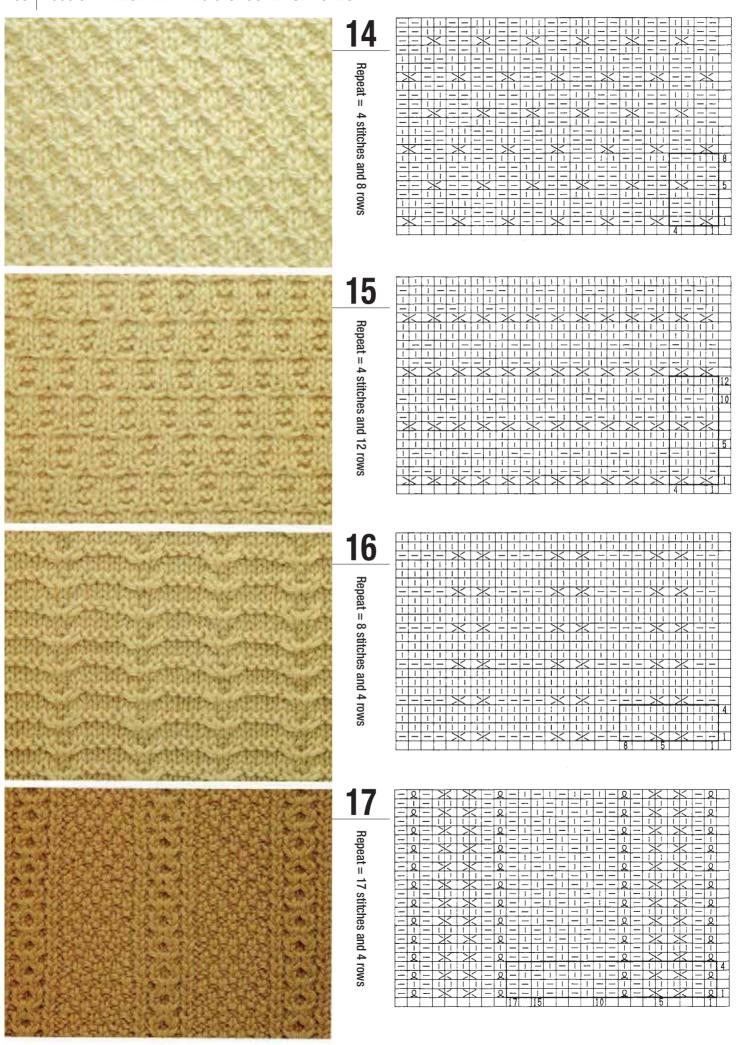
Some of these patterns also include slipped stitches or brioche stitches, so be sure to review the discussion of slip-stitch symbols on p. 19 and of brioche sts on p. 21. Bobbles are discussed on p. 29.

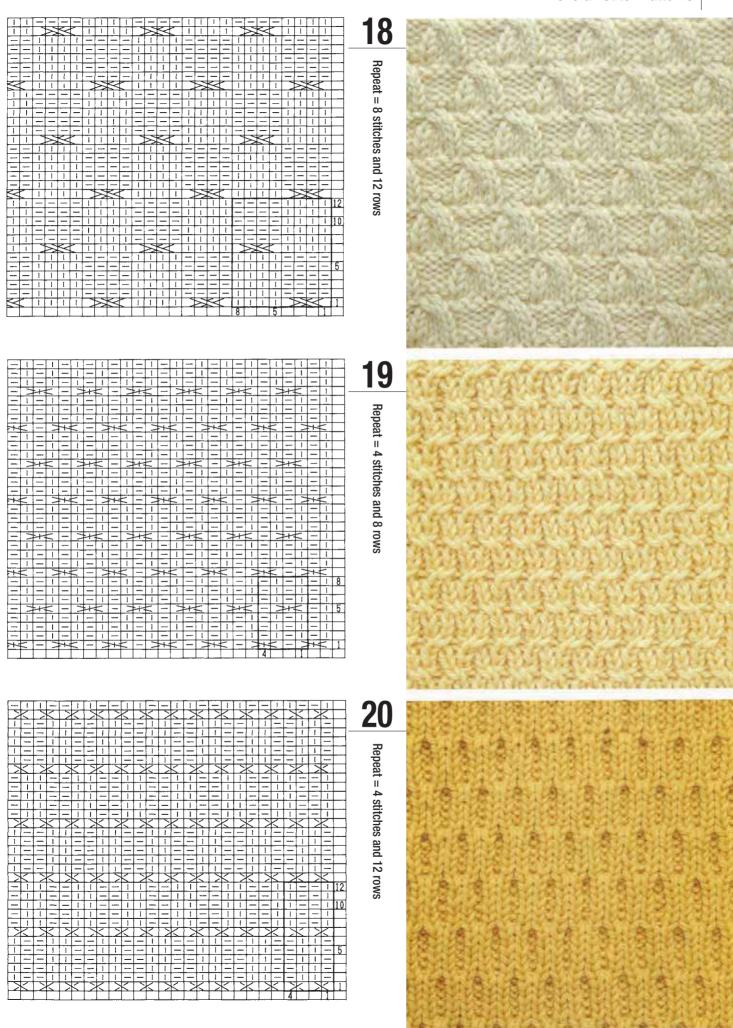


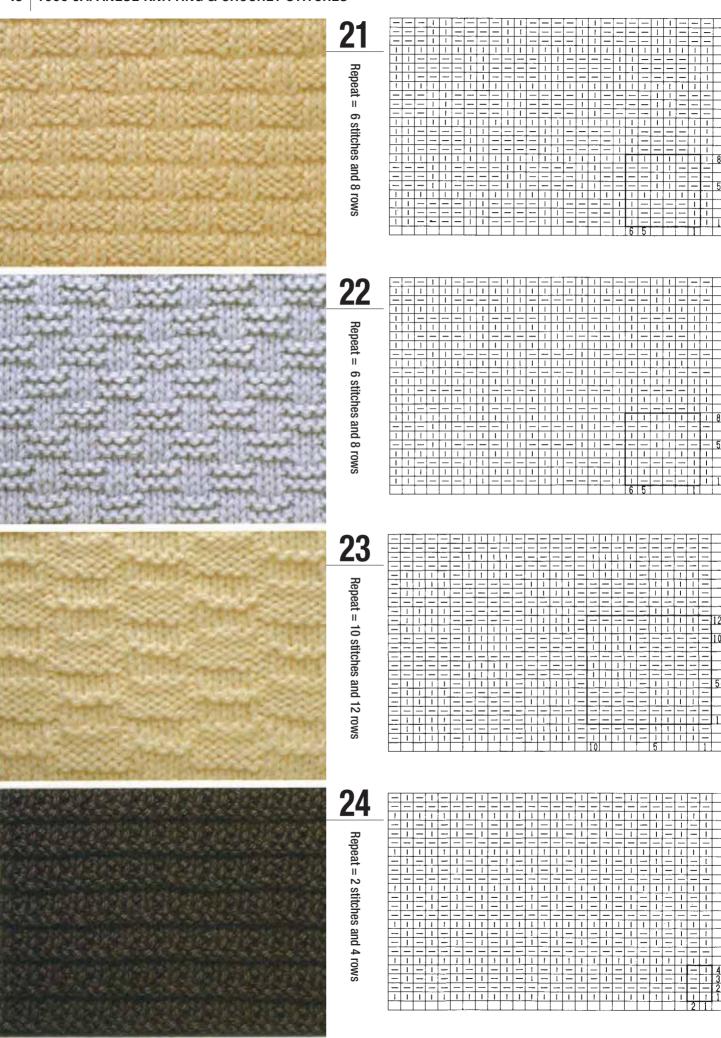


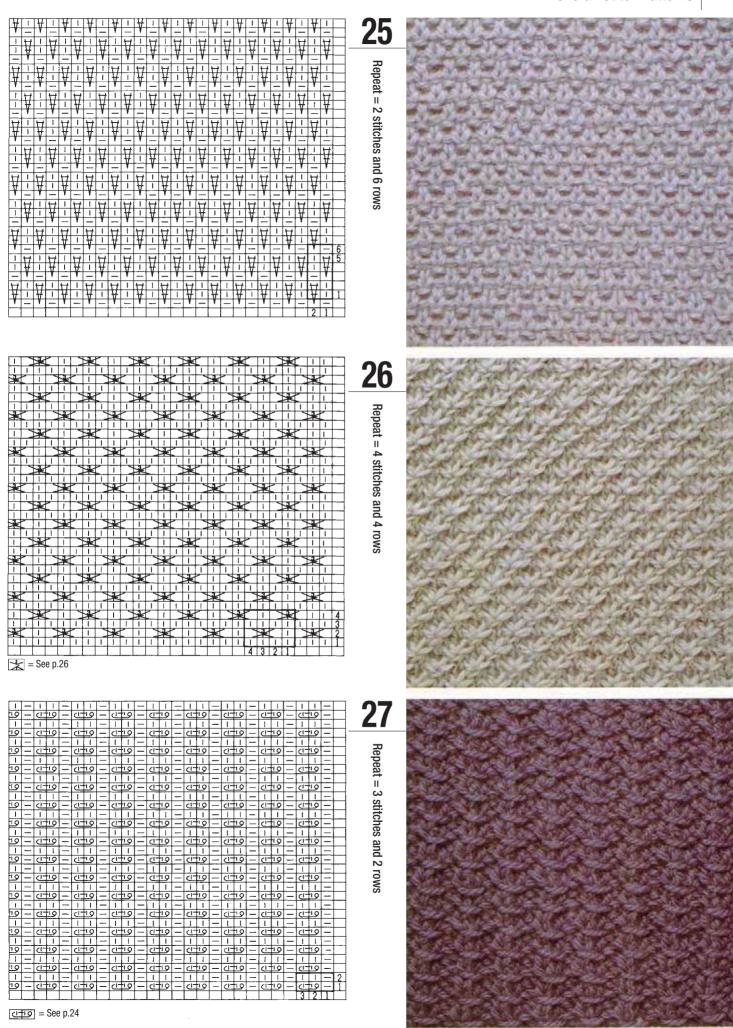


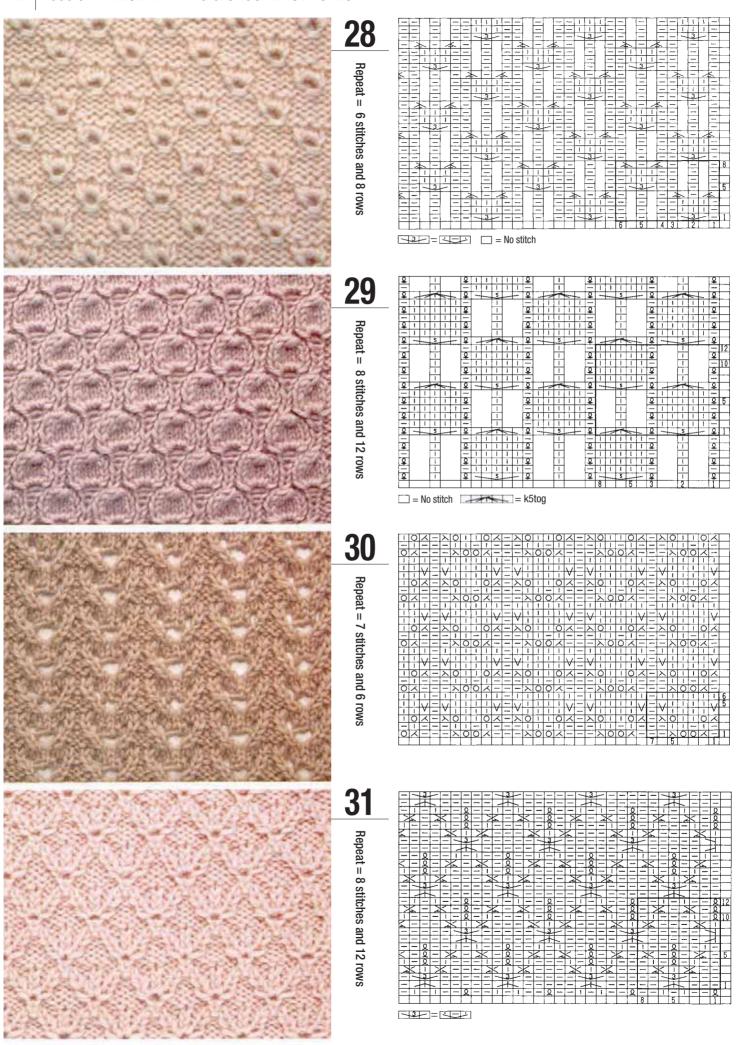


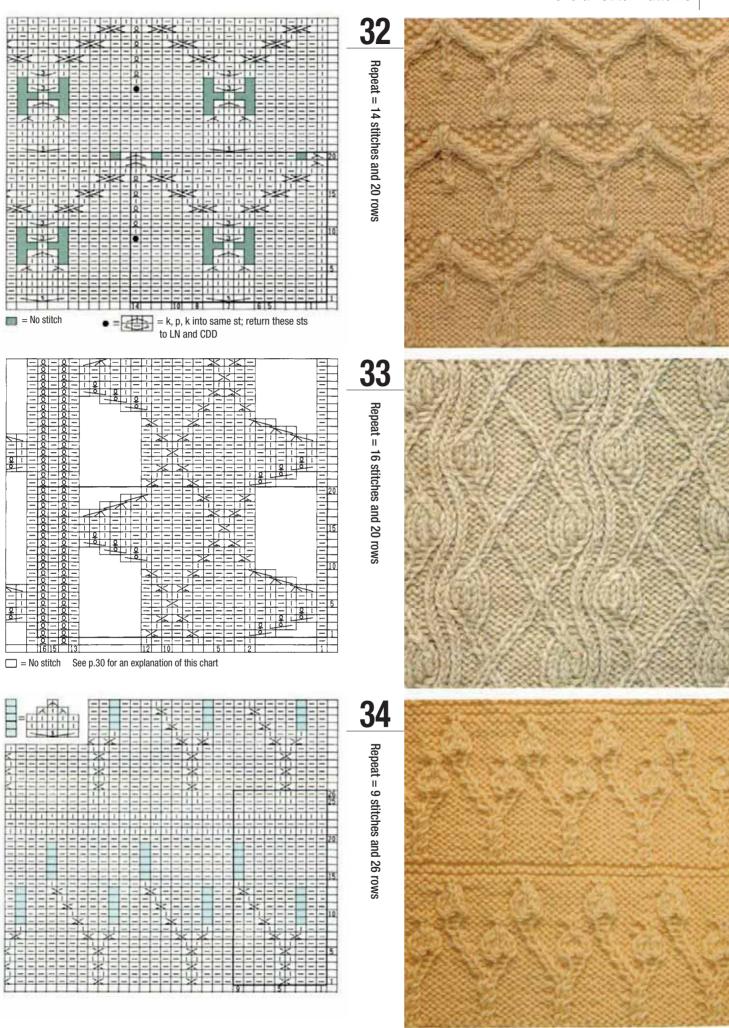


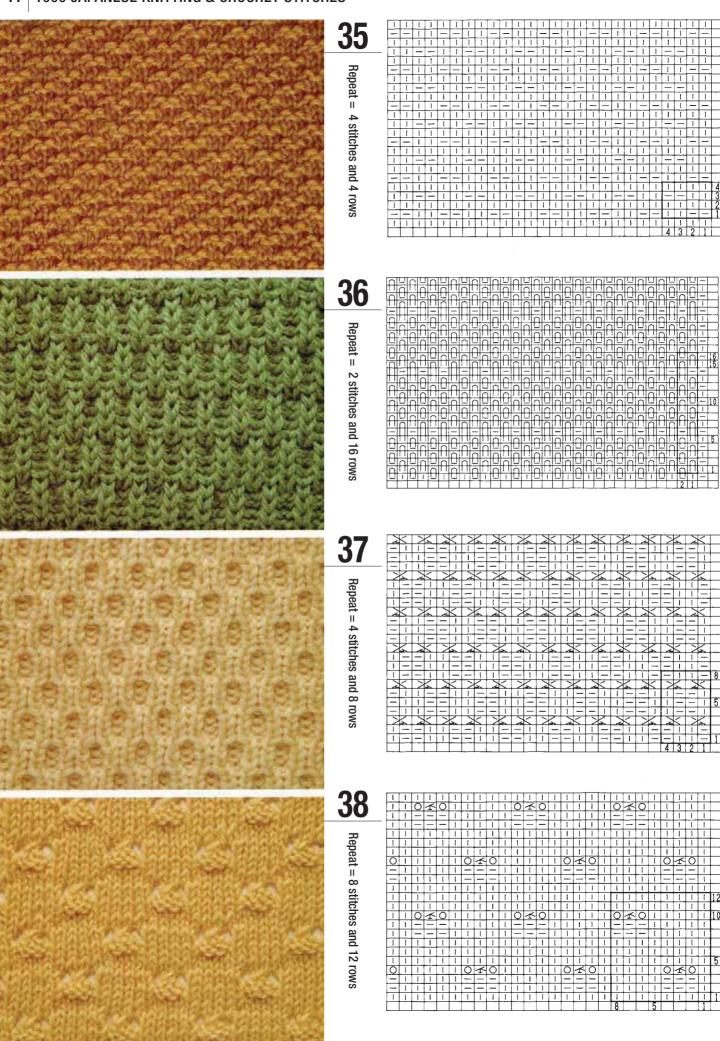


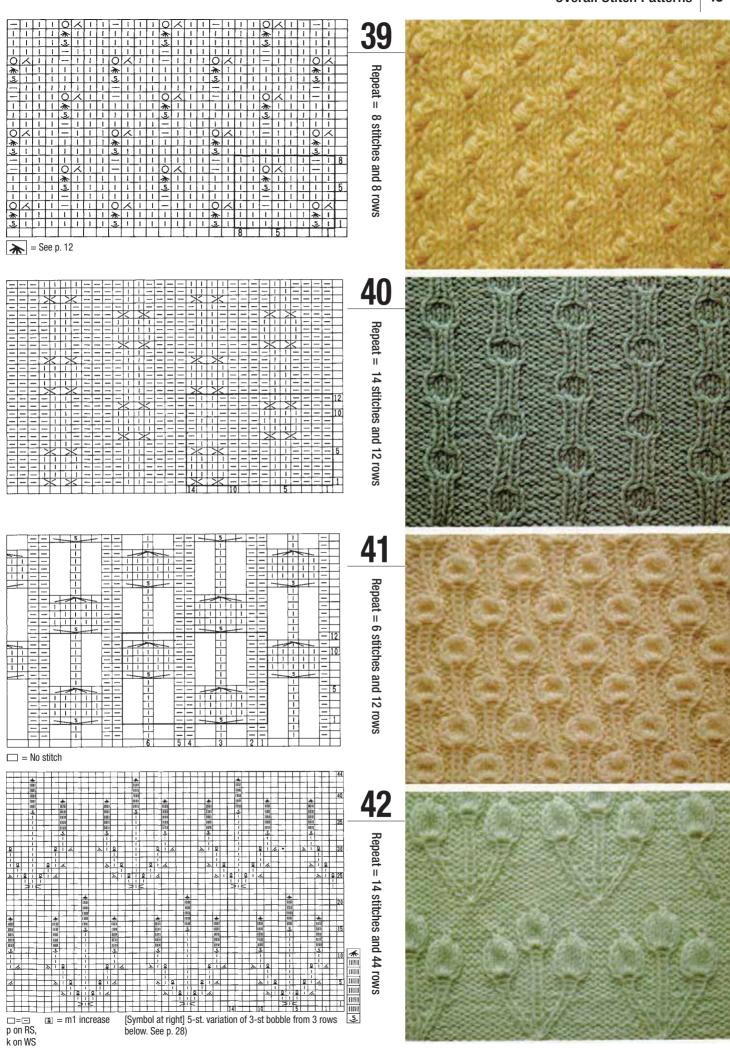


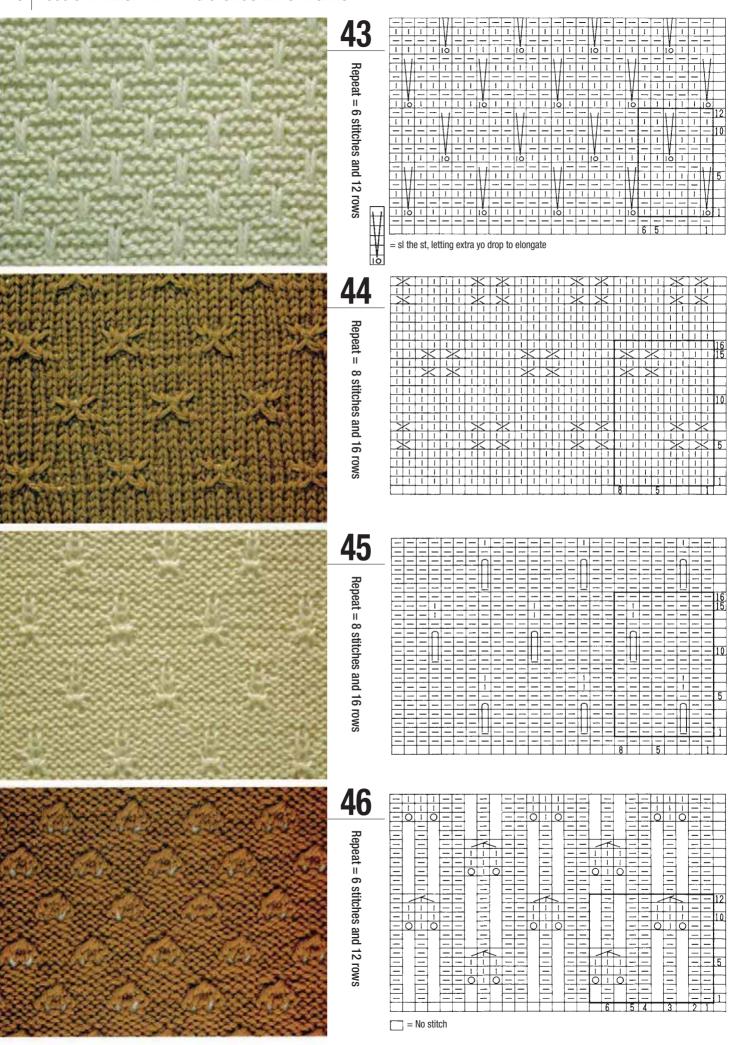


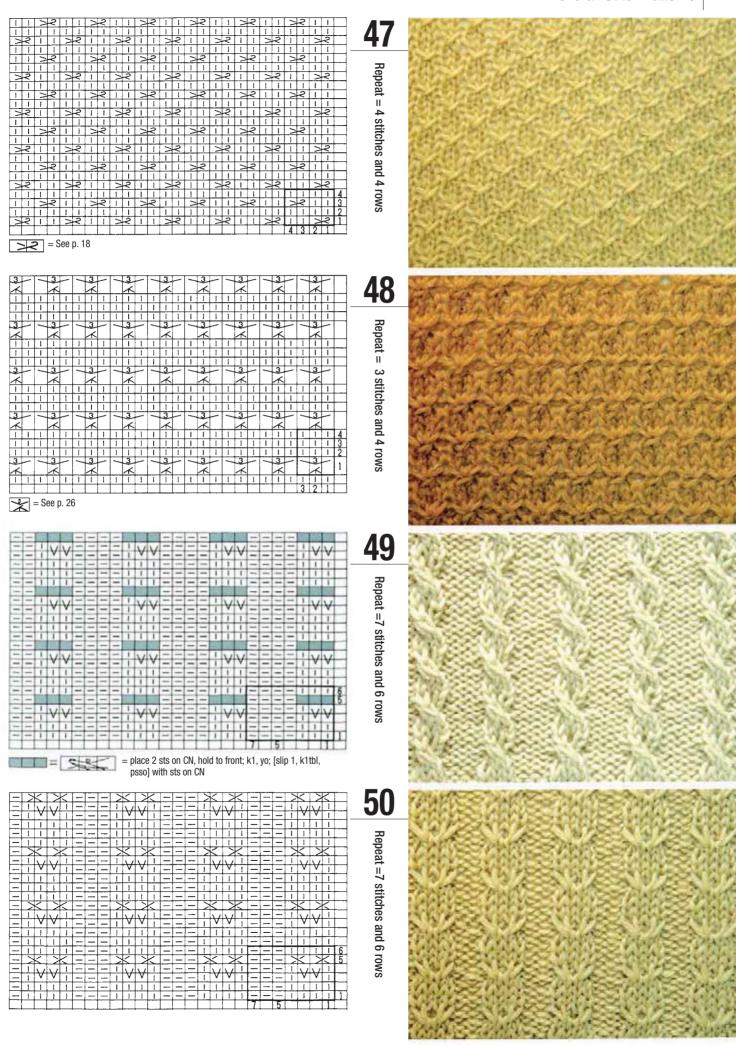


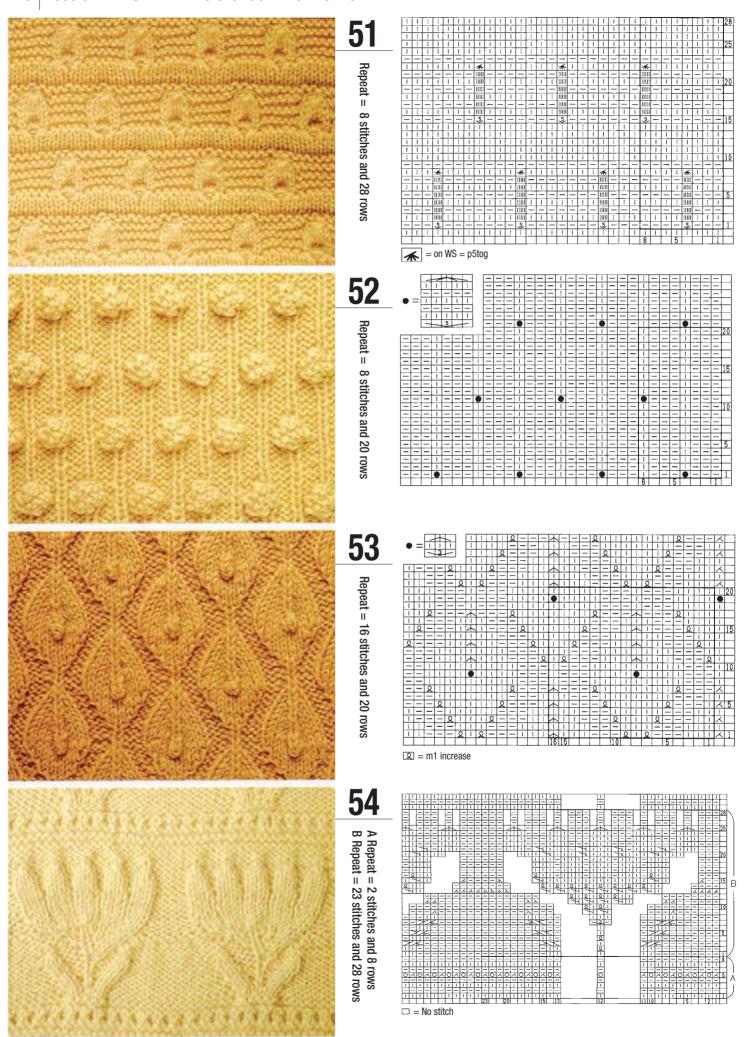


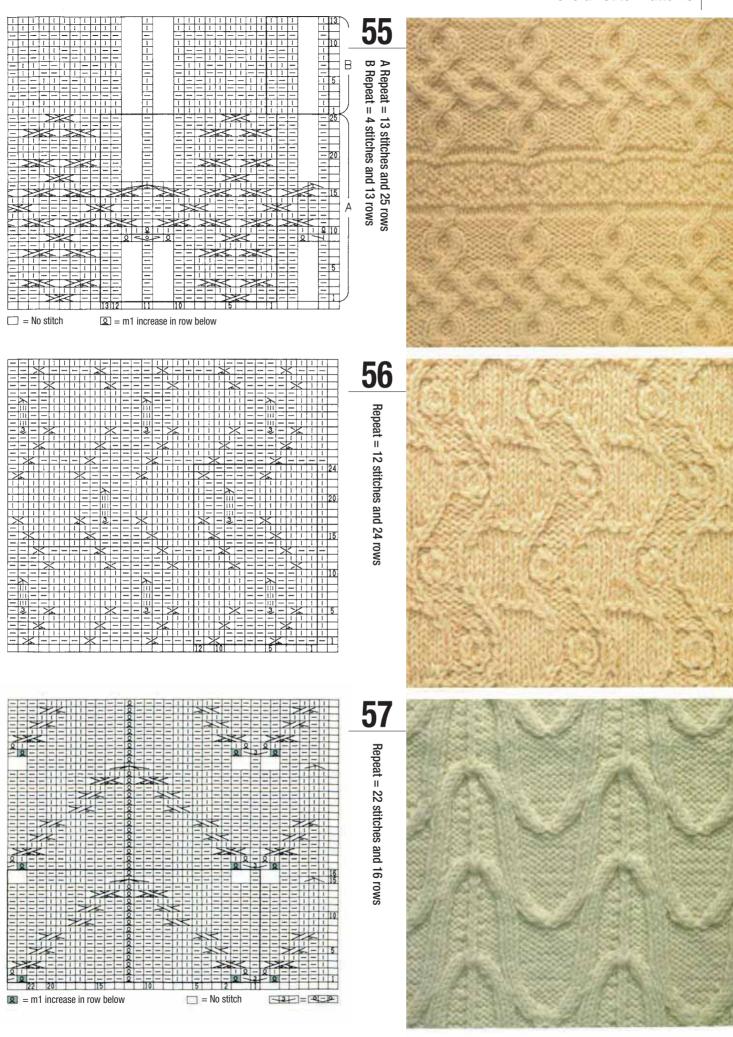


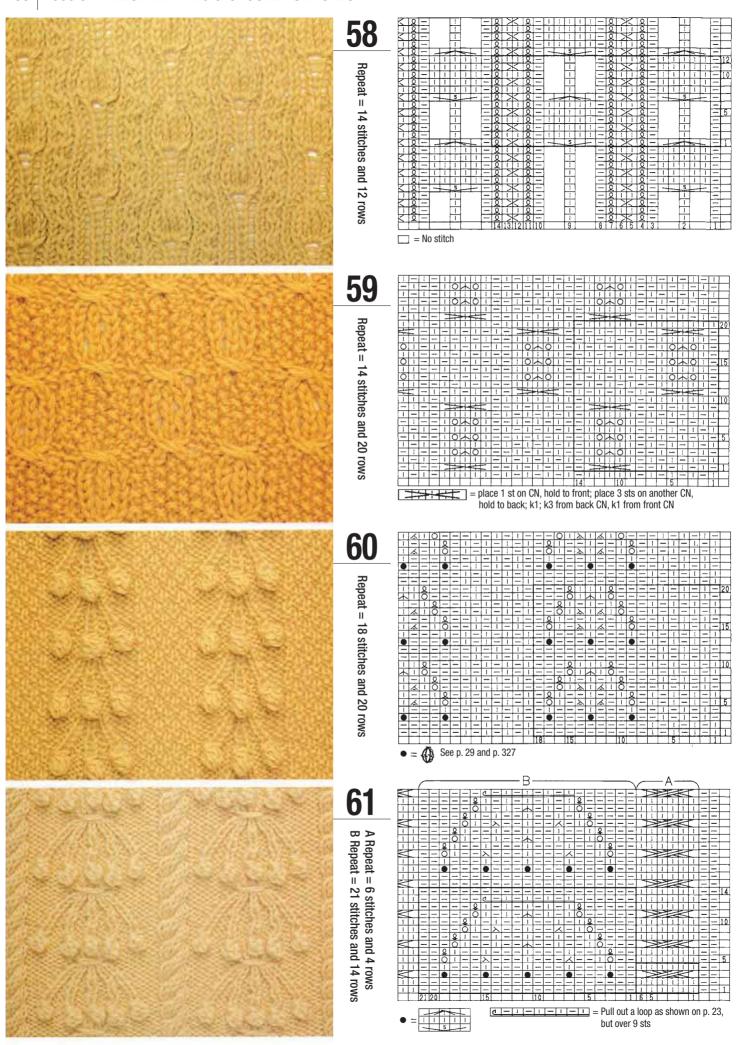


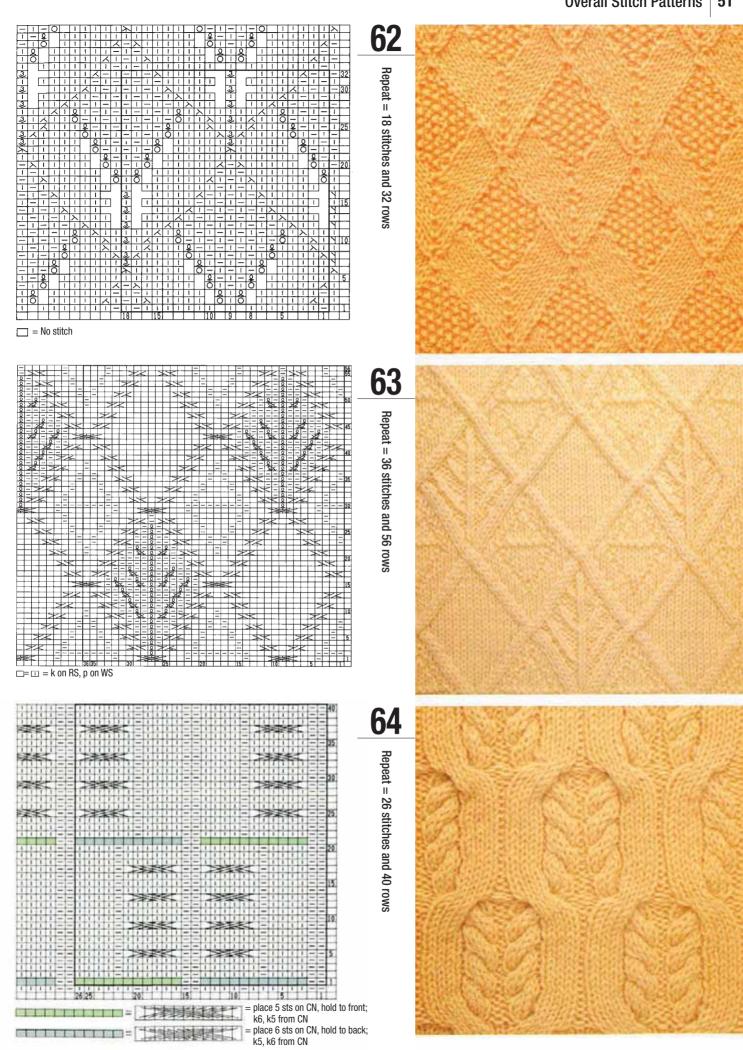


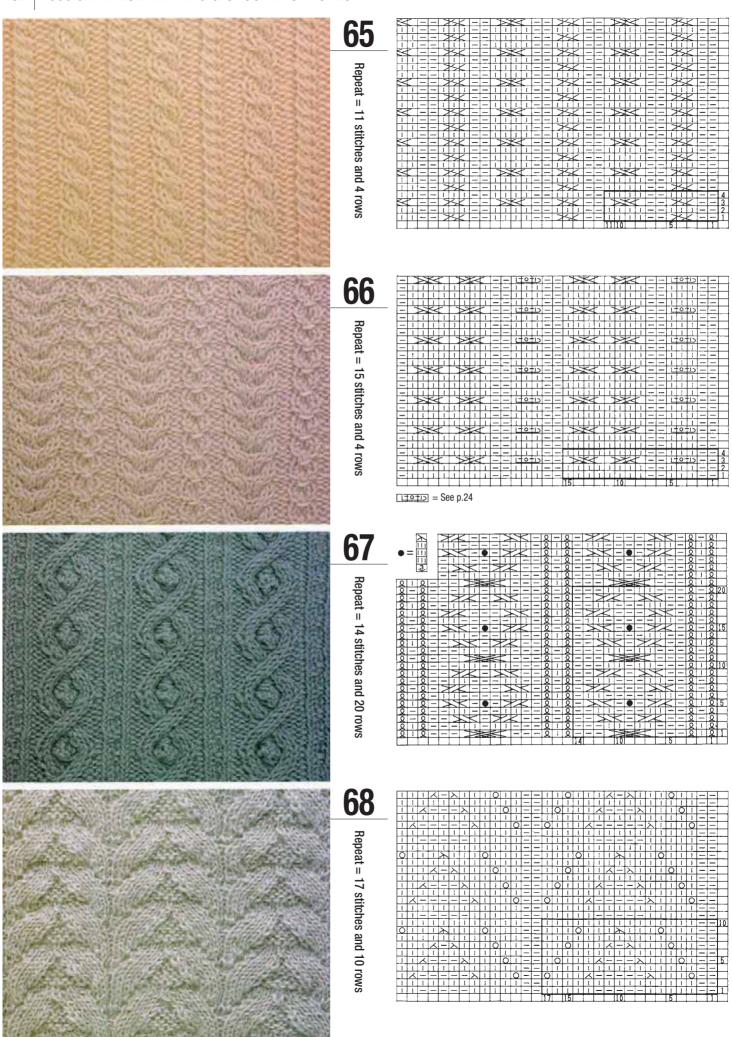


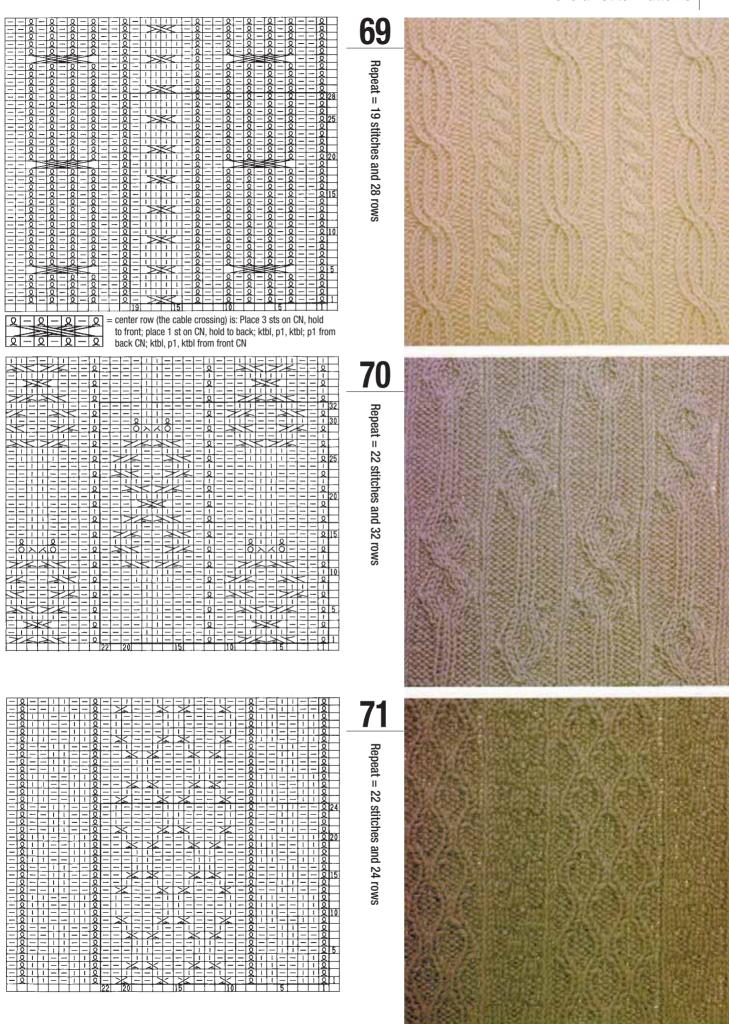


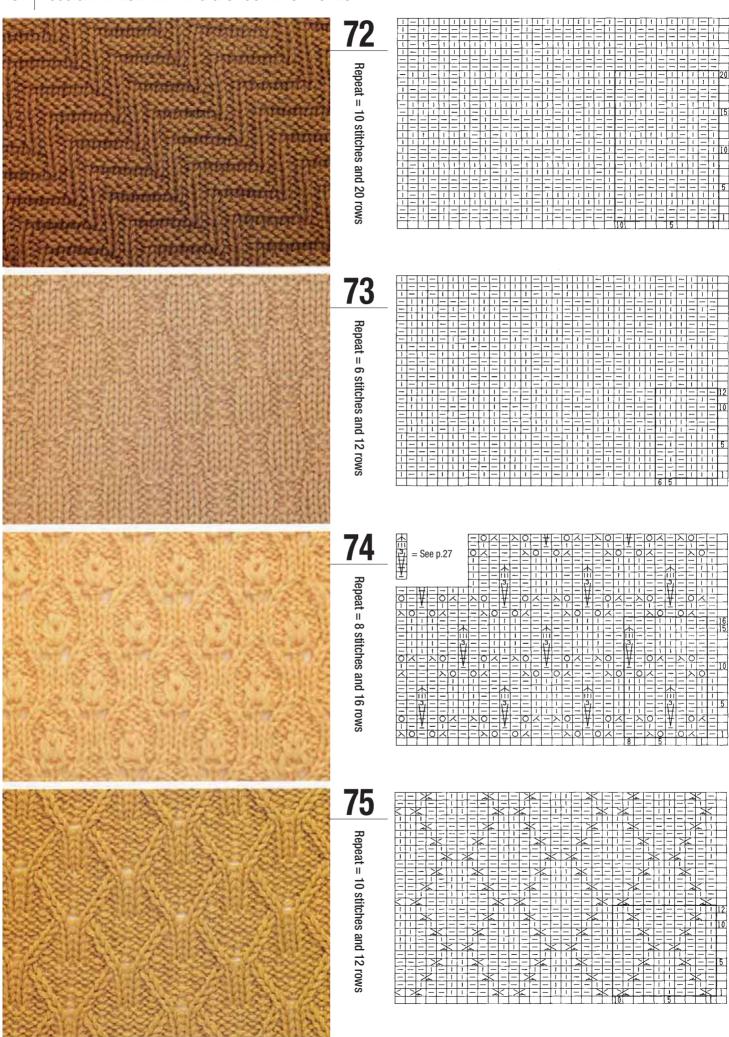


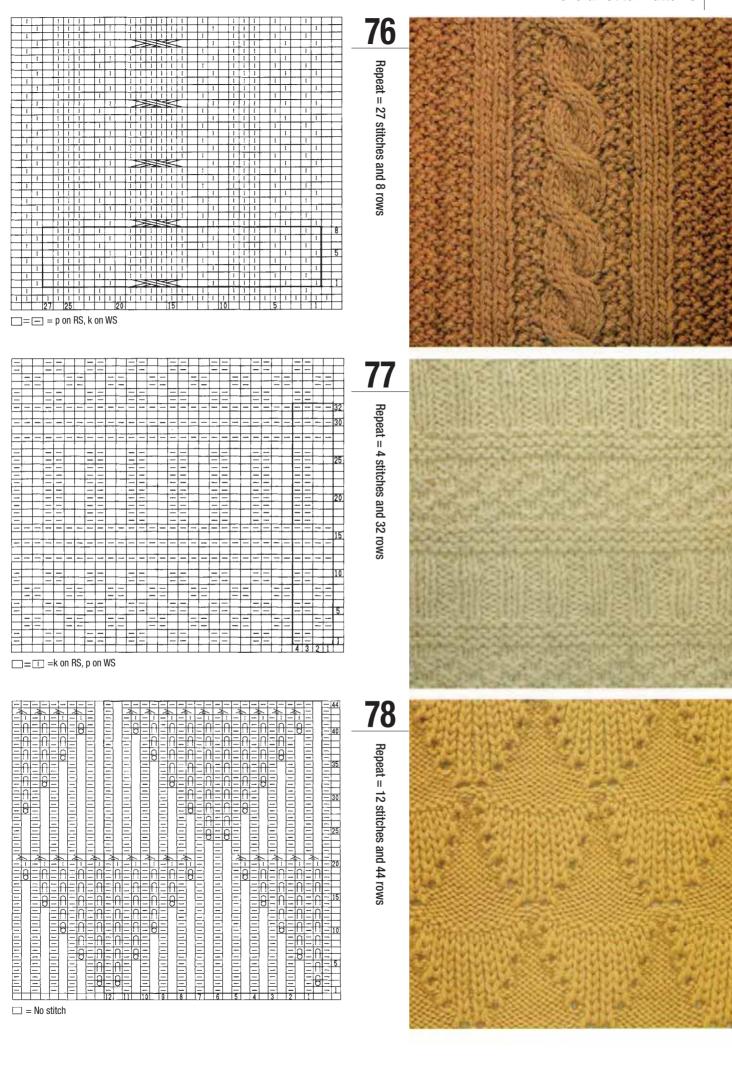


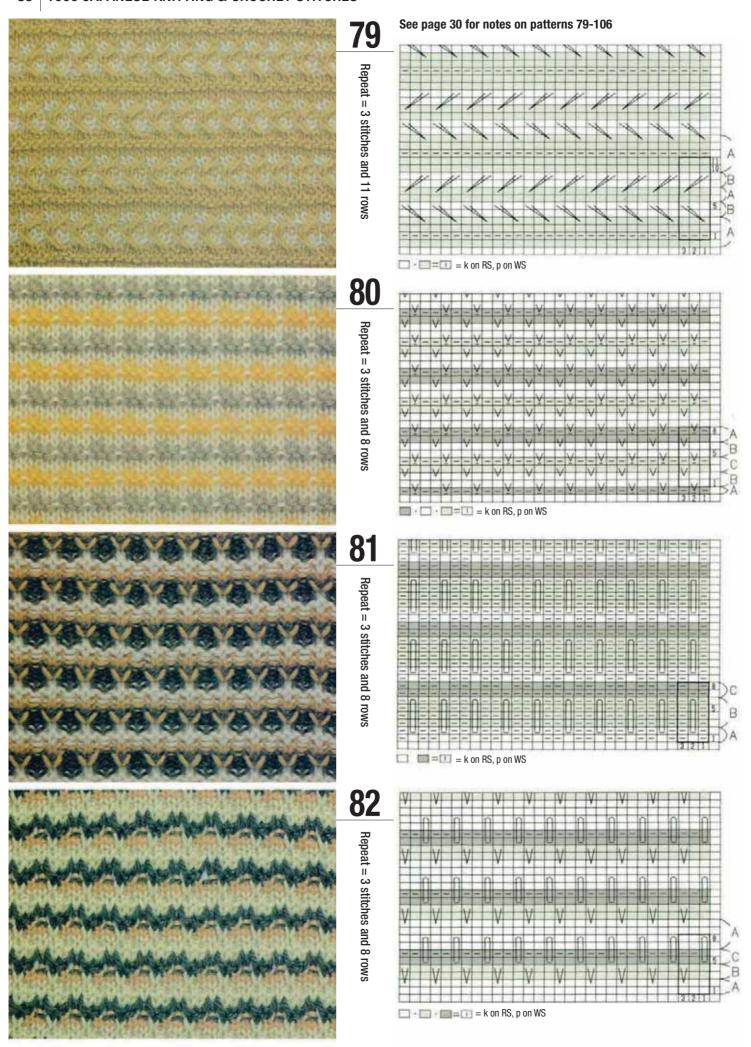


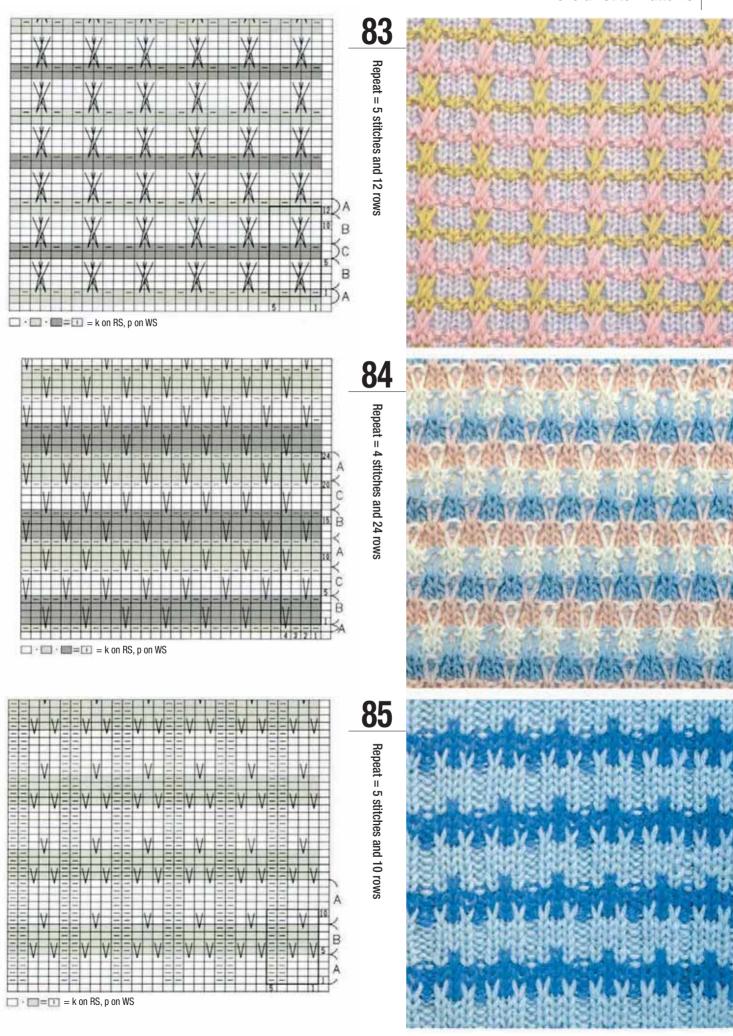


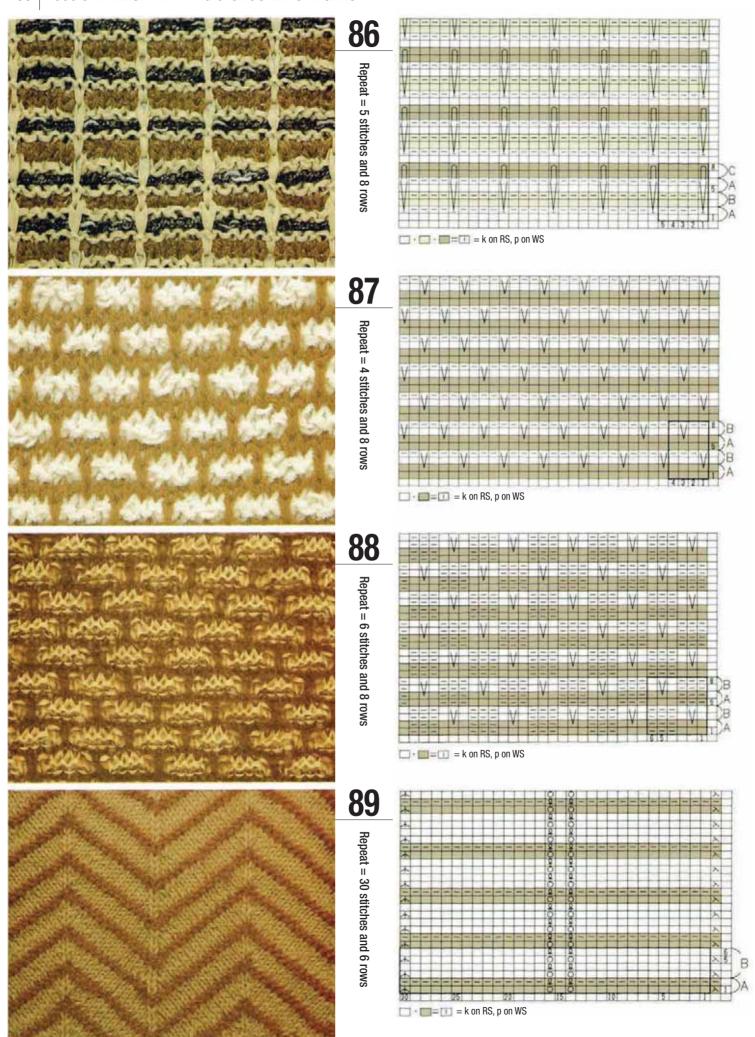


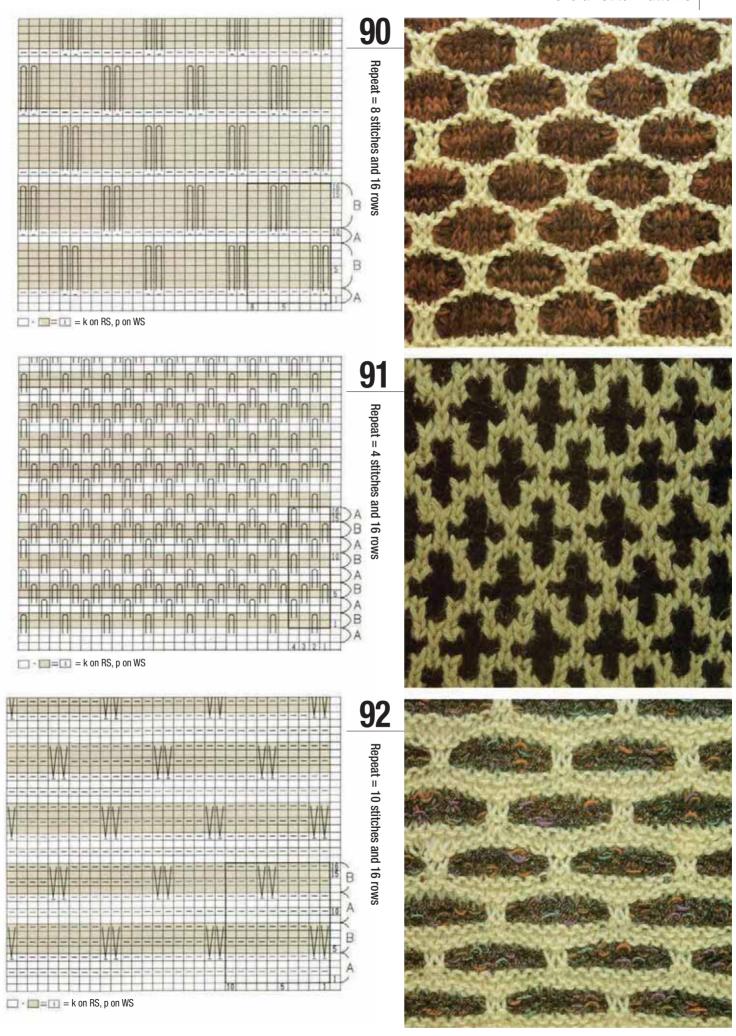


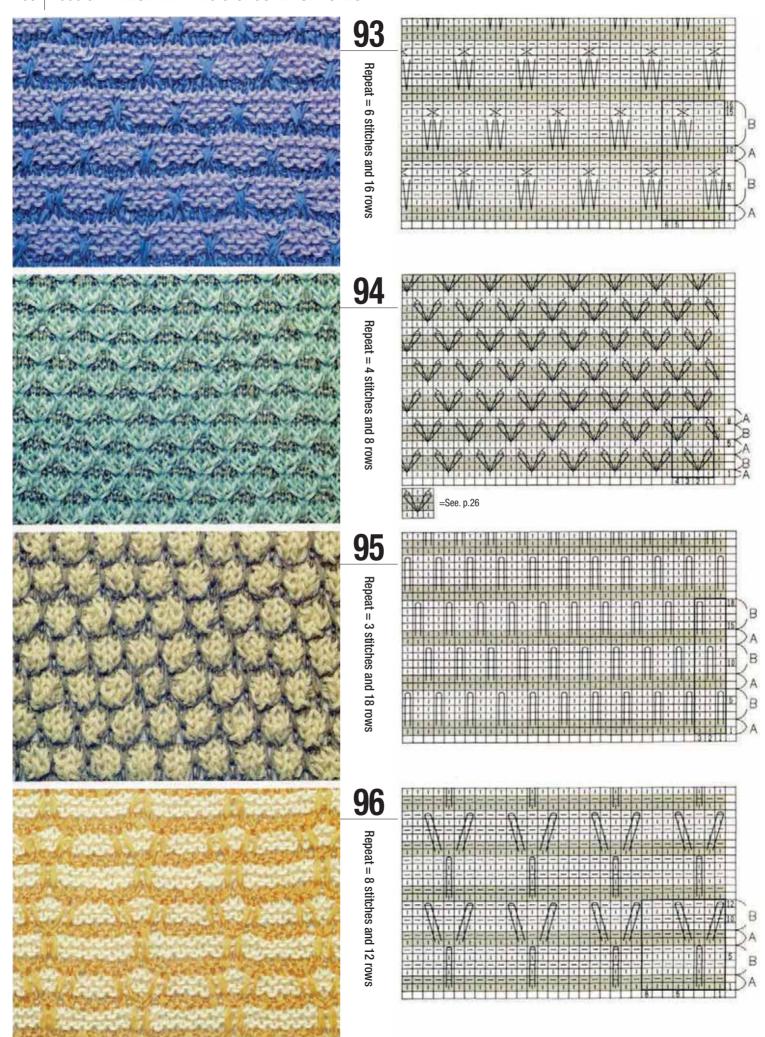


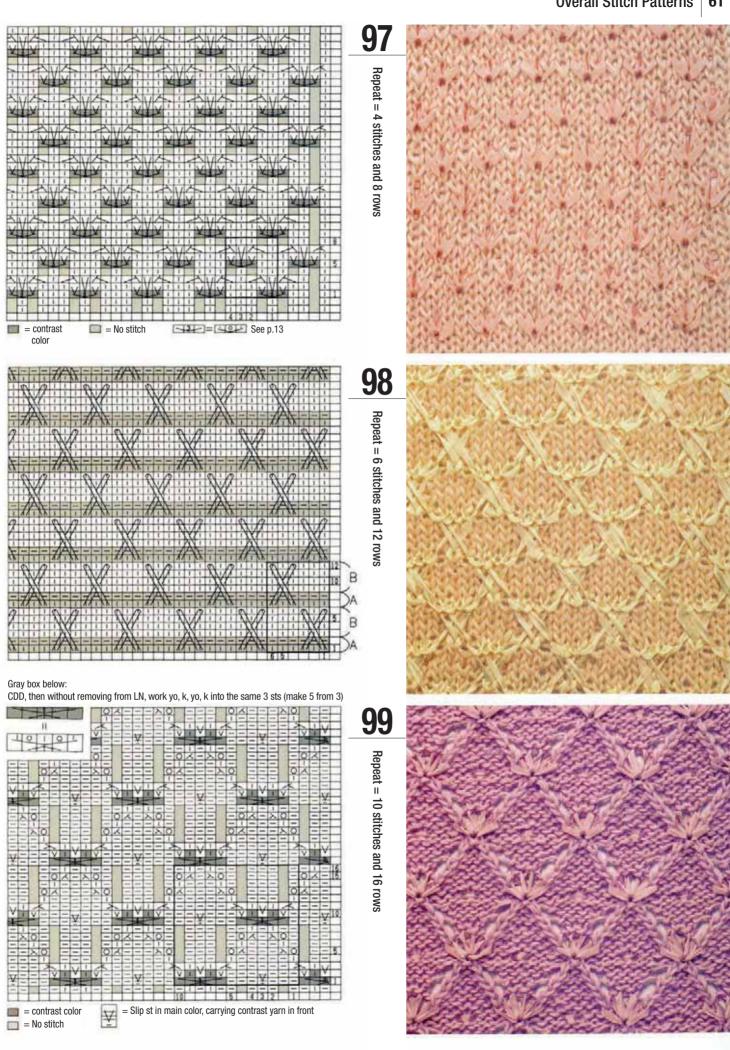


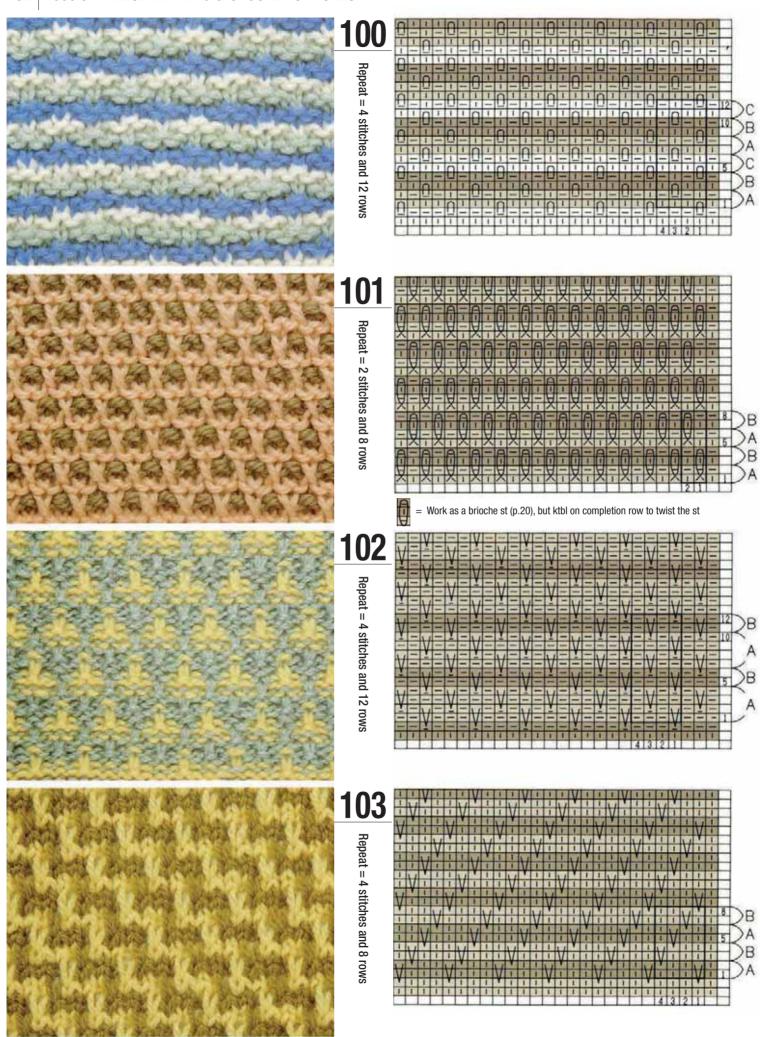


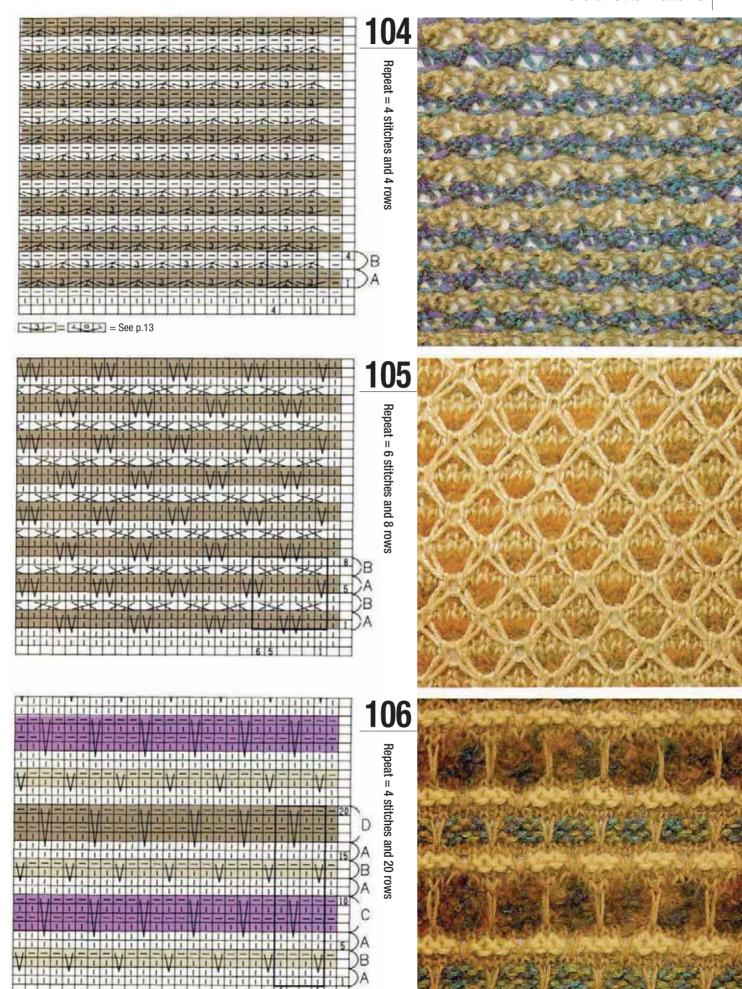


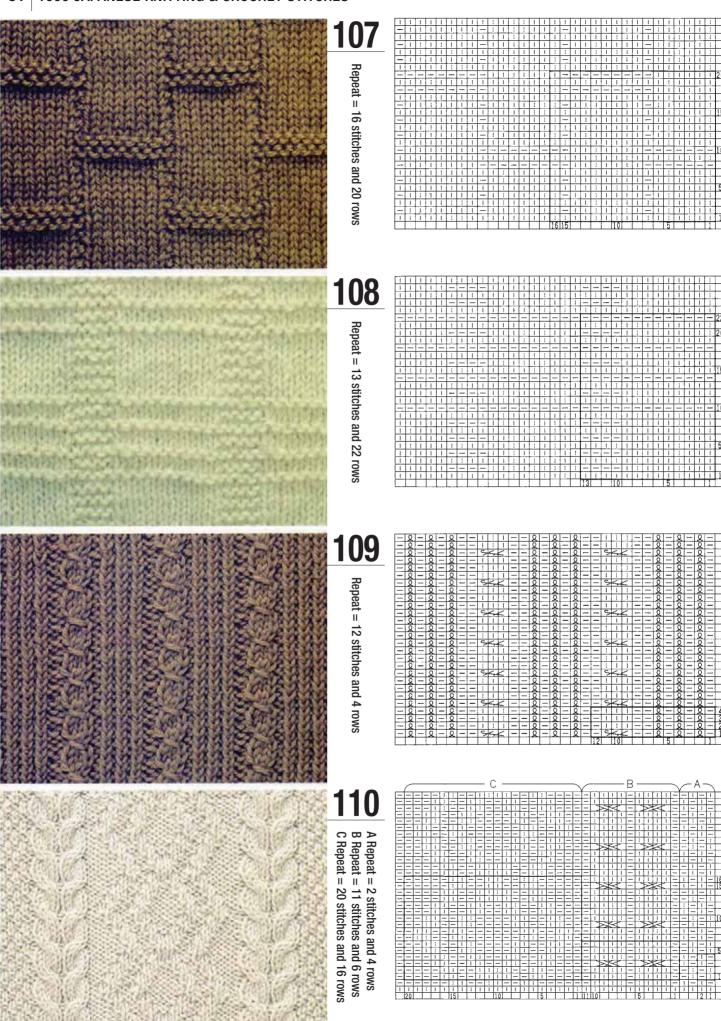


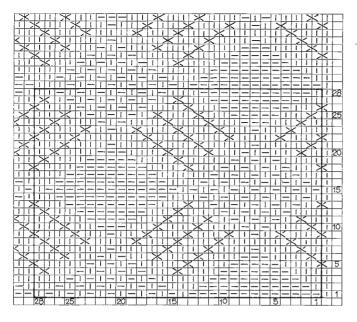












111

Repeat =28 stitches and 28 rows



112

Repeat = 30 stitches and 20 rows

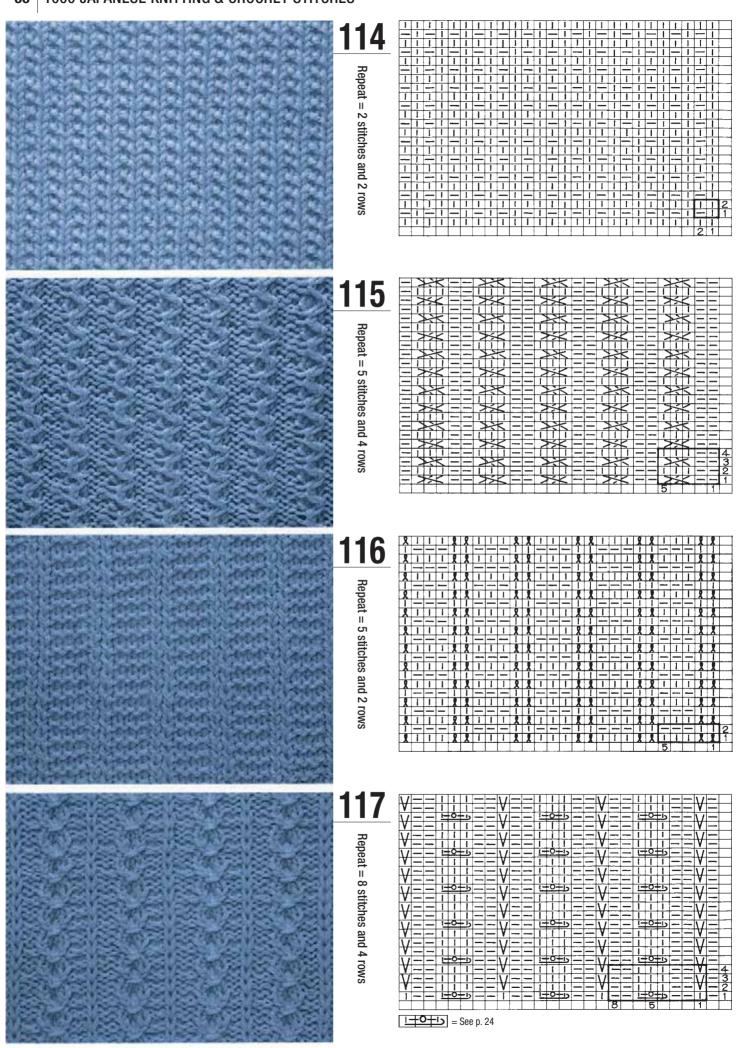


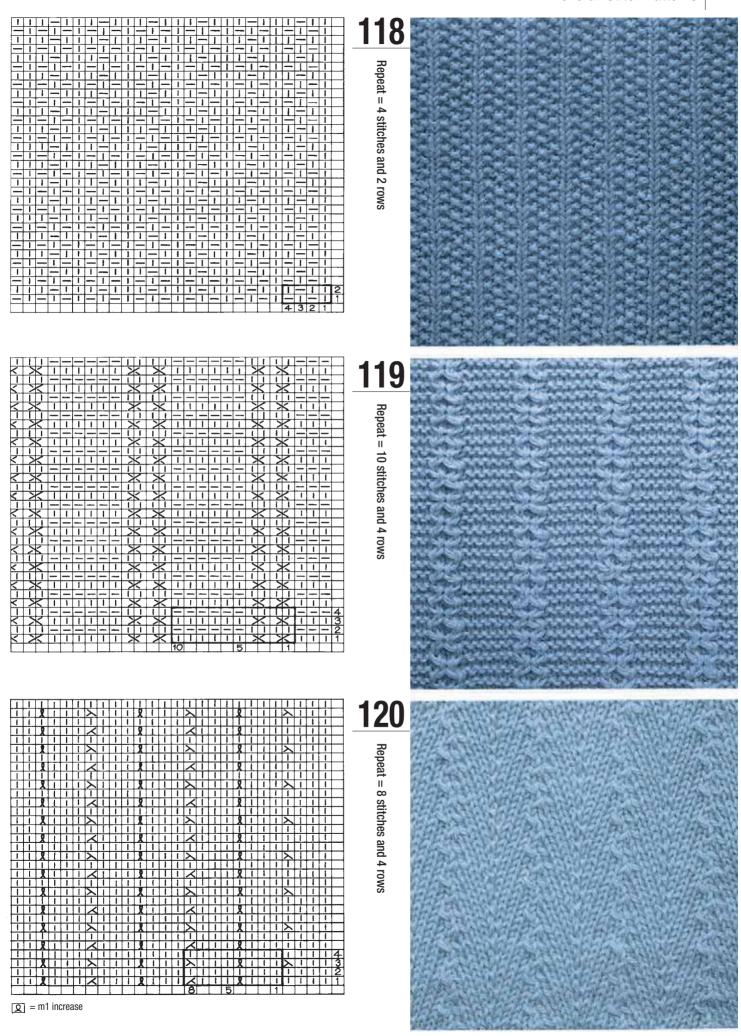
| No stitch

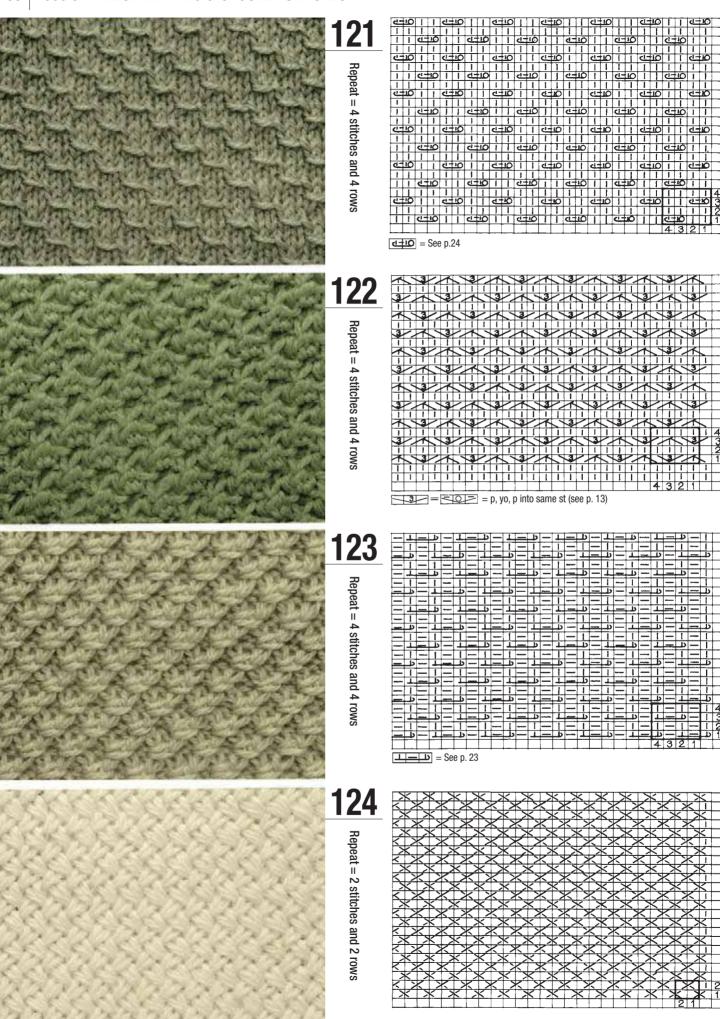
113

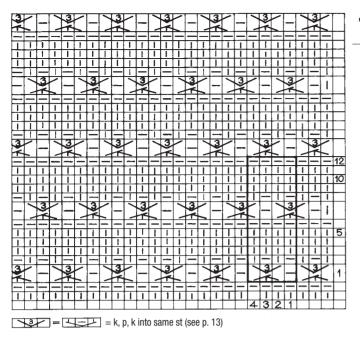
Repeat = 12 stitches and 28 rows











Repeat = 4 stitches and 12 rows



126

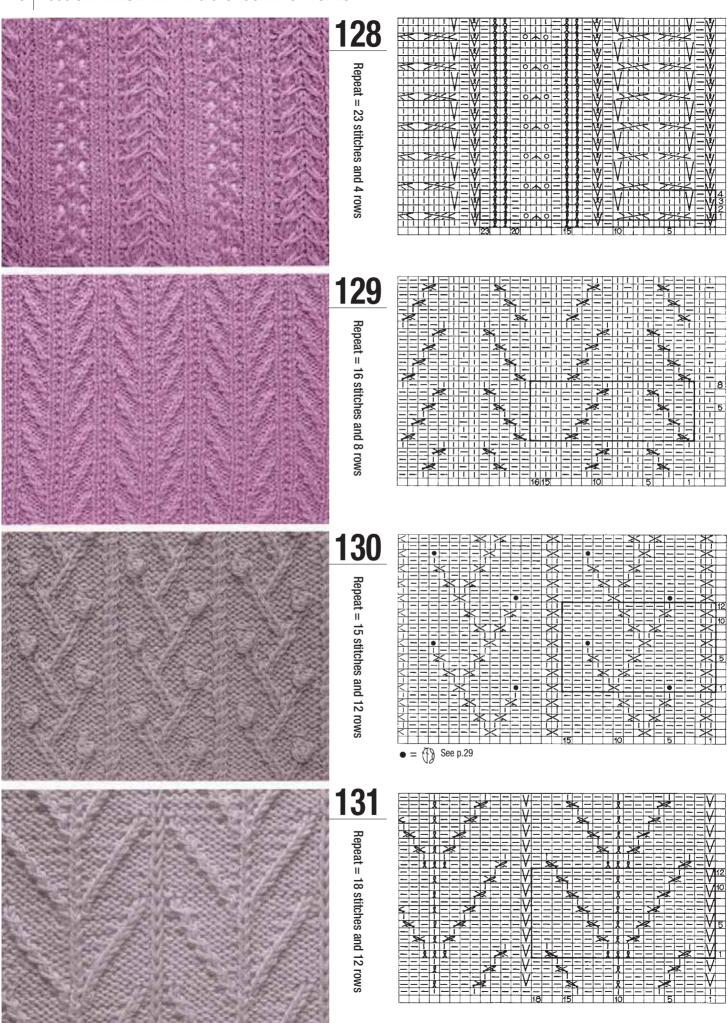
Repeat = 14 stitches and 24 rows

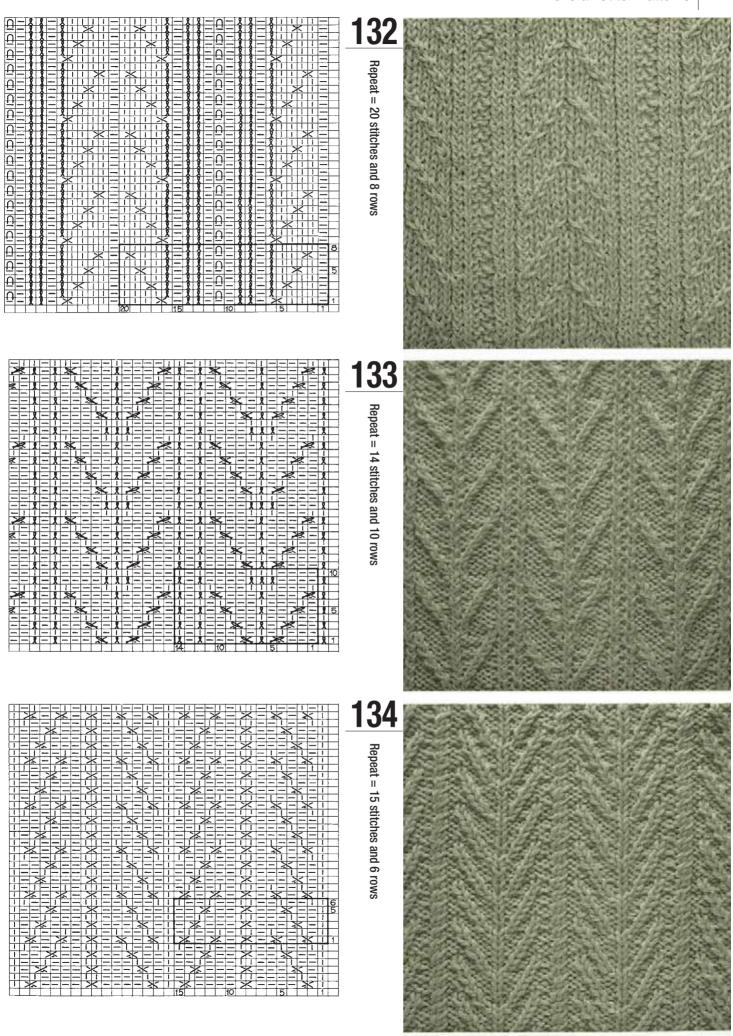


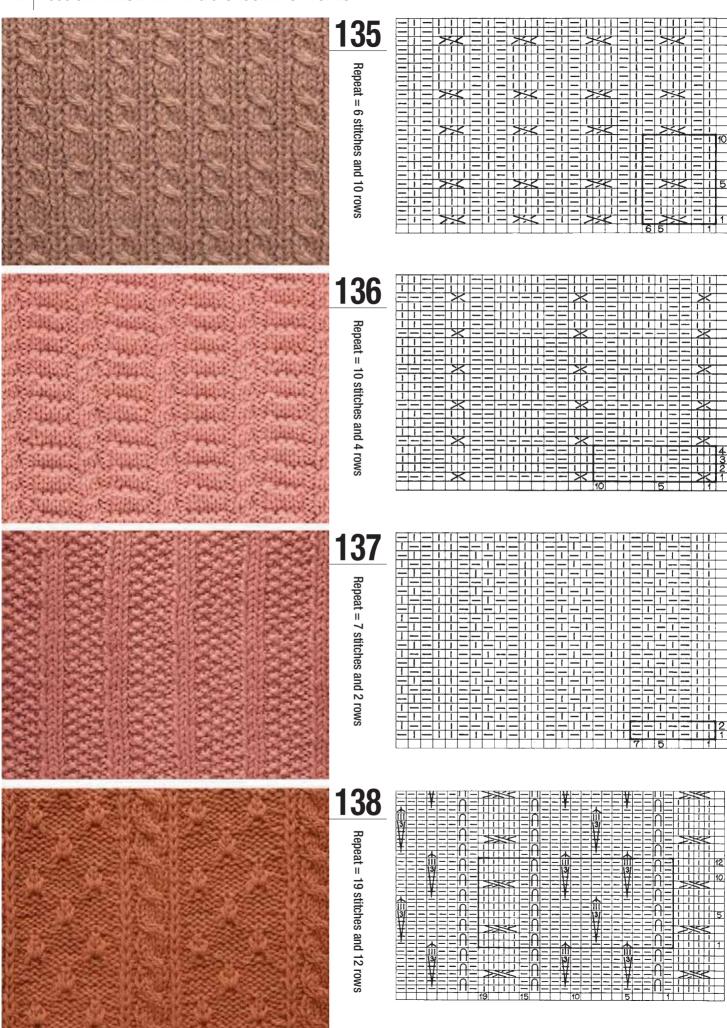
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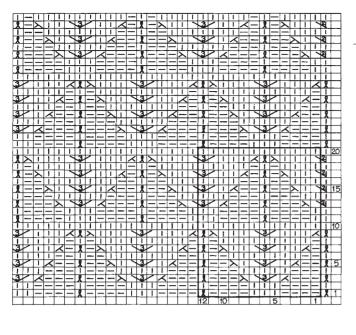
Repeat = 10 stitches and 12 rows











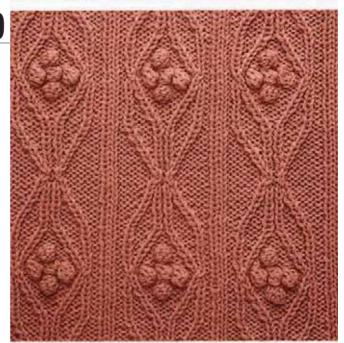
Repeat = 12 stitches and 20 rows



See p.29

140

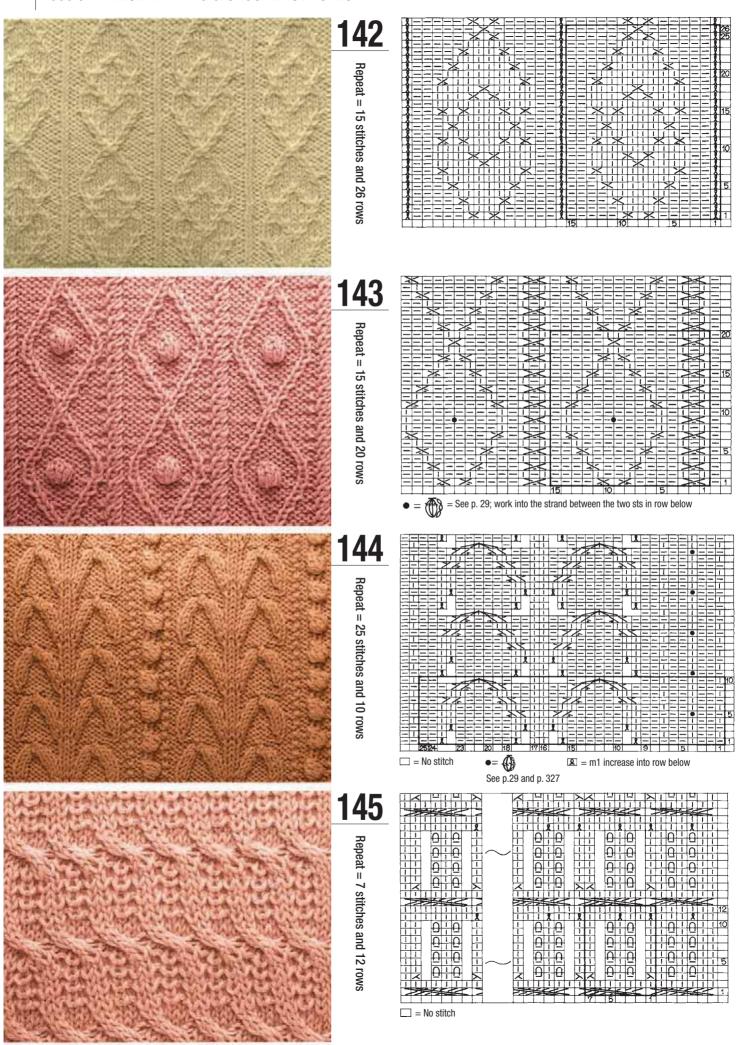
Repeat = 19 stitches and 38 rows

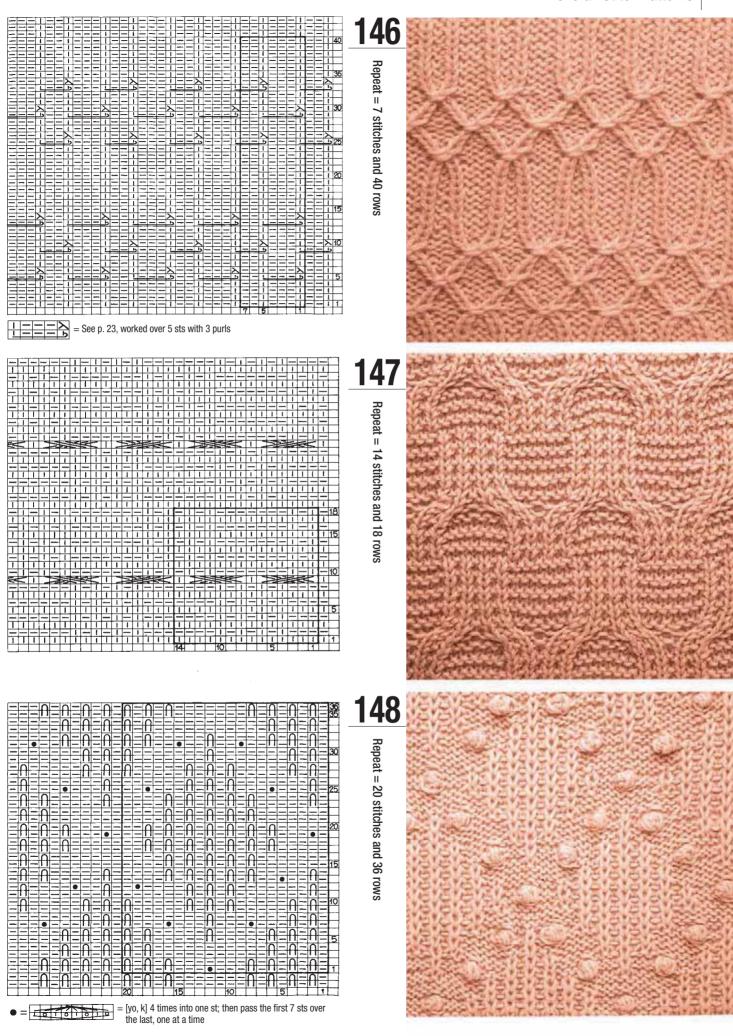


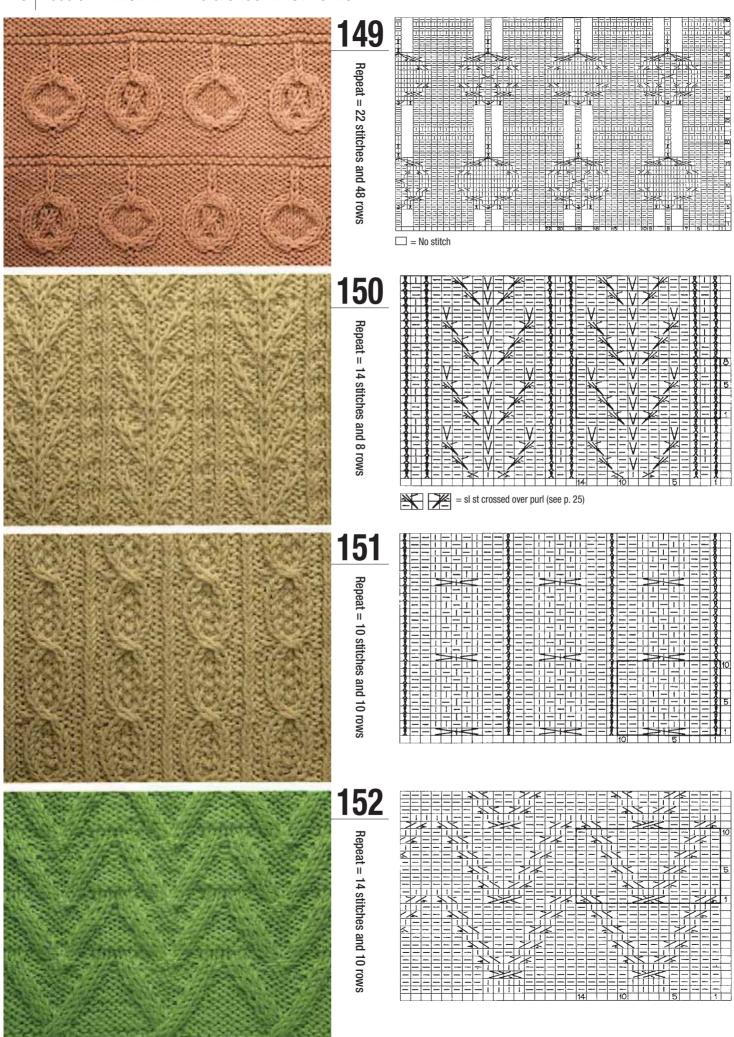
<u>141</u>

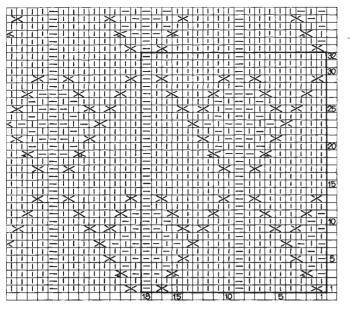
Repeat = 9 stitches and 12 rows











Repeat = 18 stitches and 32 rows

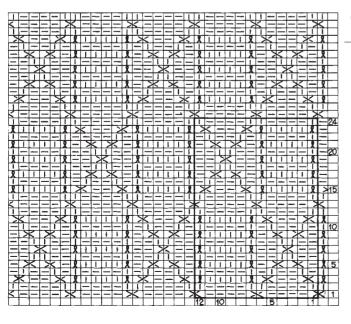


**154** 

Repeat = 9 stitches and 24 rows



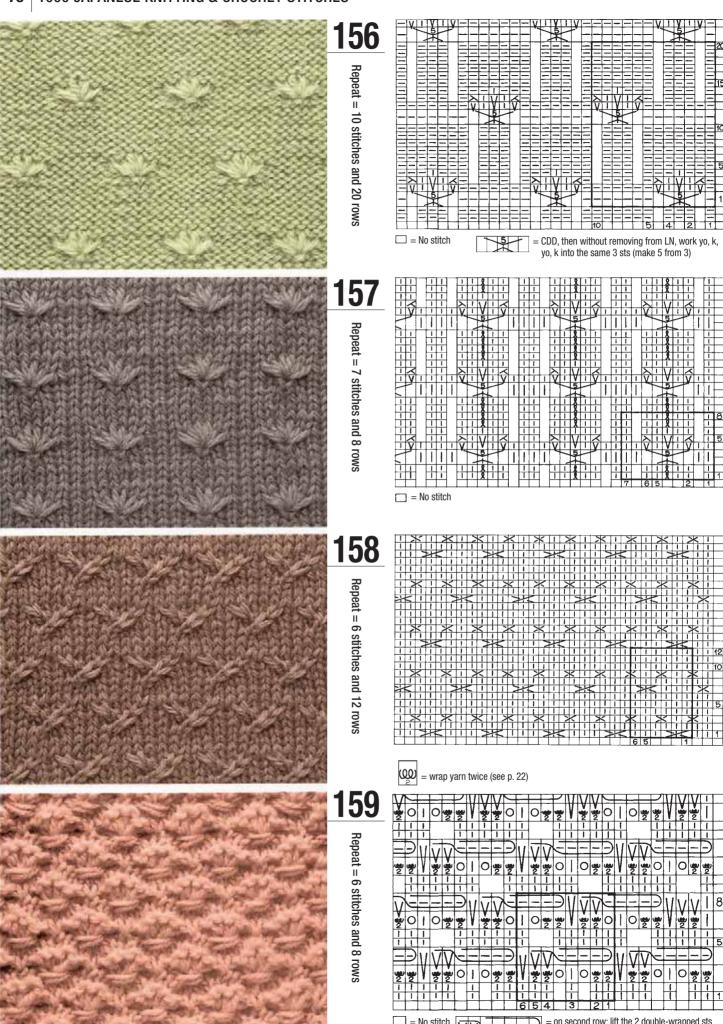
= No stitch



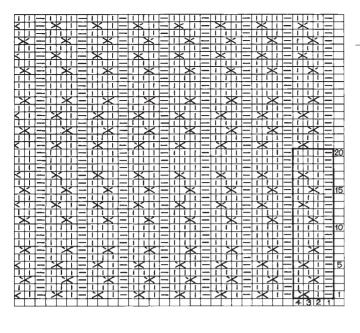
**155** 

Repeat = 12 stitches and 24 rows

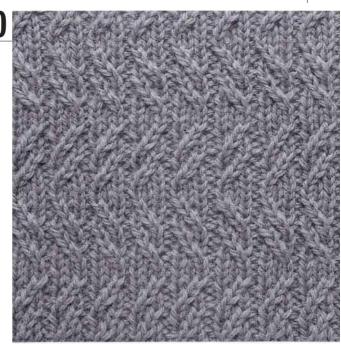




over the 5 purls and drop them (similar to p. 30)



Repeat = 4 stitches and 20 rows

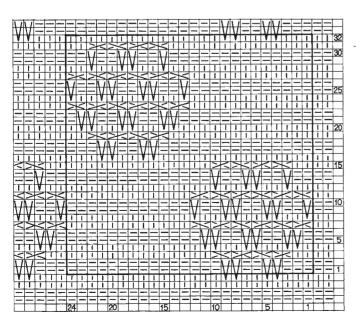


161

Repeat = 8 stitches and16 rows

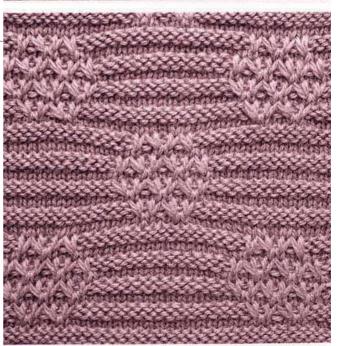


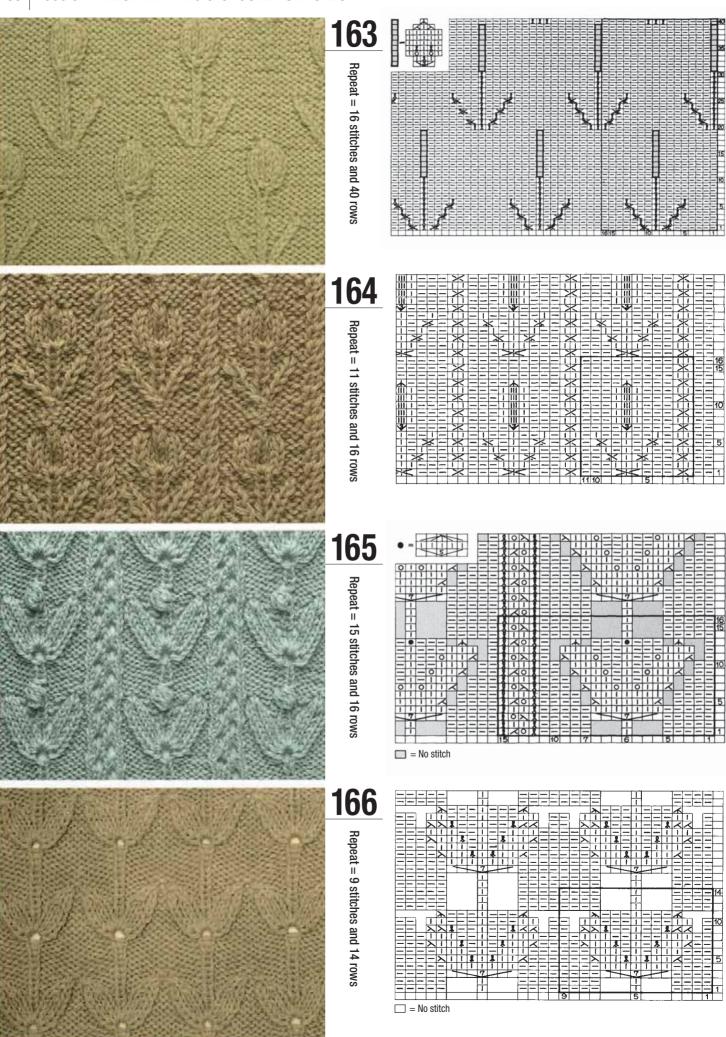
= cross 1 over 4, with the first or last st double-wrapped



**162** 

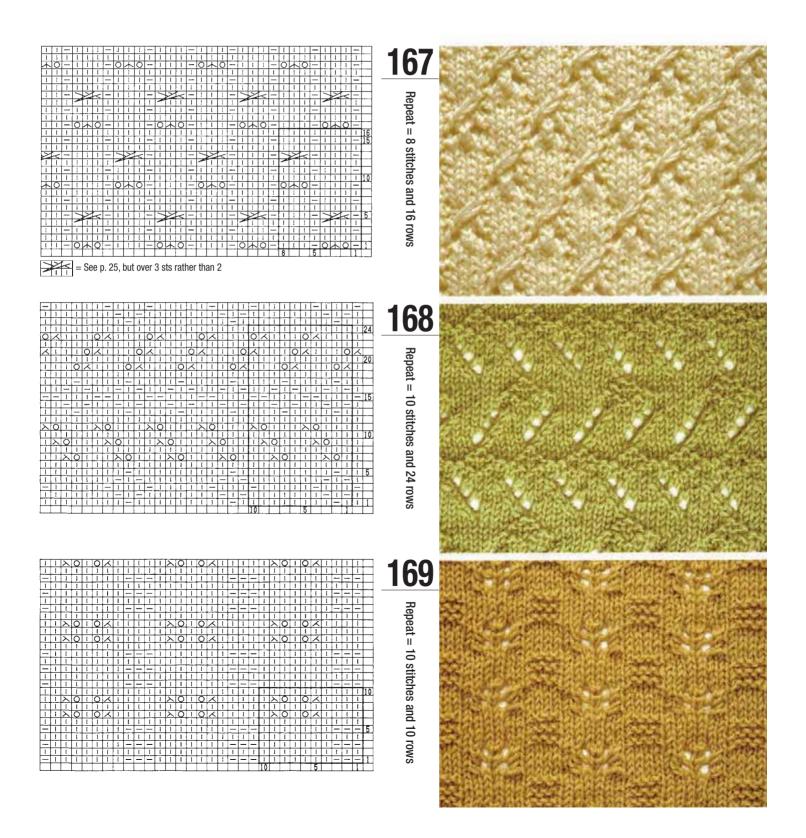
Repeat = 24 stitches and 32 rows

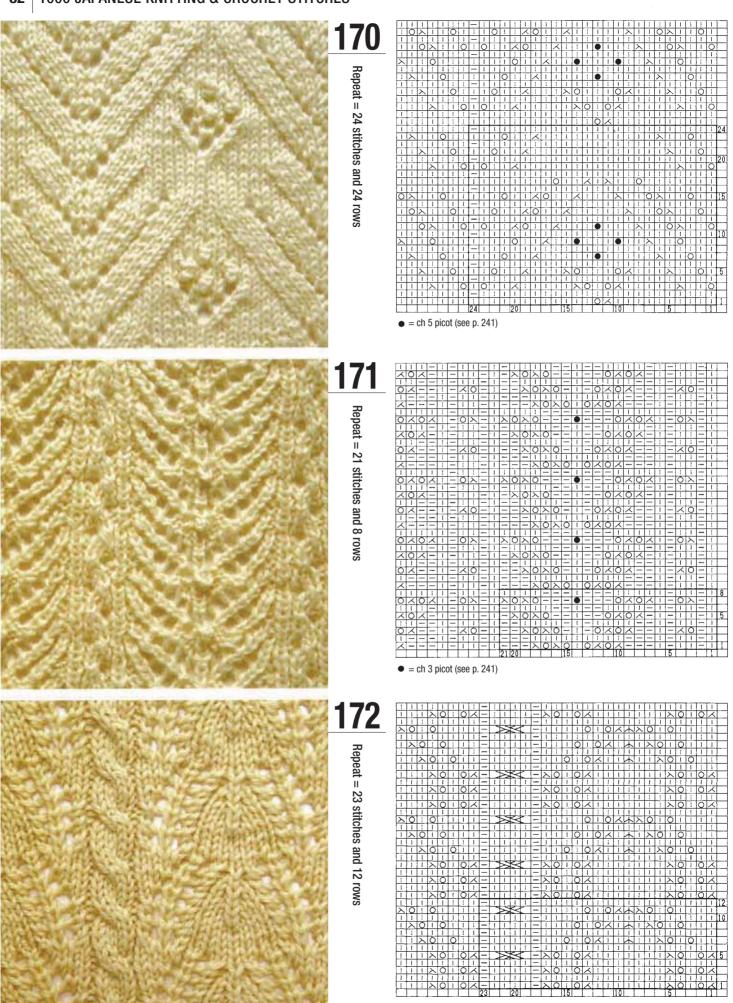


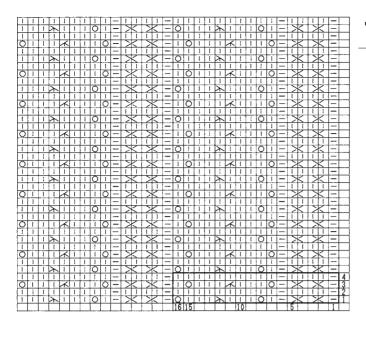


## **OPENWORK STITCH PATTERNS** Floral, leaf and meandering stitches

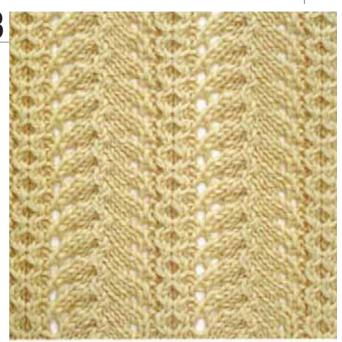
Openwork stitches are created with yarnovers, increases and decreases. The patterns collected here may be complex, and result in elegant knitted fabrics. Choice of materials is an important factor in getting good results; your stitches will show better in smooth, monotone yarn.







Repeat = 16 stitches and 4 rows



<u>174</u>

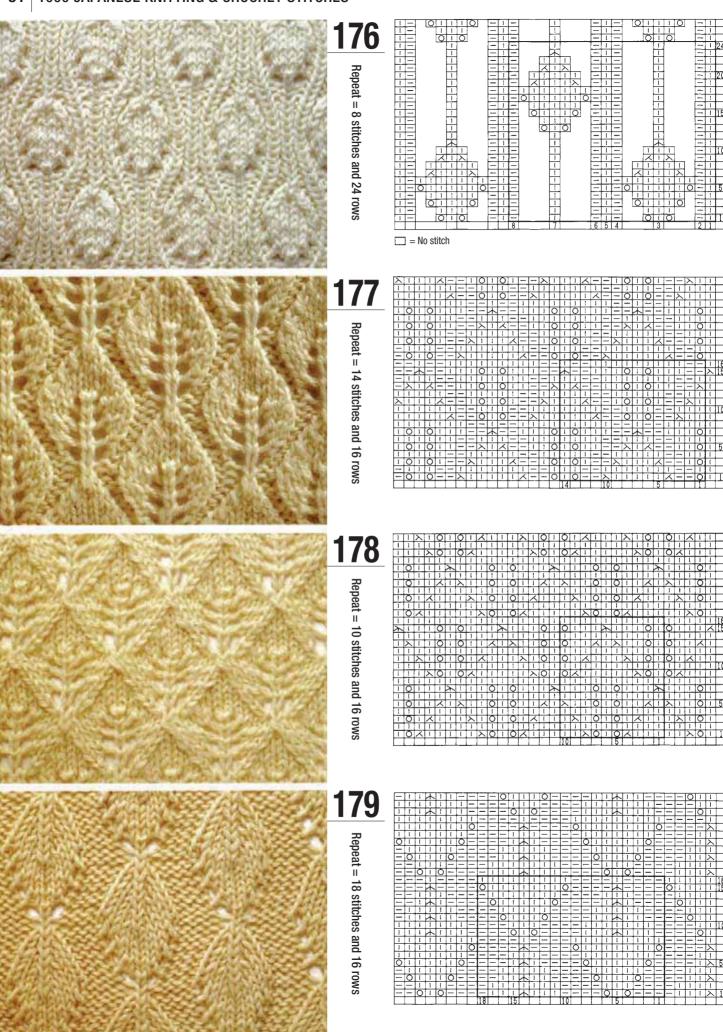
Repeat = 37 stitches and 40 rows

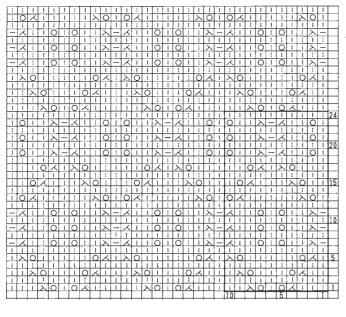


175

Repeat = 11 stitches and 12 rows





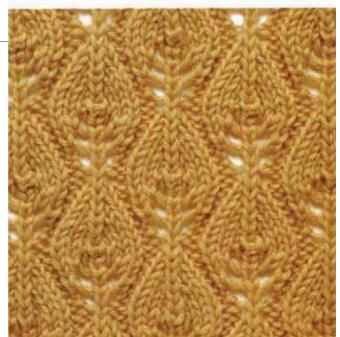


Repeat = 10 stitches and 24 rows



181

Repeat = 14 stitches and 16 rows

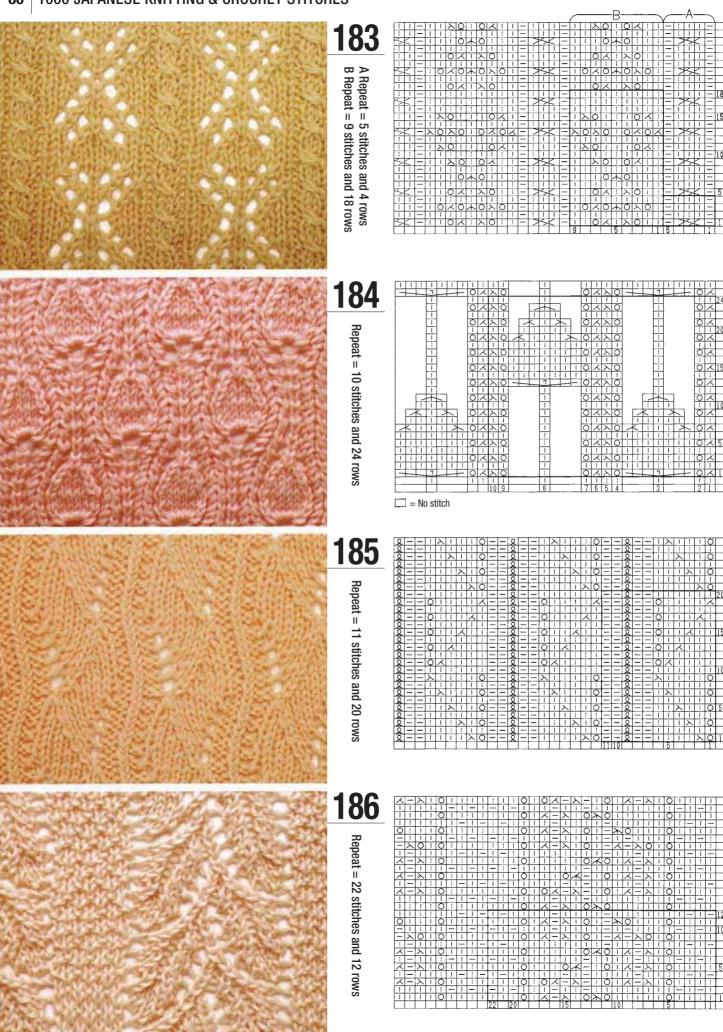


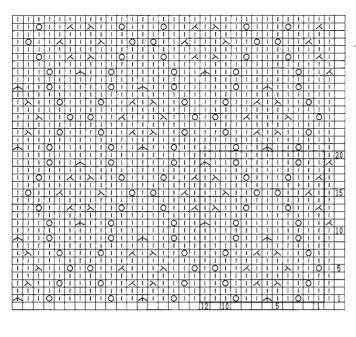
 $\bigcirc$  - work as m1 or m1p increase

182

Repeat = 22 stitches and 32 rows







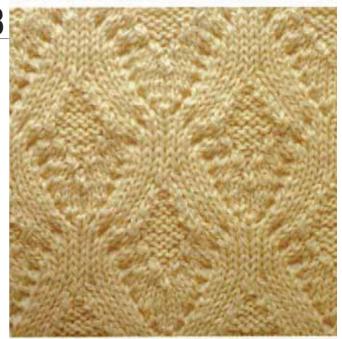
Repeat = 12 stitches and 20 rows



1

188

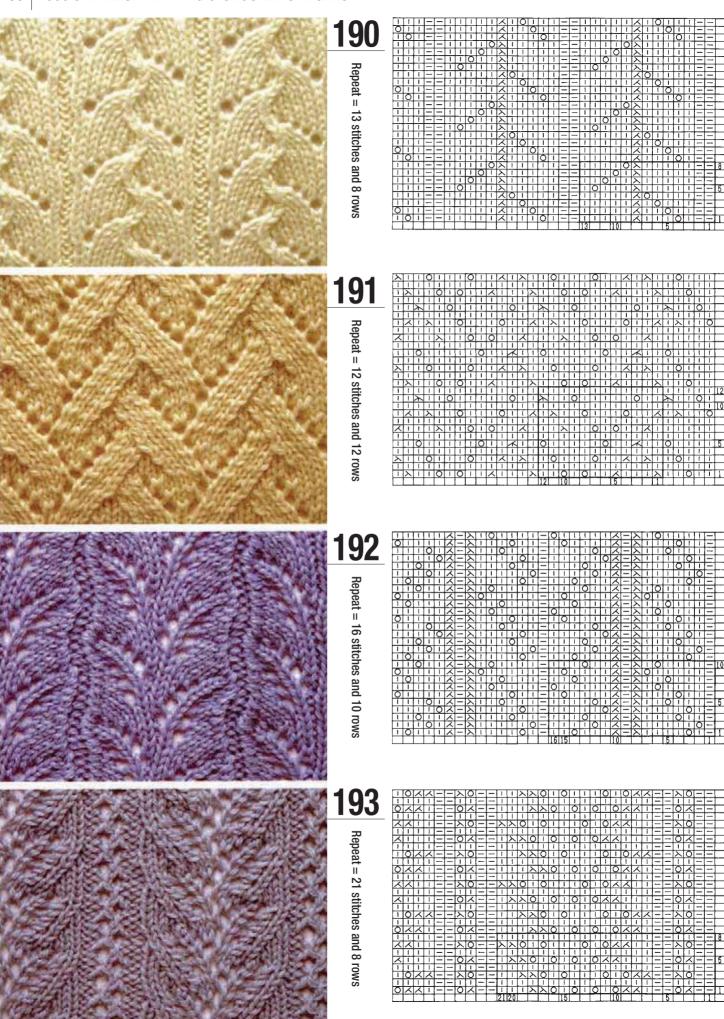
Repeat = 16 stitches and 28 rows

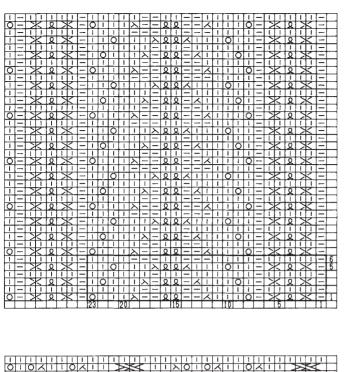


189

Repeat = 24 stitches and 24 rows







Repeat = 23 stitches and 6 rows



195

Repeat = 17 stitches and 8 rows

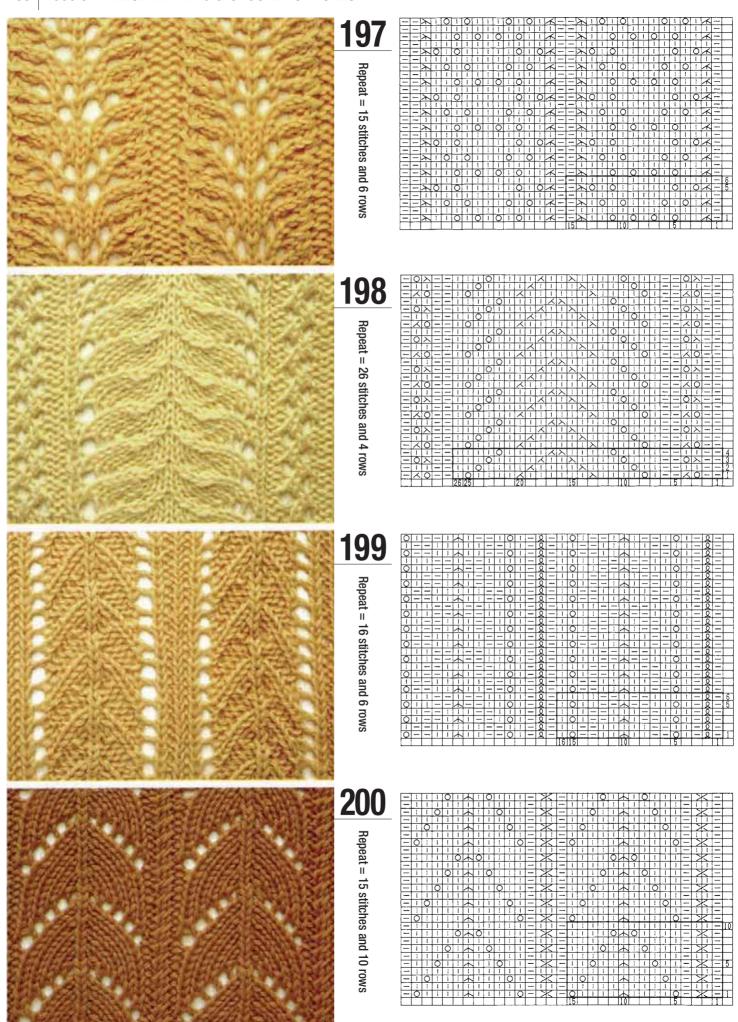


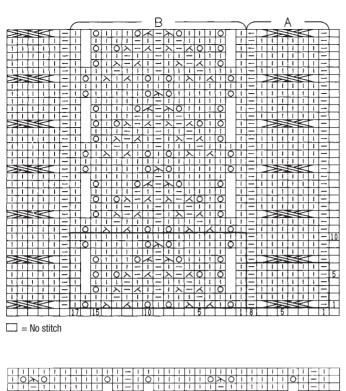
196

Repeat = 16 stitches and 24 rows



= ch 5 picot (see p. 241)





A Repeat = 8 stitches and 6 rows B Repeat = 17 stitches and 10 rows



 $\square$  = No stitch

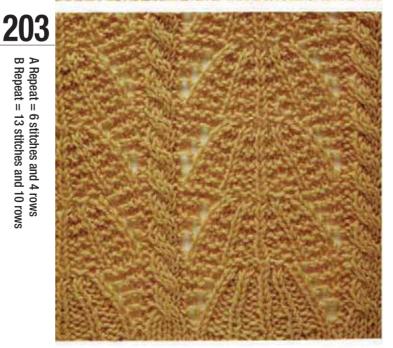
202

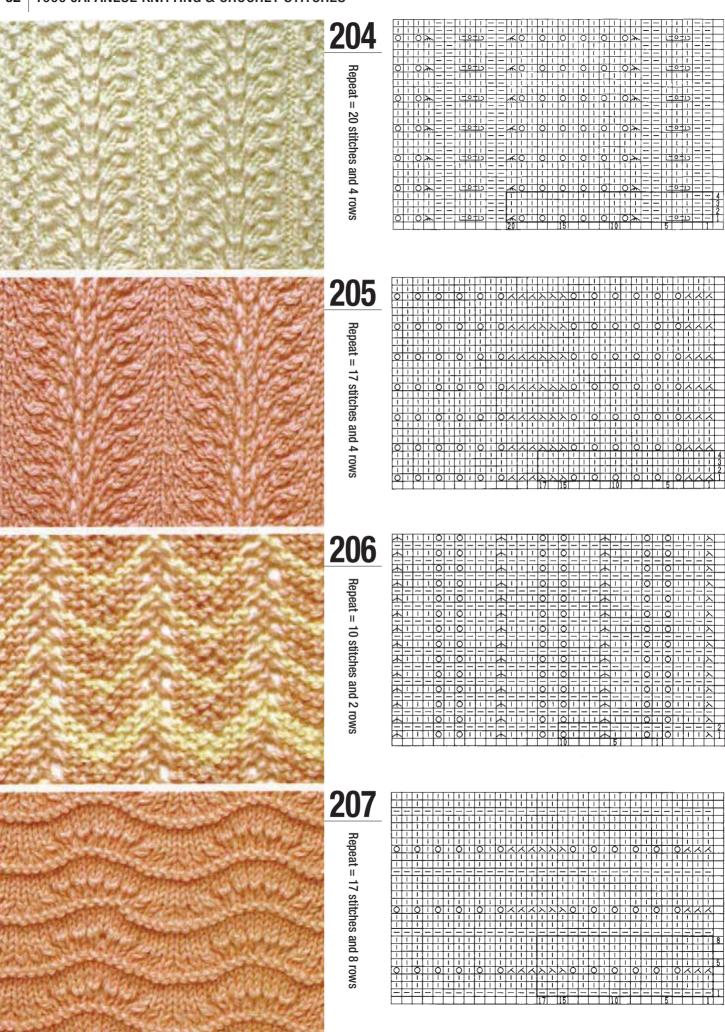
Repeat = 16 stitches and 10 rows

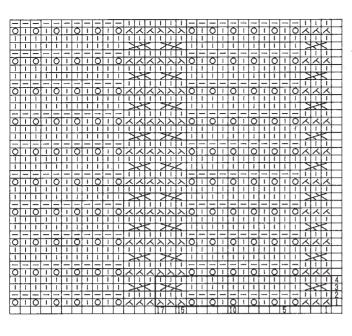


= No stitch = k3tog

B Repeat = 13 stitches and 10 rows A Repeat = 6 stitches and 4 rows





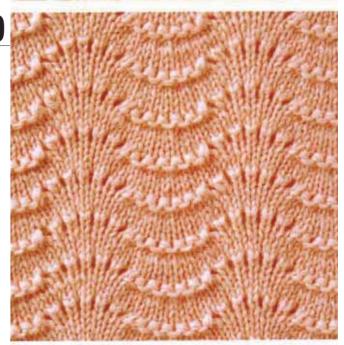


Repeat = 17 stitches and 4 rows



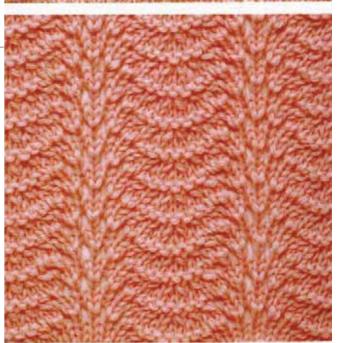
209

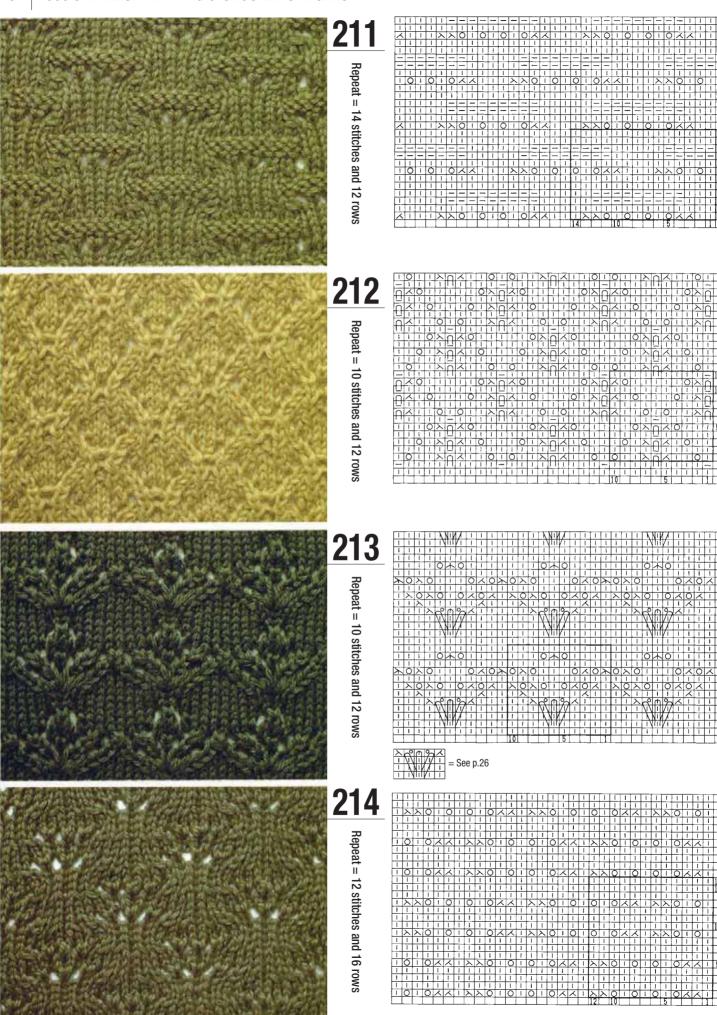
Repeat = 18 stitches and 6 rows

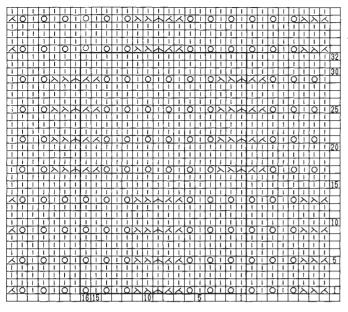


210

Repeat = 17 stitches and 4 rows







Repeat = 16 stitches and 32 rows



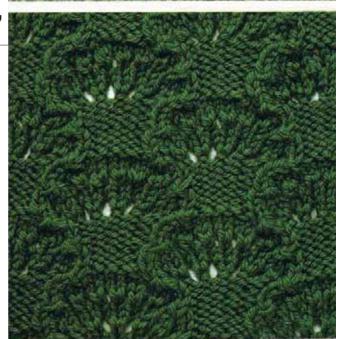
216

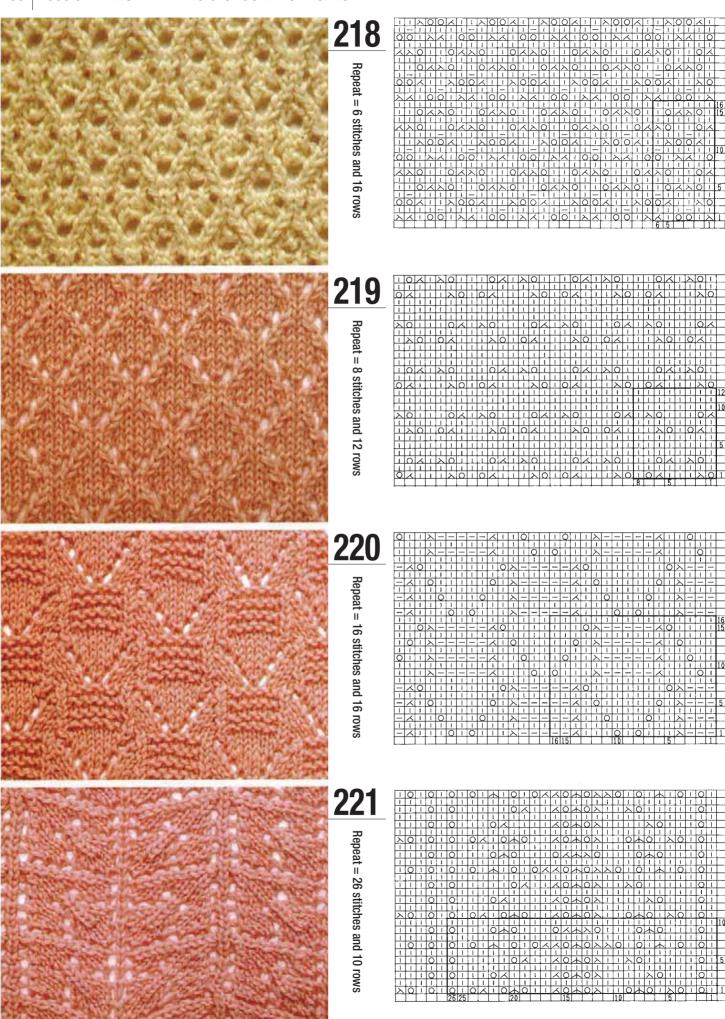
Repeat = 11 stitches and 10 rows

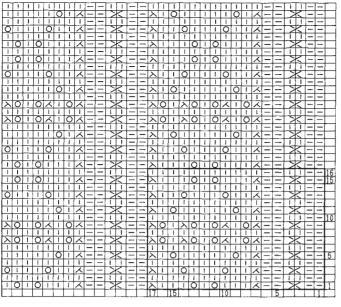


217

Repeat = 18 stitches and 16 rows







Repeat = 17 stitches and 16 rows



223

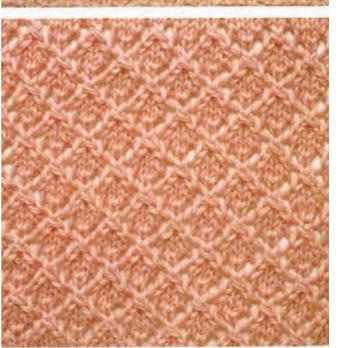
Repeat = 8 stitches and 20 rows



= m1 purl increase

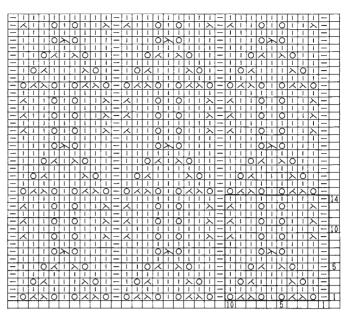
224

Repeat = 6 stitches and 8 rows





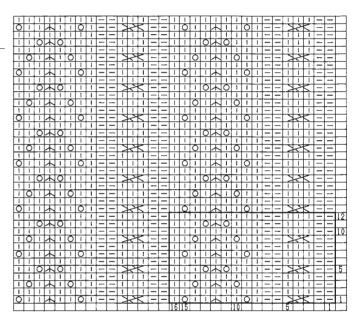
Repeat = 10 stitches and 14 rows





226

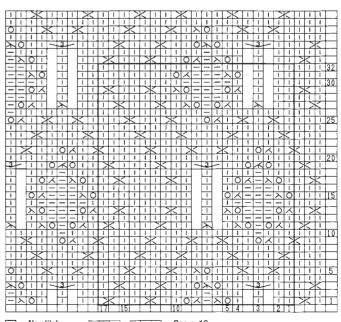
Repeat = 16 stitches and 12 rows





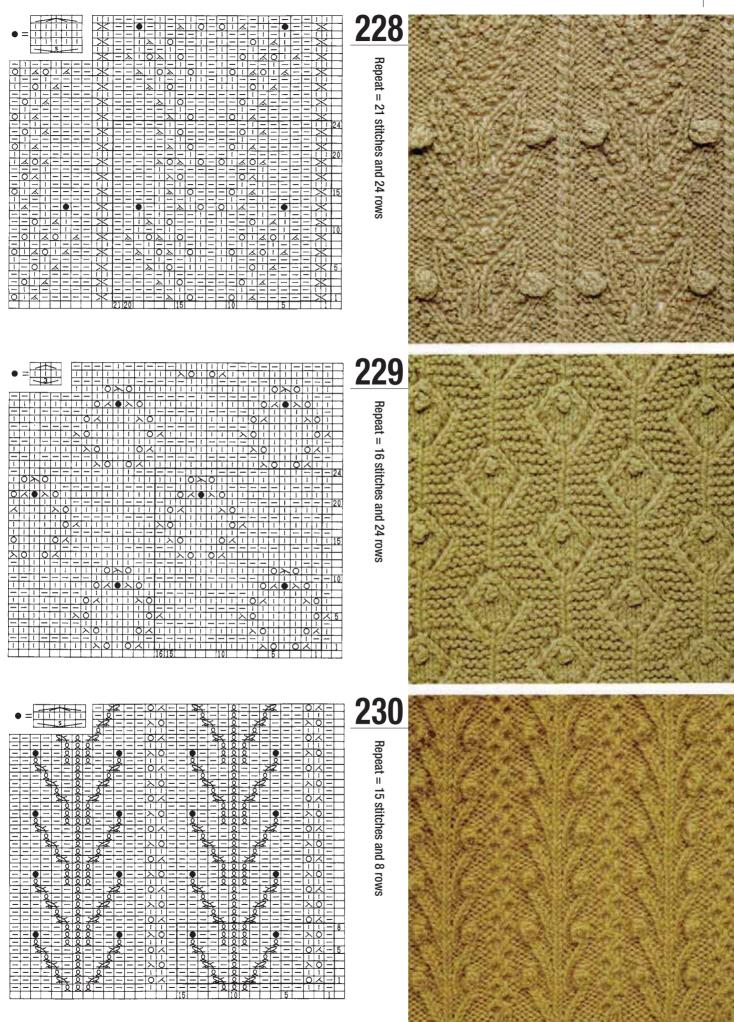
227

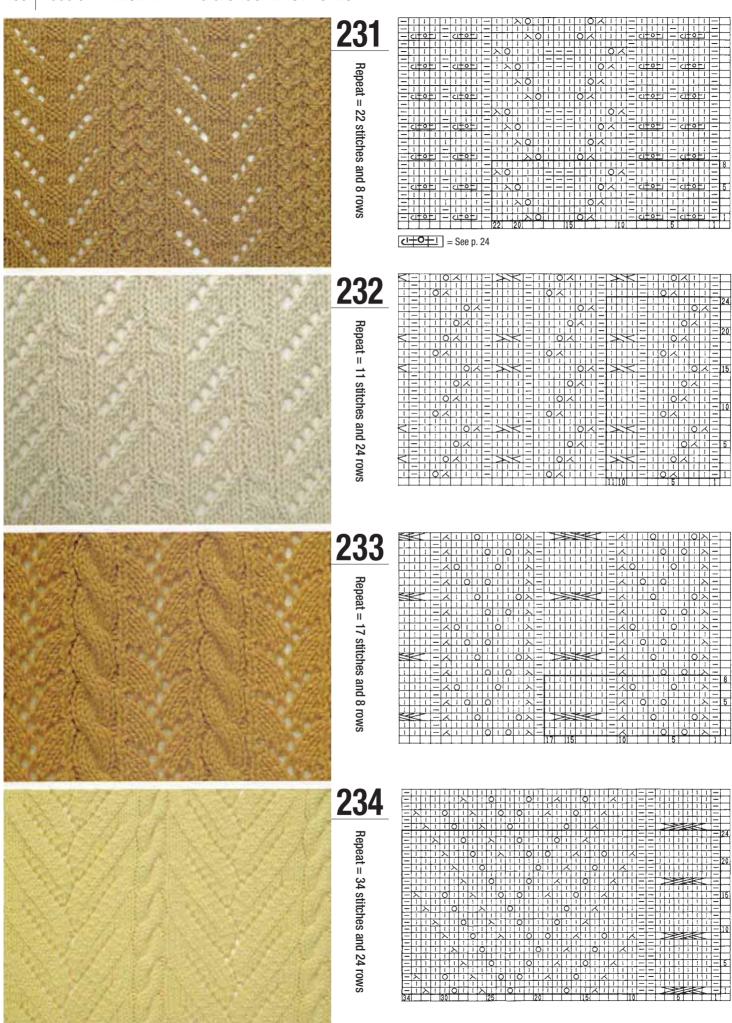
Repeat = 17 stitches and 32 rows

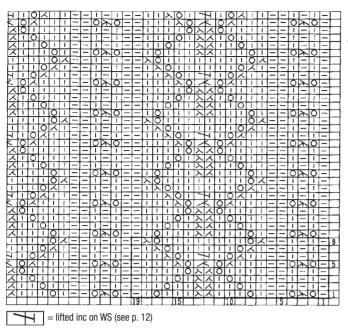


= No stitch

= See p. 13







Repeat = 19 stitches and 8 rows



= on WS, place 2 sts on CN, hold to back; p2, p2 from CN

236

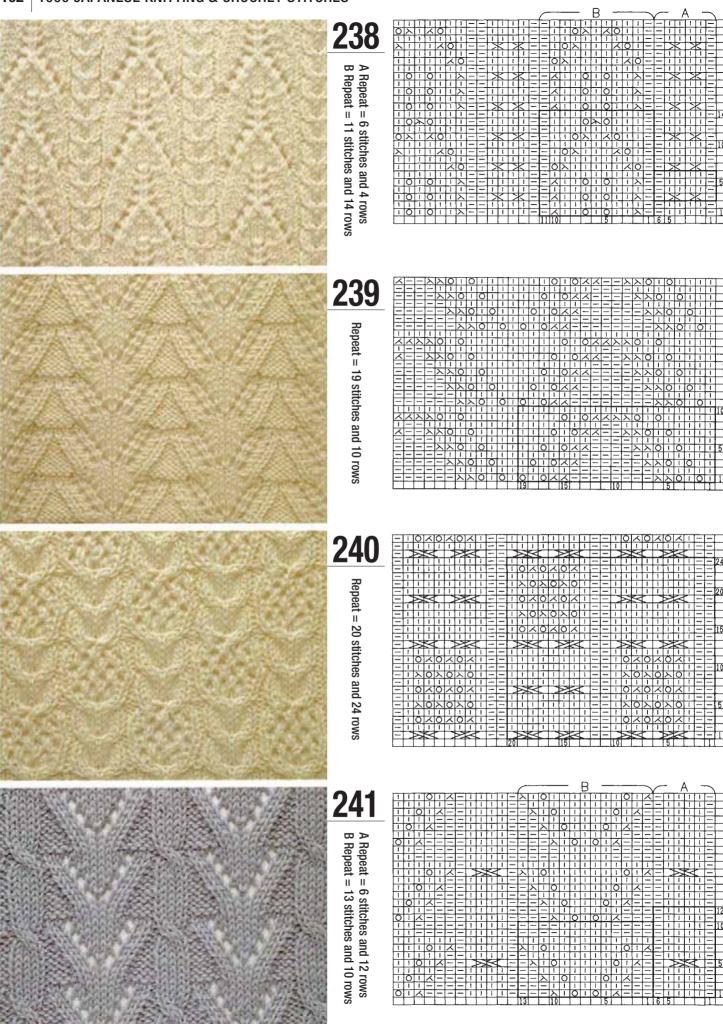
Repeat = 17 stitches and 16 rows

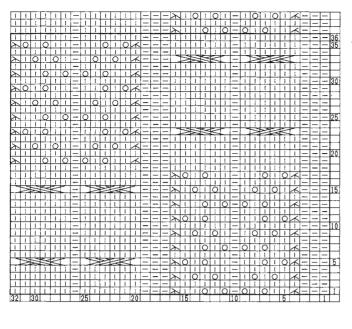


237

Repeat = 20 stitches and 36 rows







Repeat = 32 stitches and 36 rows



243

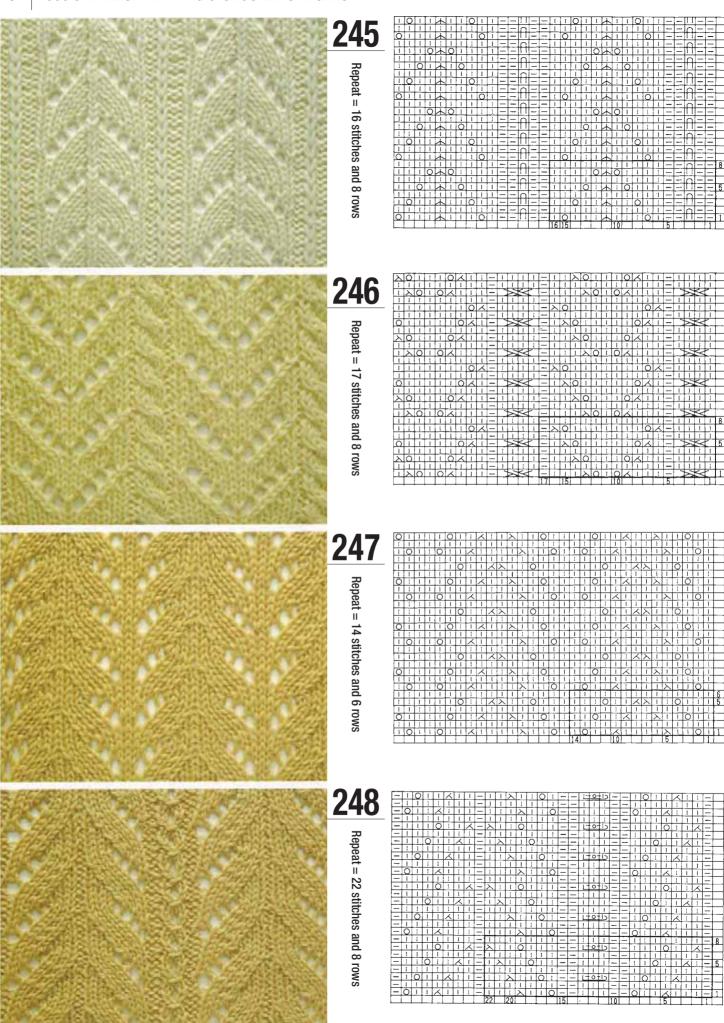
Repeat = 36 stitches and 8 rows

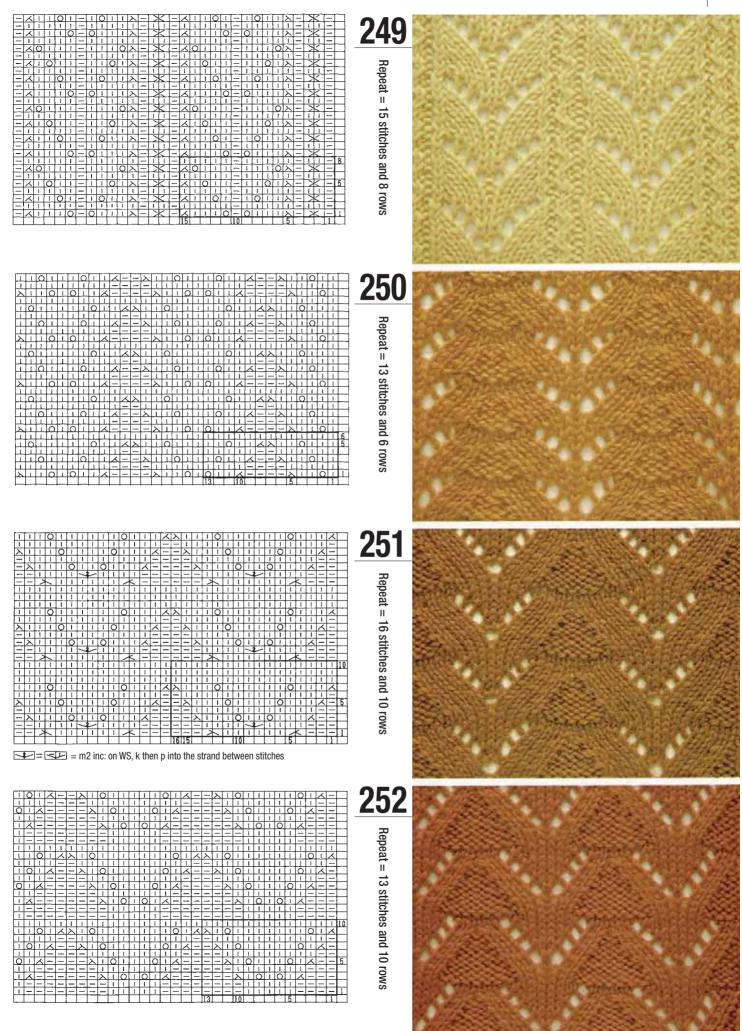


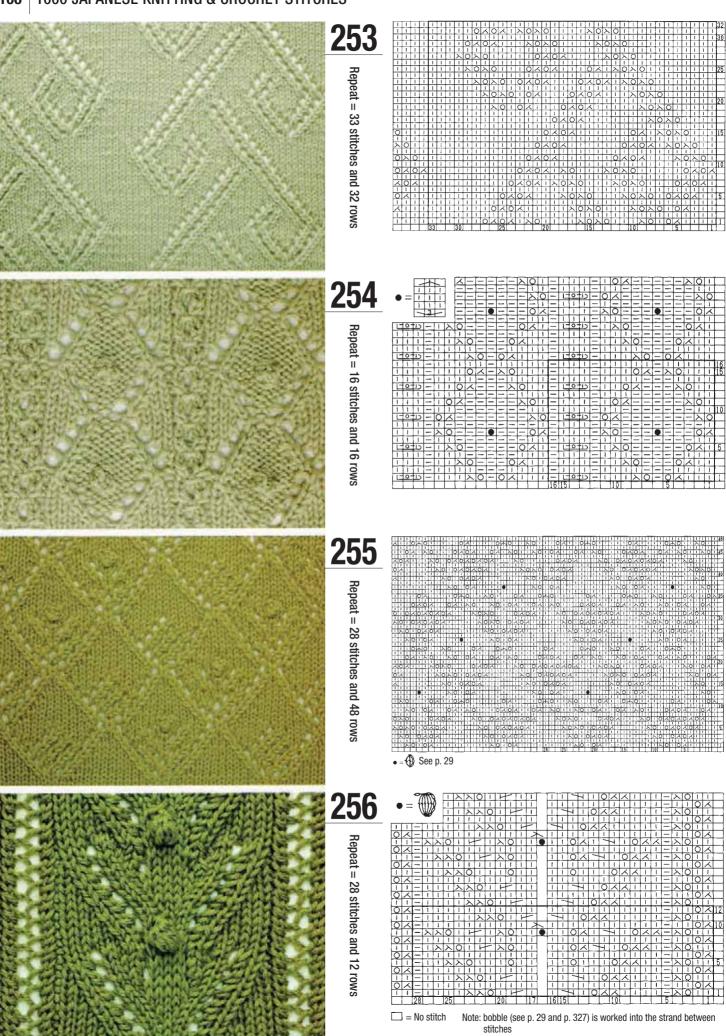
244

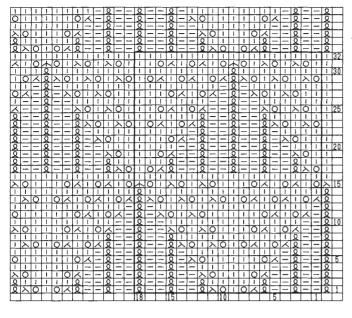
Repeat = 23 stitches and 10 rows











Repeat = 18 stitches and 32 rows



**258** 

Repeat = 27 stitches and 32 rows

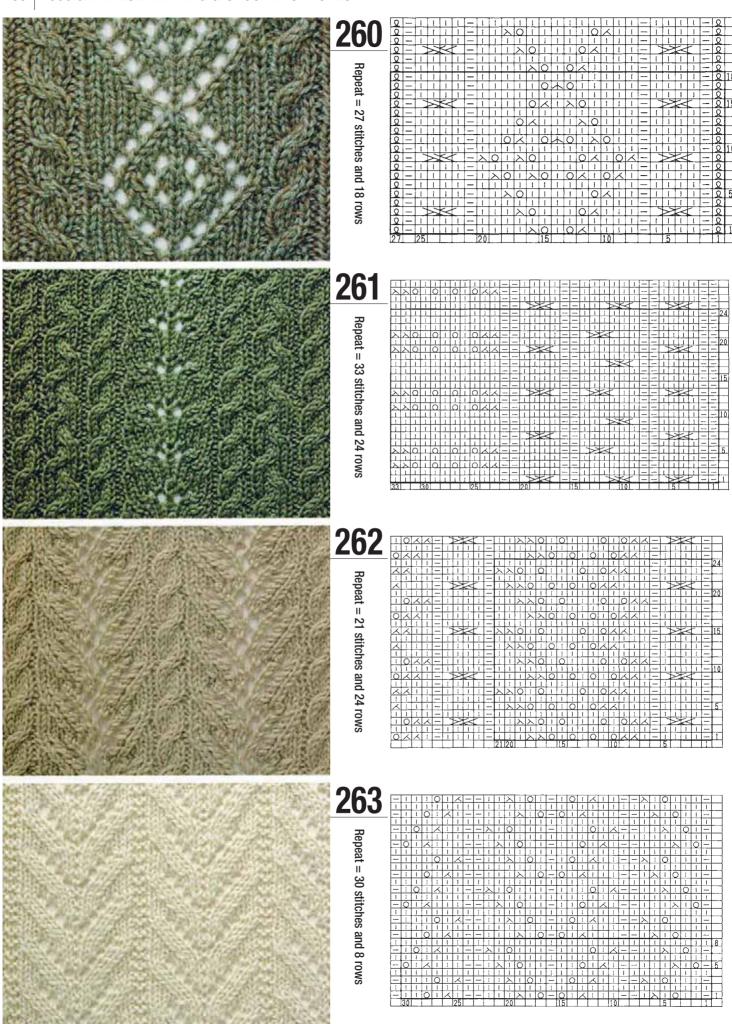


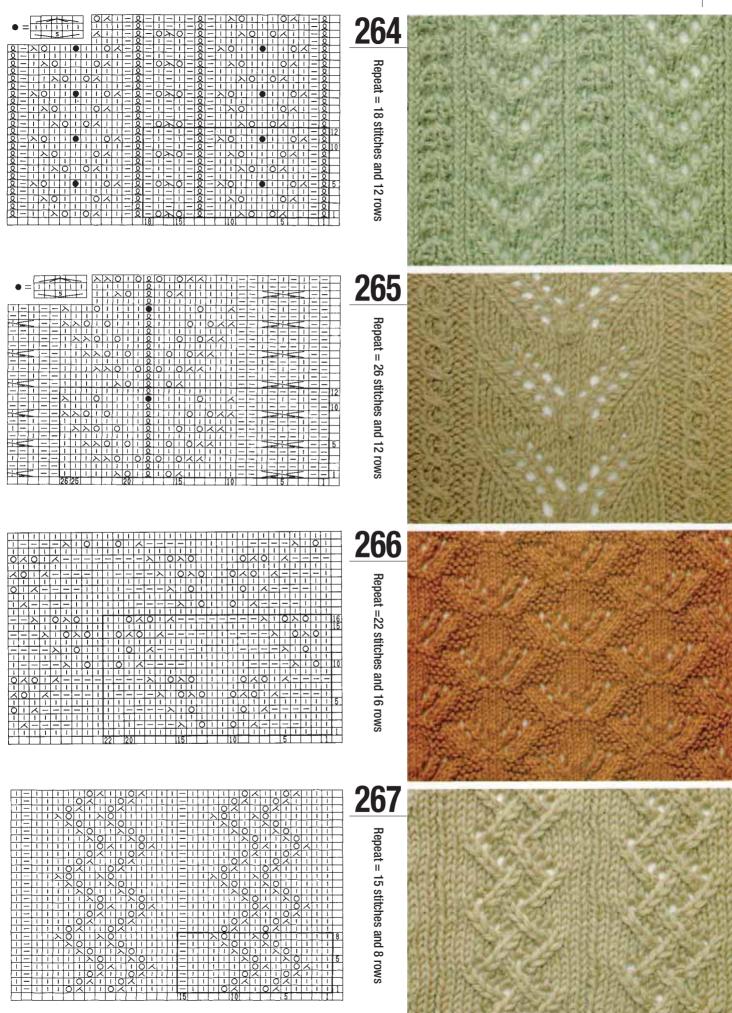
| Notice | N

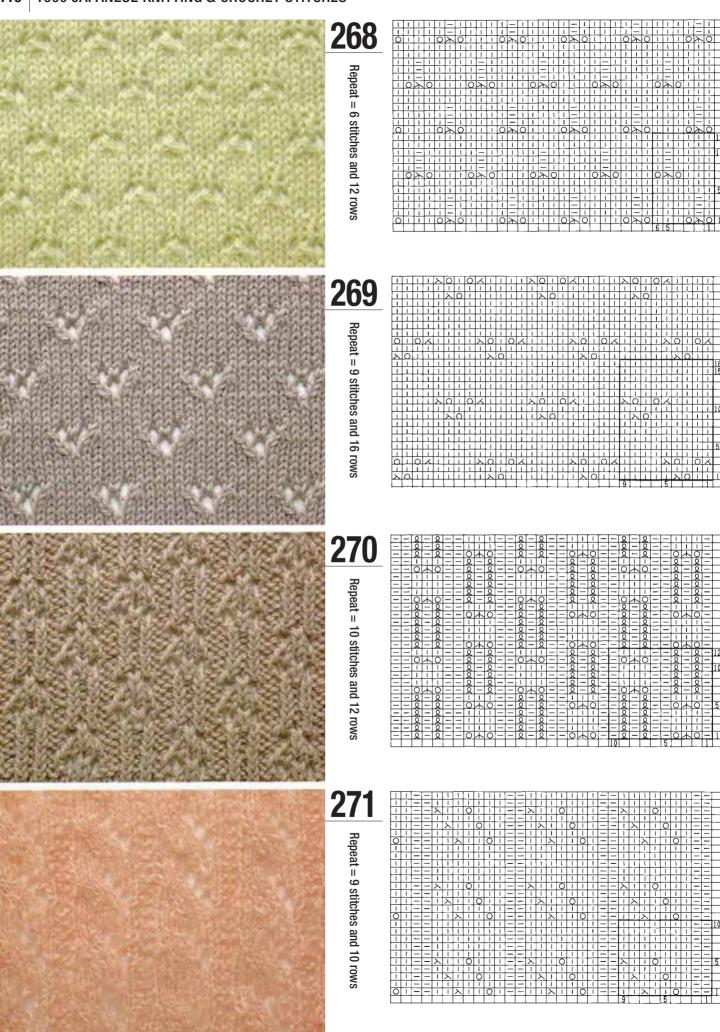
**259** 

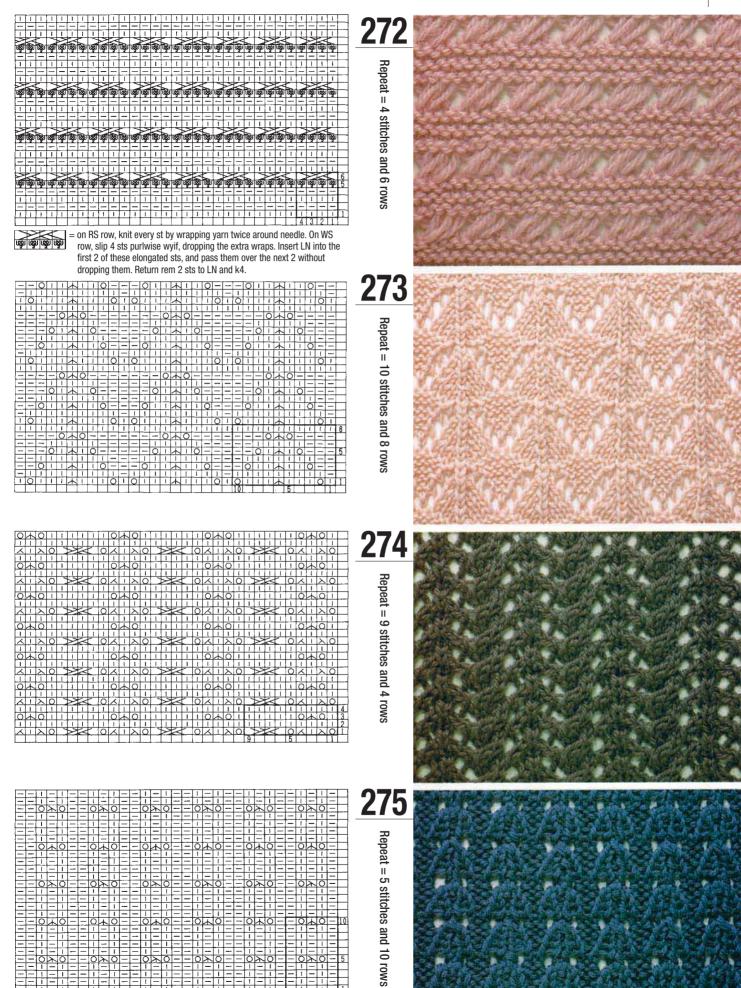
Repeat = 30 stitches and 28 rows





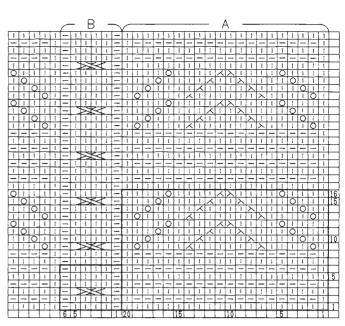








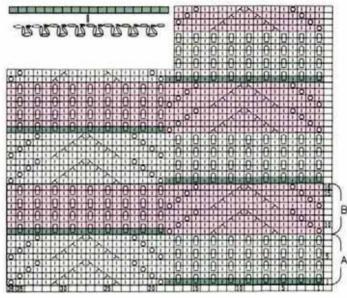
A Repeat = 20 stitches and 16 rows
B Repeat = 6 stitches and 6 rows





277

Repeat = 36 stitches and 16 rows



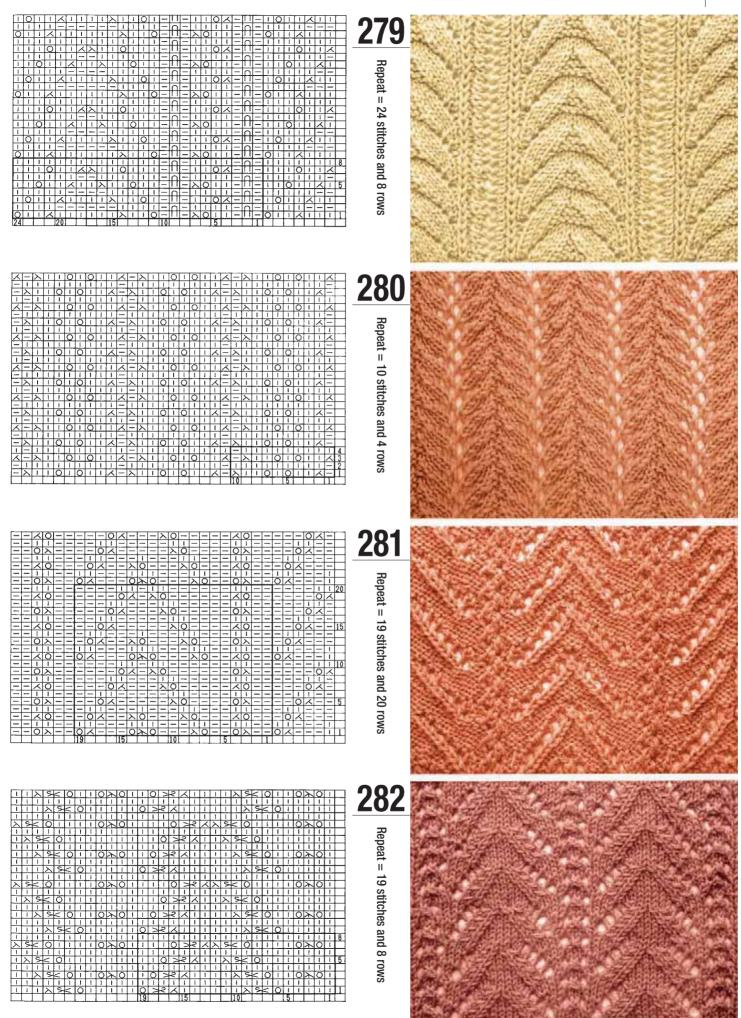
**Top left inset:** First, using a crochet hook, work 8 picots (p.241) as shown with a separate strand of yarn in new color. On the designated WS row, pick up through the back loop of each chain or sI st and work it together with the next st on the LN.

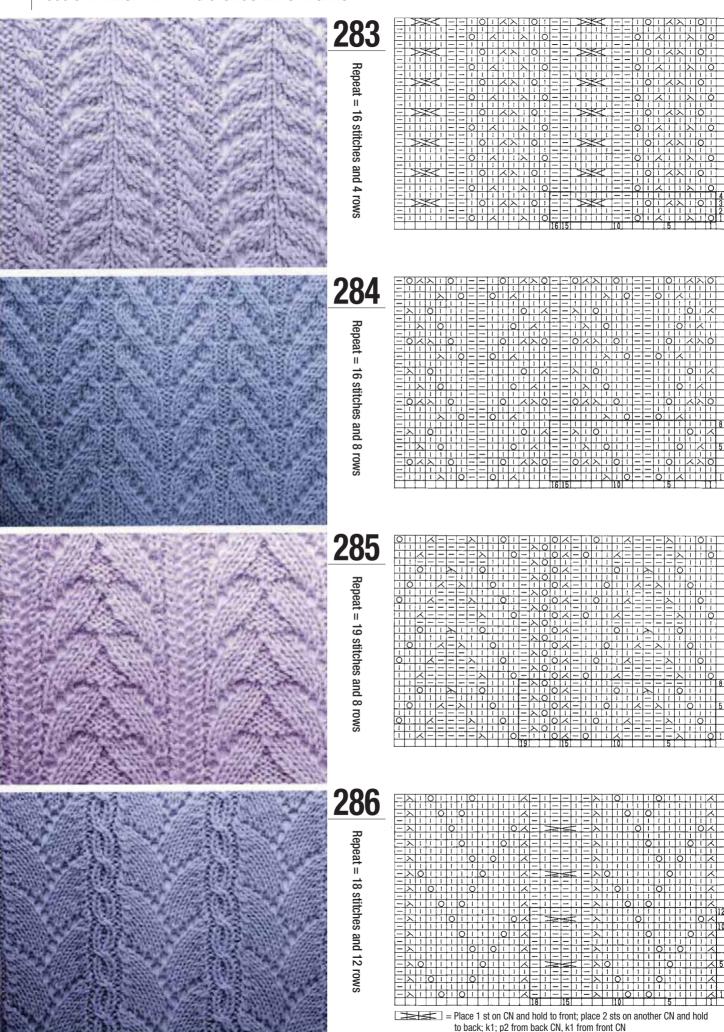


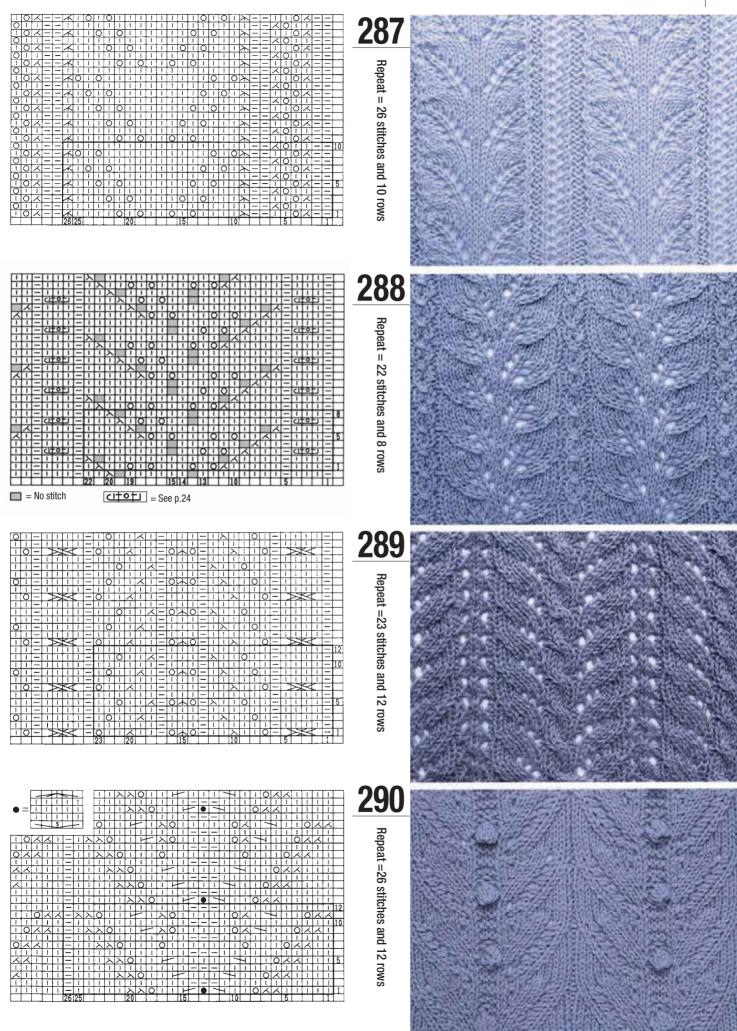
278

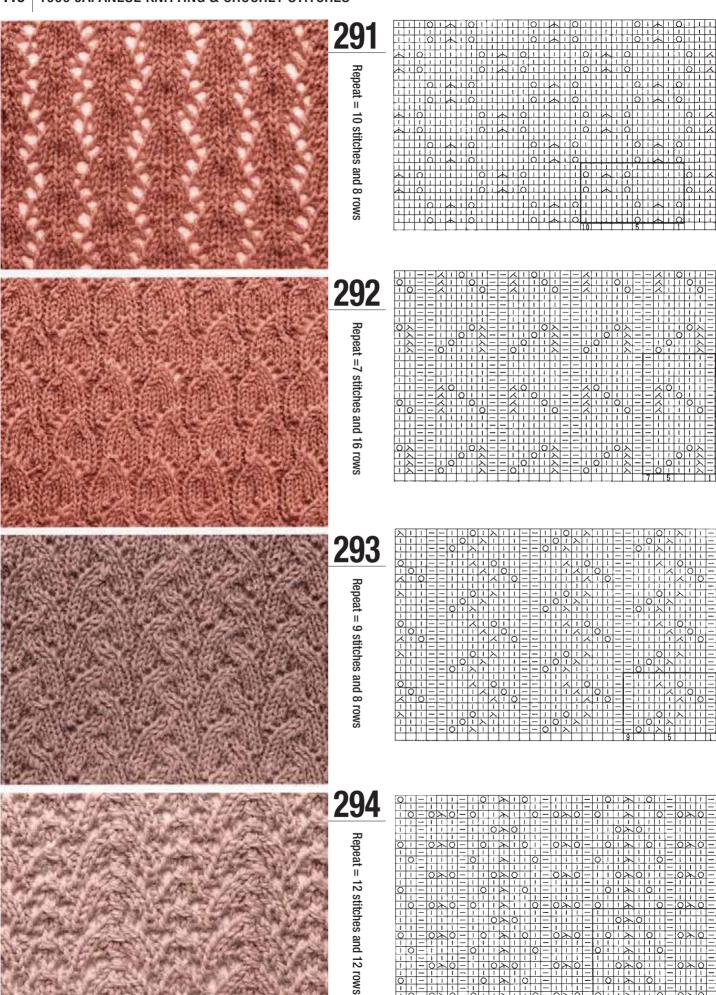
Repeat = 36 stitches and 16 rows

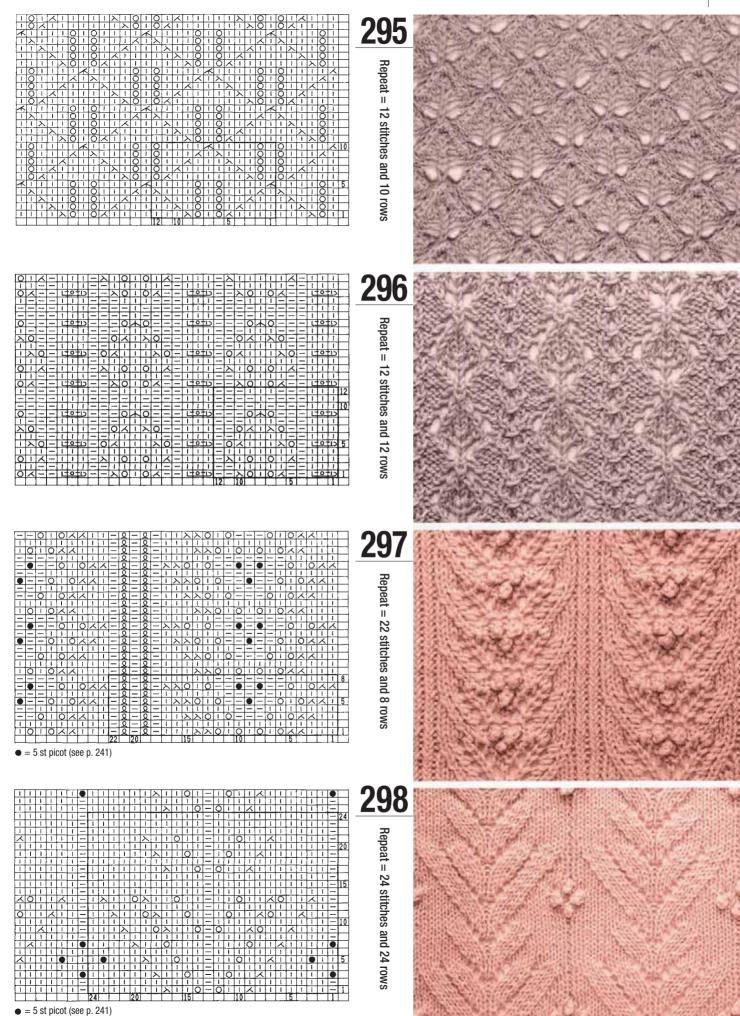
**Top left inset:** First, using a crochet hook, work 8 picots (p.241) as shown with a separate strand of yarn in new color. On the designated WS row, pick up through the back loop of each chain or sI st and work it together with the next st on the LN.

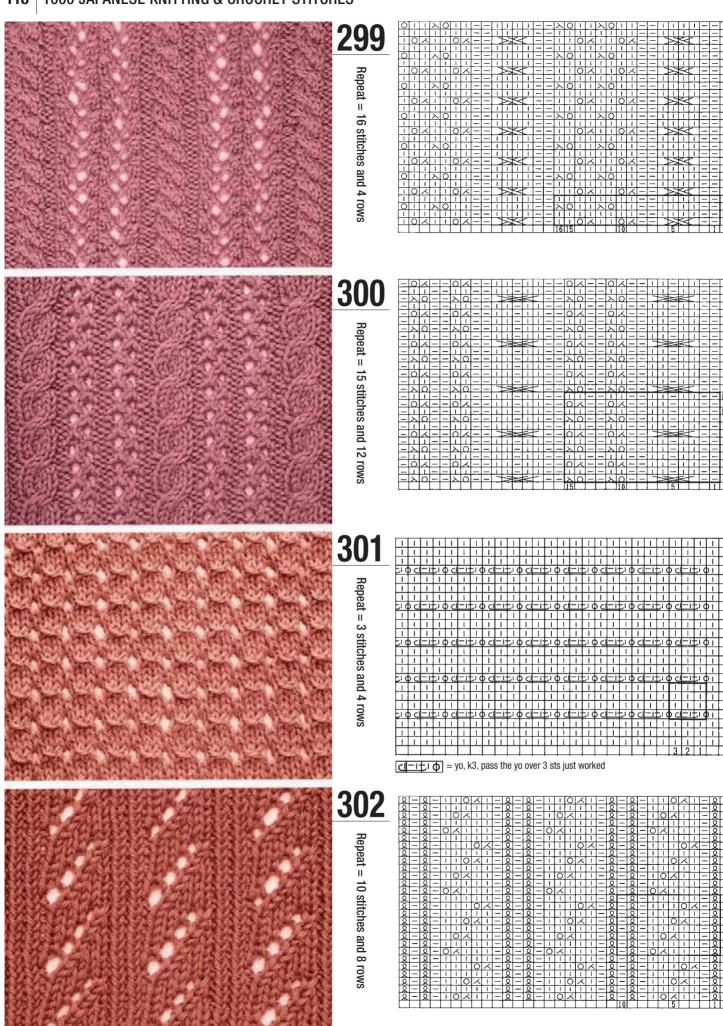


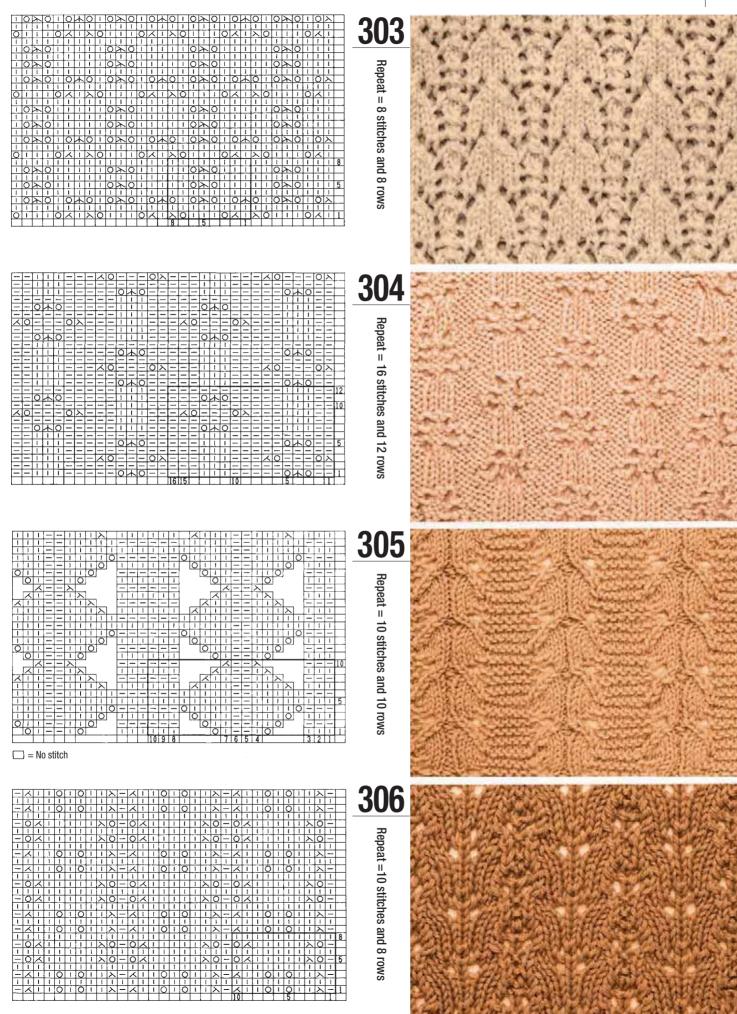


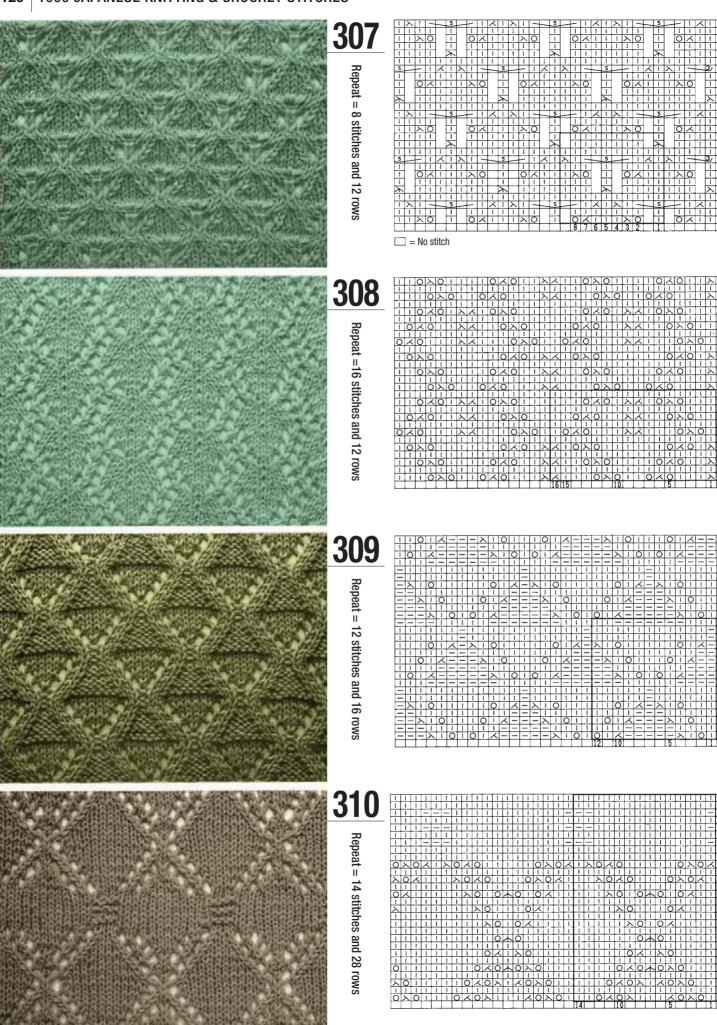


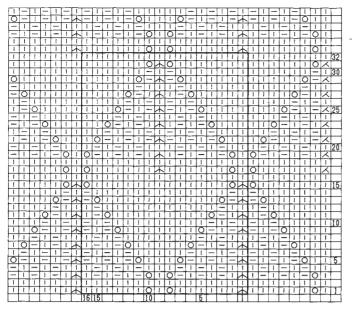












311

Repeat = 16 stitches and 32 rows



312

Repeat = 12 stitches and 20 rows

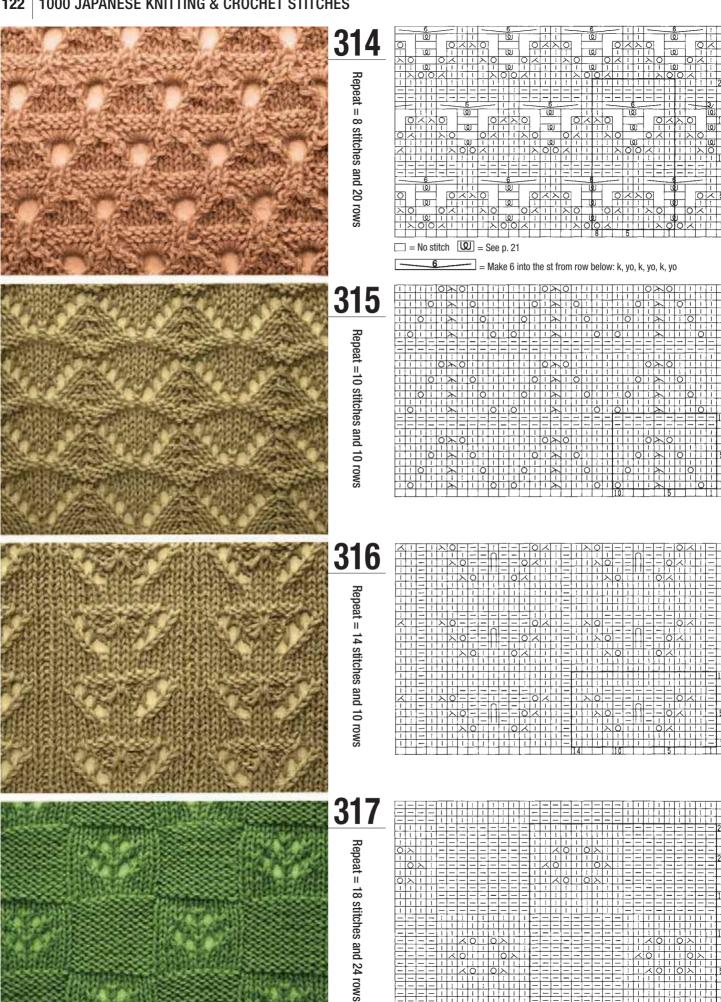


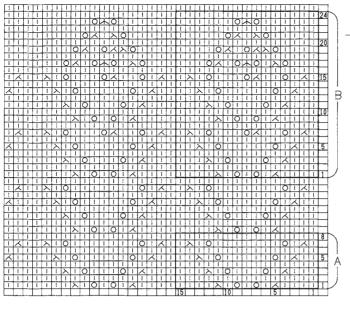
| Note |

313

Repeat = 16 stitches and 20 rows







A Repeat = 15 stitches and 8 rows B Repeat = 15 stitches and 24 rows



319

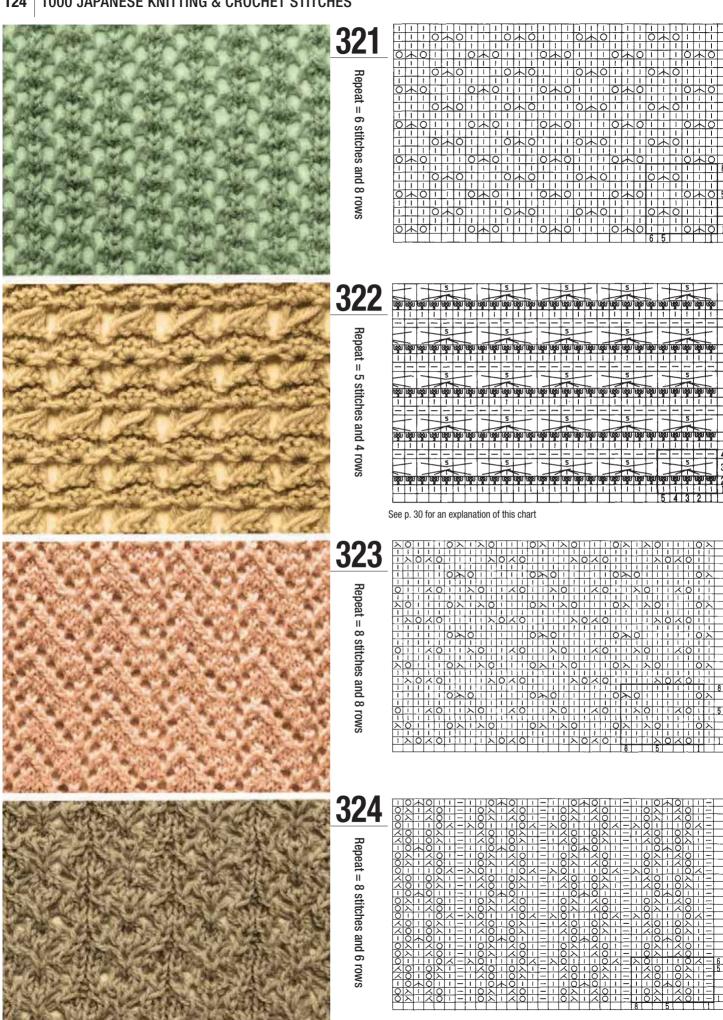
Repeat = 10 stitches and 16 rows

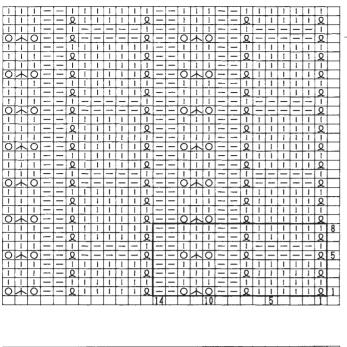


320

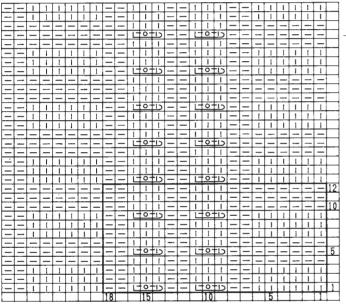
Repeat = 30 stitches and 36 rows







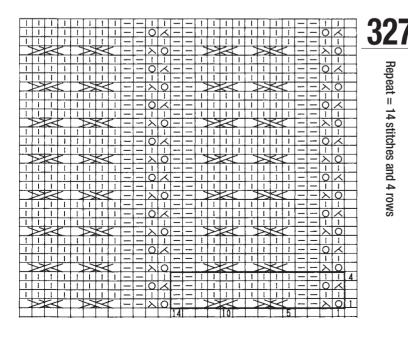
325 Repeat = 14 stitches and 8 rows

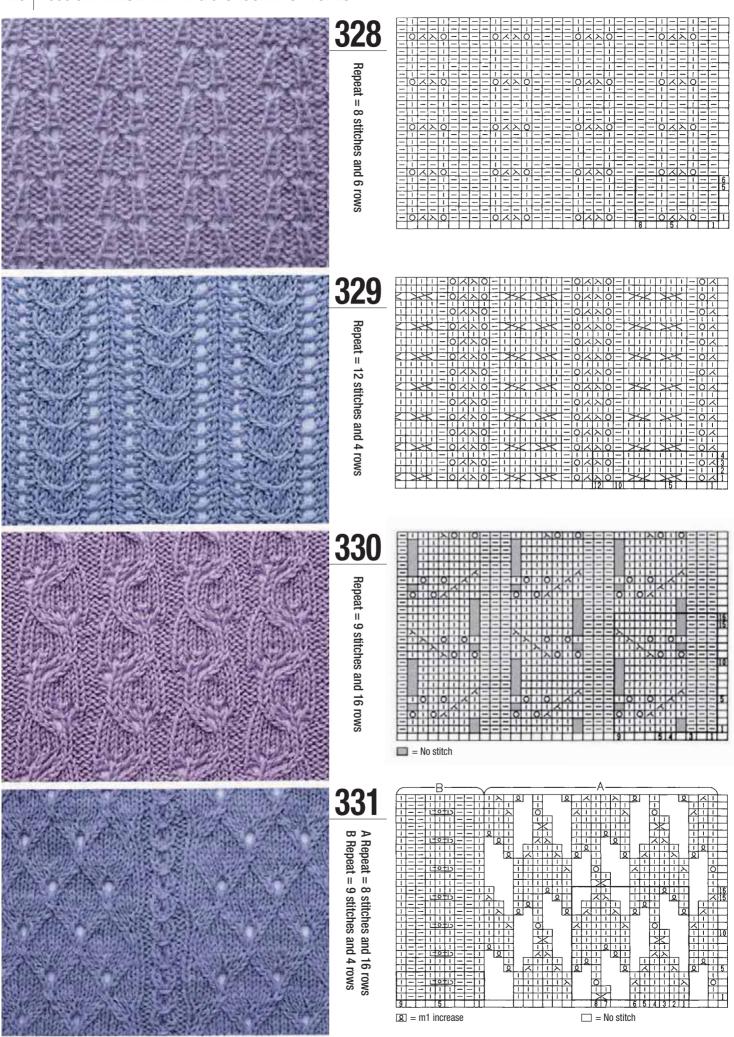


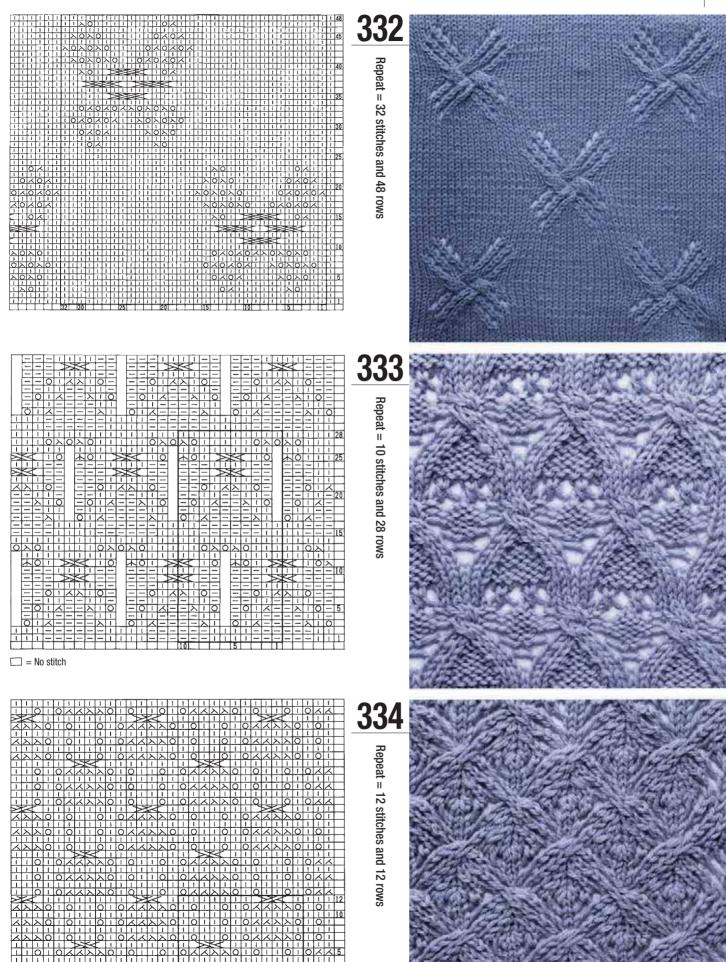
326 Repeat = 18 stitches and 12 rows

Repeat = 14 stitches and 4 rows

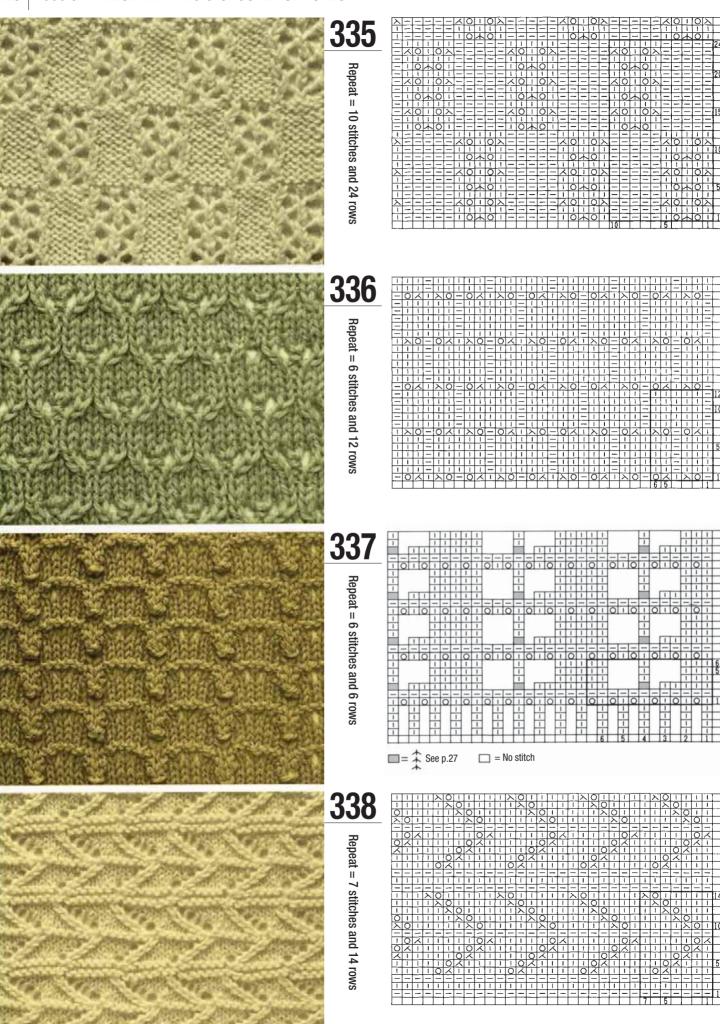








= on WS, place 2 sts on CN, hold to back; p2, p2 from CN



## **TRADITIONAL STITCH PATTERNS** Nordic, Fair Isle, and Aran stitches

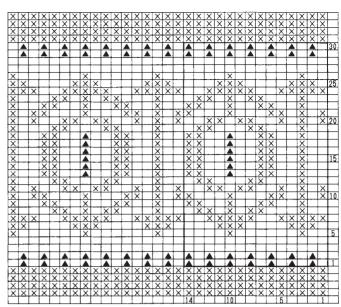
Traditional stitch patterns were derived from people's everyday lives; sometimes stories or prayers are knitted into the patterns. These graphic designs are newly revised and arranged for modern knitting, while retaining the nostalgic flavor of the originals.

NOTE: Patterns 339-407 are worked entirely in stockinette. The chart symbols refer to colors, not to types of stitches. When you see a "o" in this group, it refers to a color rather than a yarnover.



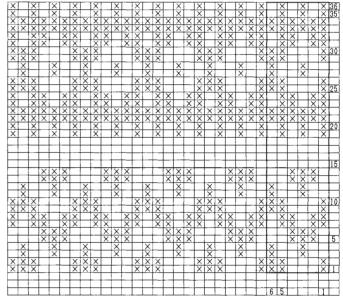


Repeat = 14 stitches and 30 rows



343

Repeat = 6 stitches and 36 rows



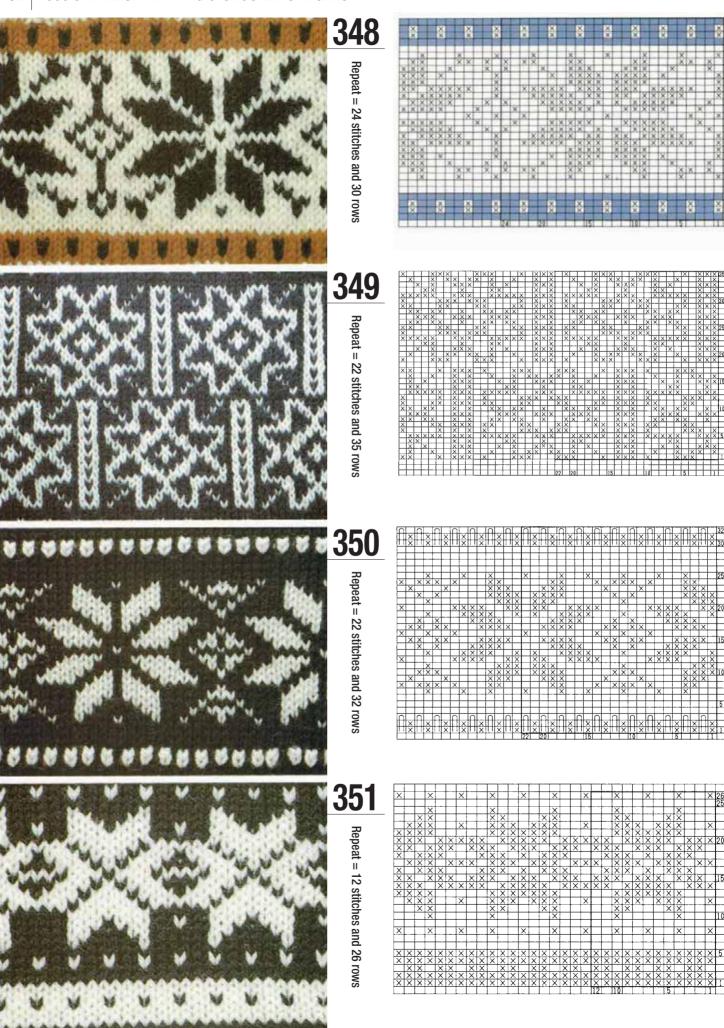


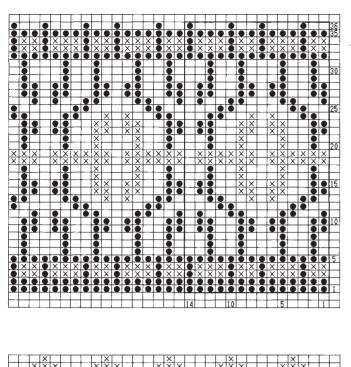
344

Repeat = 6 stitches and 38 rows

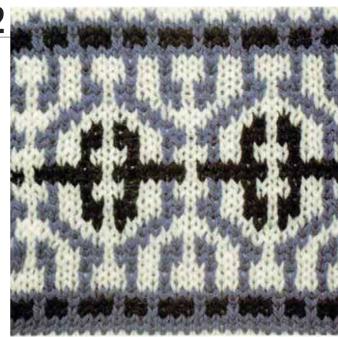
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Repeat = 14 stitches and 36 rows



**353** 

Repeat = 6 stitches and 13 rows

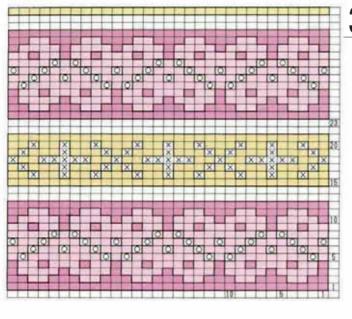


354

Repeat = 12 stitches and 12 rows

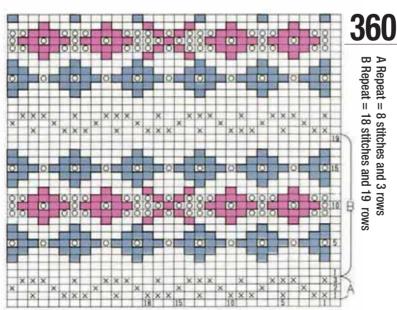






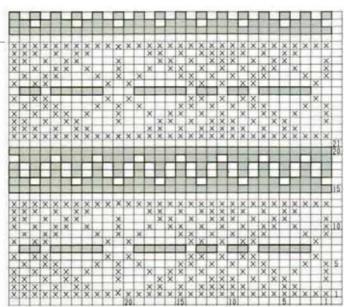
Repeat = 10 stitches and 23 rows







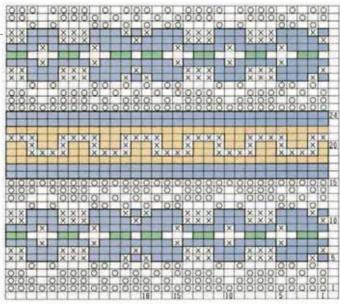
Repeat = 20 stitches and 21 rows





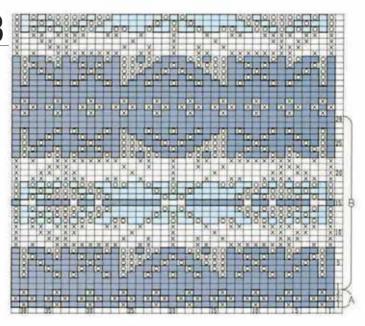
362

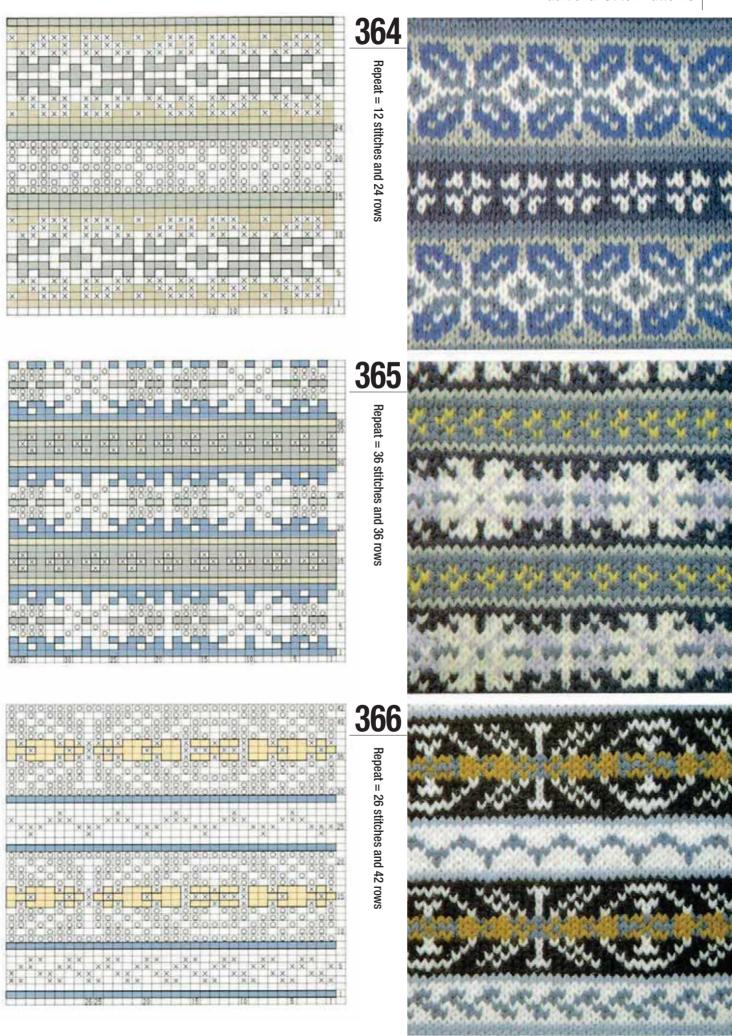
Repeat = 18 stitches and 24 rows

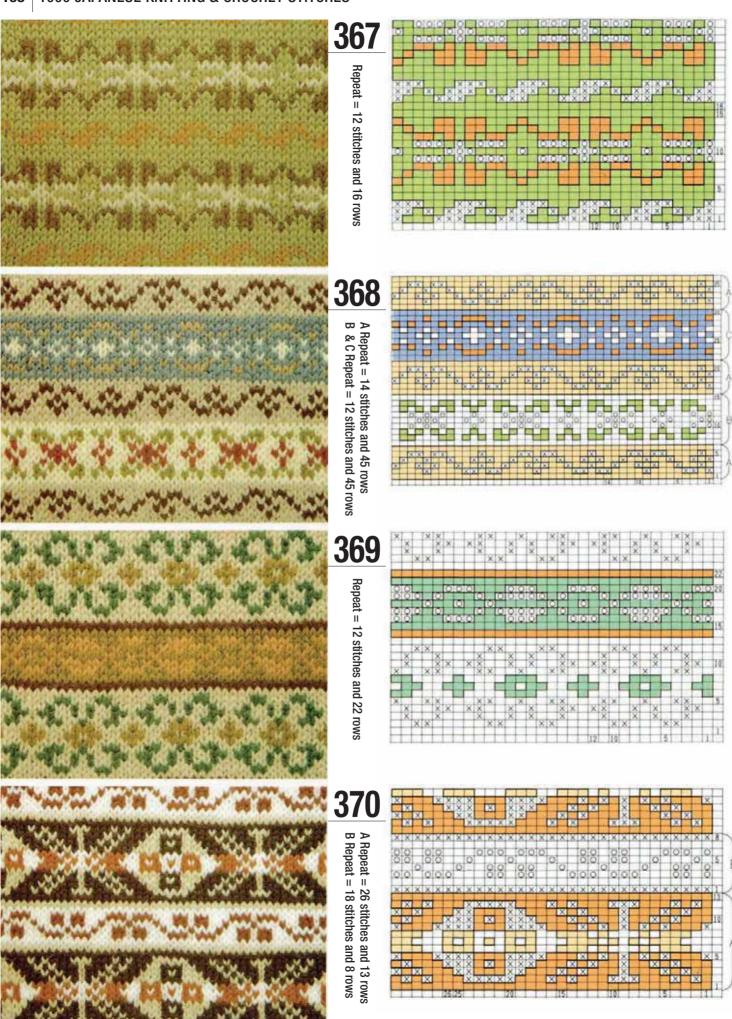


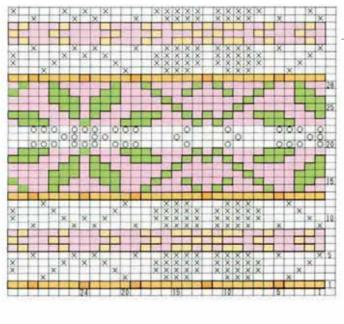


A Repeat = 4 stitches and 3 rows B Repeat = 38 stitches and 29 rows









Repeat = 24 stitches and 28 rows



**372** 

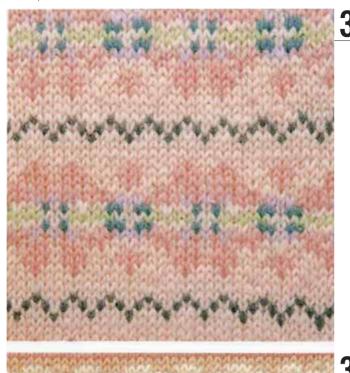
Repeat = 24 stitches and 26 rows



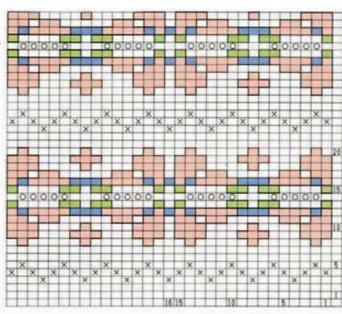
**373** 

Repeat = 36 stitches and 44 rows





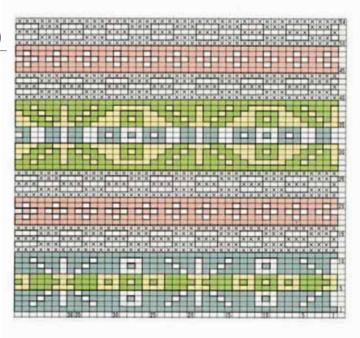
Repeat = 16 stitches and 20 rows





375

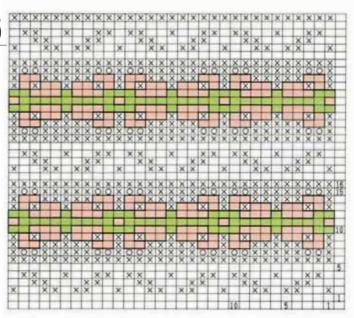
Repeat = 36 stitches and 54 rows

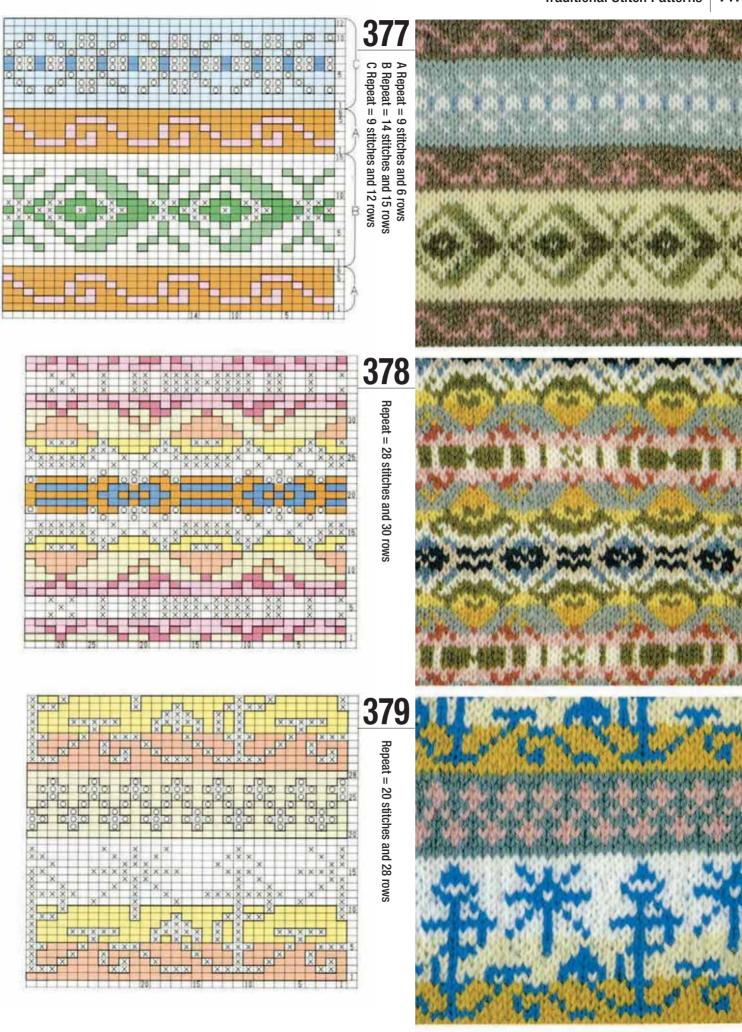




376

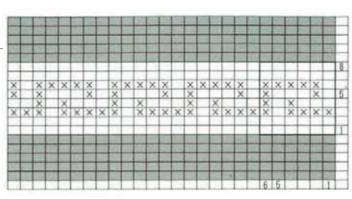
Repeat = 10 stitches and 16 rows







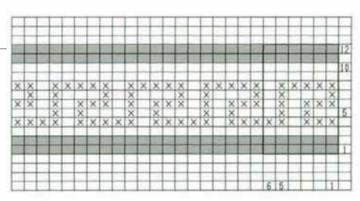
Repeat = 6 stitches and 8 rows





381

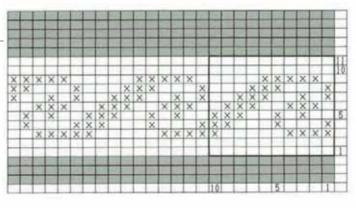
Repeat = 6 stitches and 12 rows





382

Repeat = 10 stitches and 11 rows

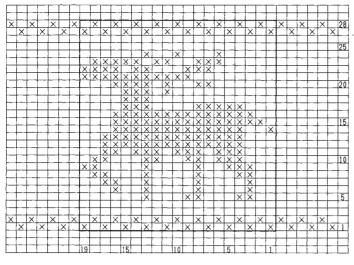




383

Repeat = 8 stitches and 19 rows

X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	$\times$	X	X	X	X	×	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	19
X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		
X		X		X		X		X		$\times$		X	Г	X		X		X		X		X		X		
+																										15
	-		X	X	X	X	X	-	$\vdash$		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		Н	$\vdash$
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	X	X	Х			Г			X	X	X						X	X	X						X	
X	X	X			X			X	X	X			X			X	X	X			X			X	X	10
X	X						X	X	X						X	X	X						Х	X	X	
X		X				X	X	X		×				X	X	X		X				X	X	X		Г
$\Box$			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Χ	X	X	Х	Х				X	X	Х	X	Х			F
_	-	-	-		-	-	$\vdash$	-	-	-	-	_		-		-		├─		-	-			$\vdash$		5
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X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	
X	X	Х	X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	Х	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
_														Ī -				8			5					



Repeat = 19 stitches and 28 rows



385

Repeat = 35 stitches and 23 rows



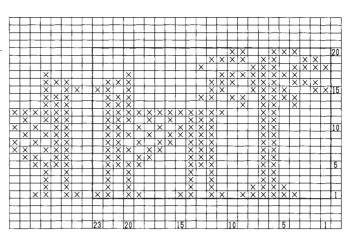
386

Repeat = 26 stitches and 12 rows





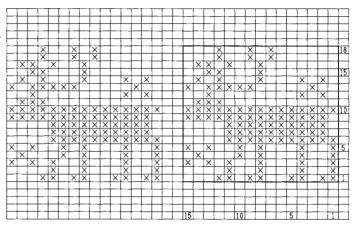
Repeat = 23 stitches and 20 rows





388

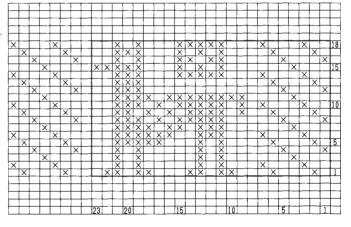
Repeat = 15 stitches and 18 rows





389

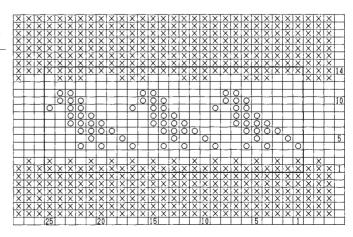
Repeat = 23 stitches and 18 rows

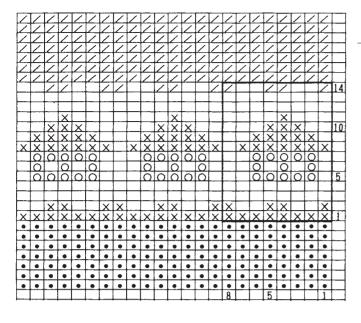




390

Repeat = 25 stitches and 14 rows





Repeat = 8 stitches and 14 rows



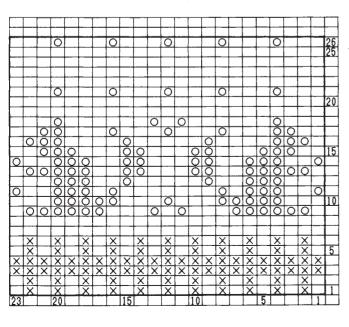
392

Repeat = 25 stitches and 15 rows



393

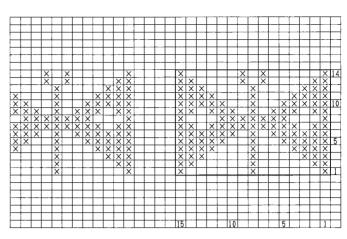
Repeat = 23 stitches and 26 rows







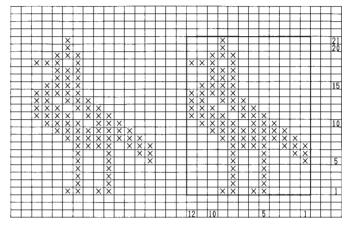
Repeat = 15 stitches and 14 rows





395

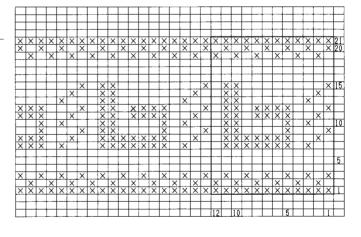
Repeat = 12 stitches and 21 rows

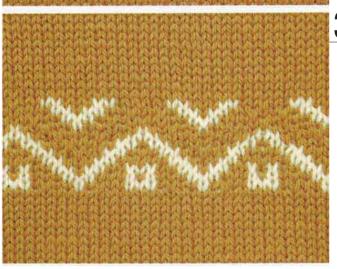




<u>396</u>

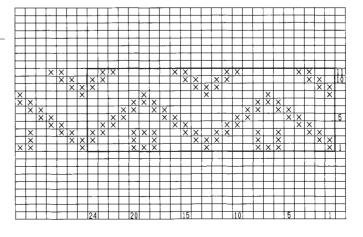
Repeat = 12 stitches and 21 rows

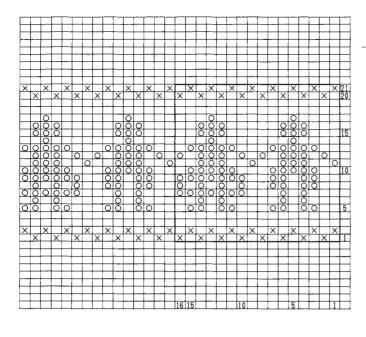




397

Repeat = 24 stitches and 11 rows





398

Repeat = 16 stitches and 21 rows



399

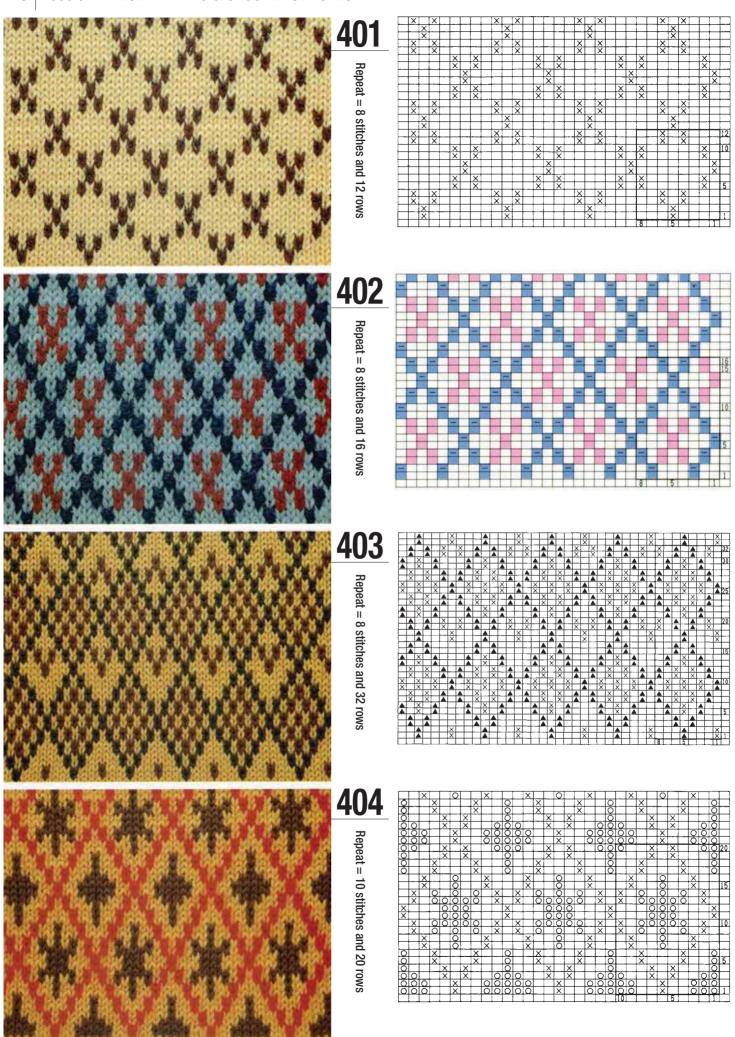
Repeat = 13 stitches and 23 rows

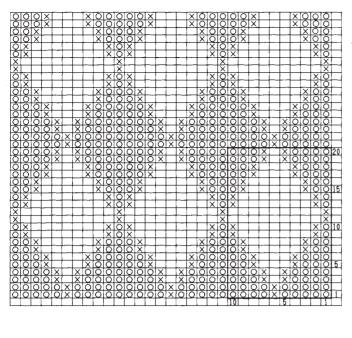


400

A & A' Repeat = 10 stitches and 7 rows B Repeat = 8 stitches and 17 rows







Repeat = 10 stitches and 20 rows

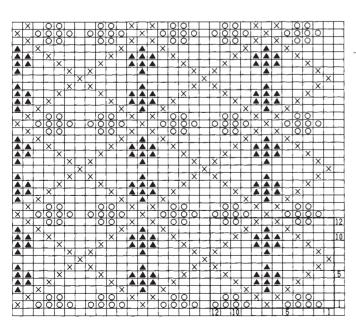


406

Repeat = 24 stitches and 20 rows



| Work these in duplicate stitch after knitting is complete

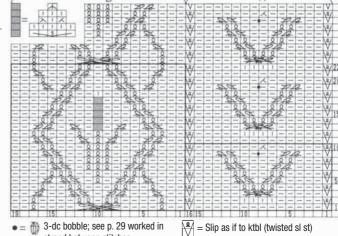


407

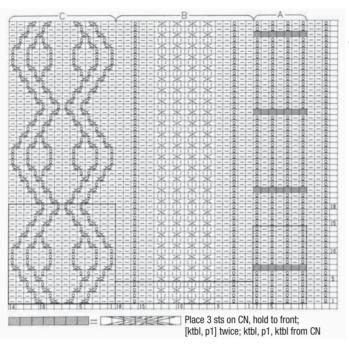
Repeat = 12 stitches and 12 rows







strand between stitches



412

A Repeat = 7 stitches and 14 rows
B Repeat = 18 stitches and 4 row
C Repeat = 14 stitches and 18 rows

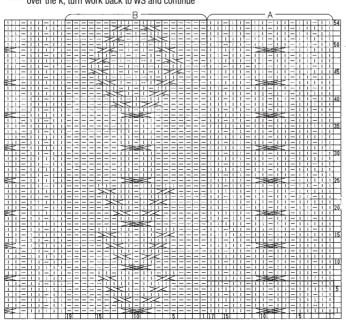


413

A Repeat = 19 stitches and 24 rows B Repeat = 23 stitches and 14 rows



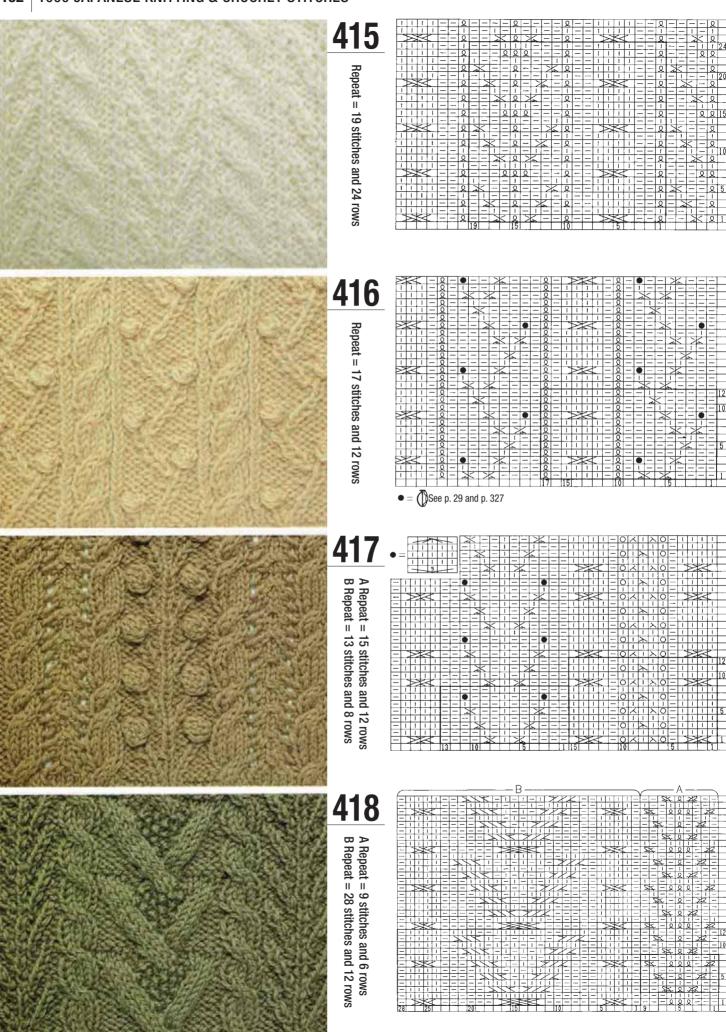
First row (RS): k, yo, k, yo, k into one st. Second row (WS): turn work so RS is facing. SI 4 sts knitwise, one at a time, from LN to RN; k1; pass the 4 sl sts, one at a time, over the k; turn work back to WS and continue

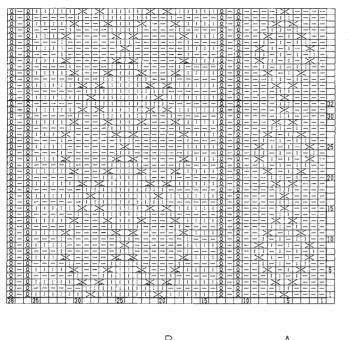


414

A Repeat = 17 stitches and 6 rows B Repeat = 19 stitches and 54 rows







Repeat = 38 stitches and 32 rows



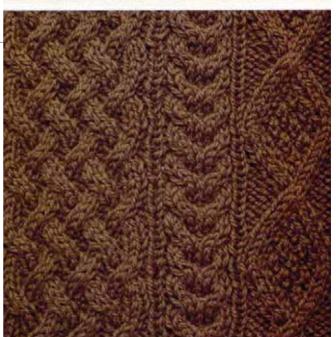
**420** 

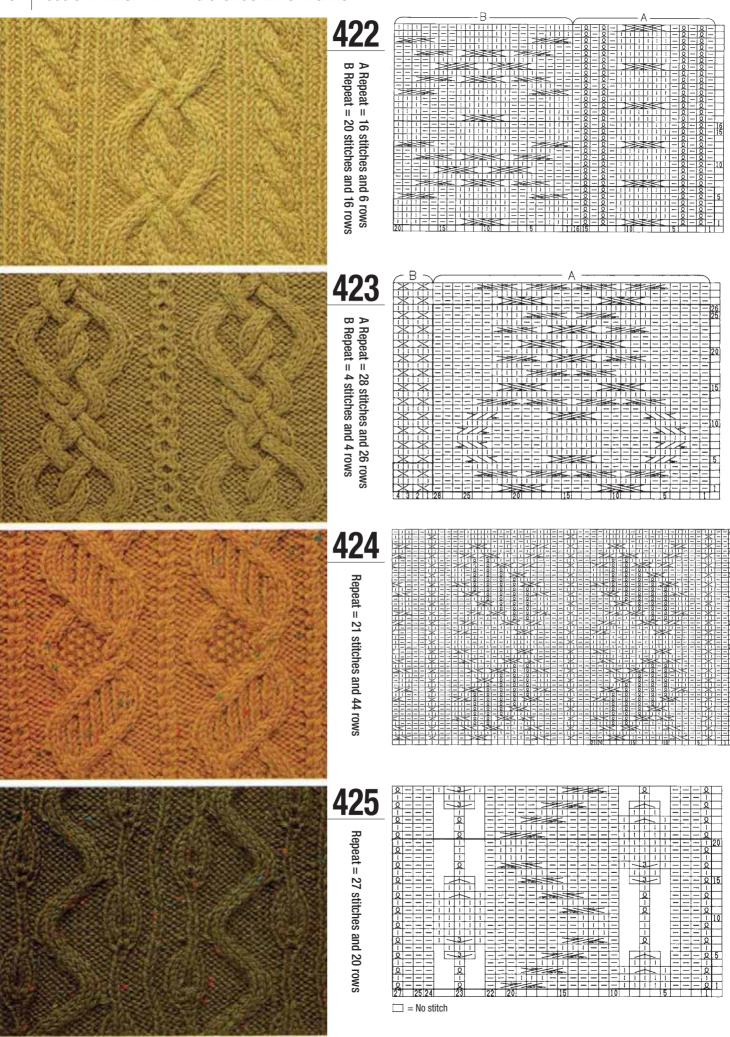
A Repeat = 8 stitches and 4 rows
B Repeat = 15 stitches and 18 rows

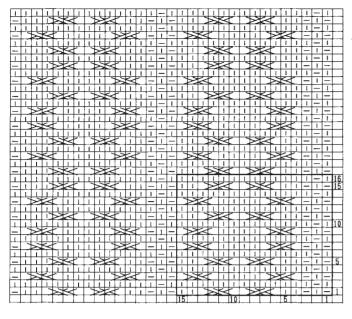


421

A Repeat = 12 stitches and 18 rows B Repeat = 12 stitches and 4 rows C Repeat = 23 stitches and 8 rows







Repeat = 15 stitches and 16 rows



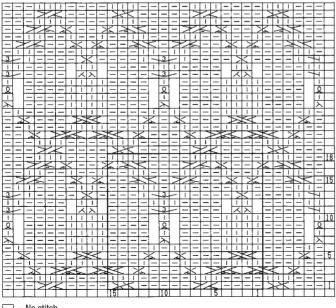
427



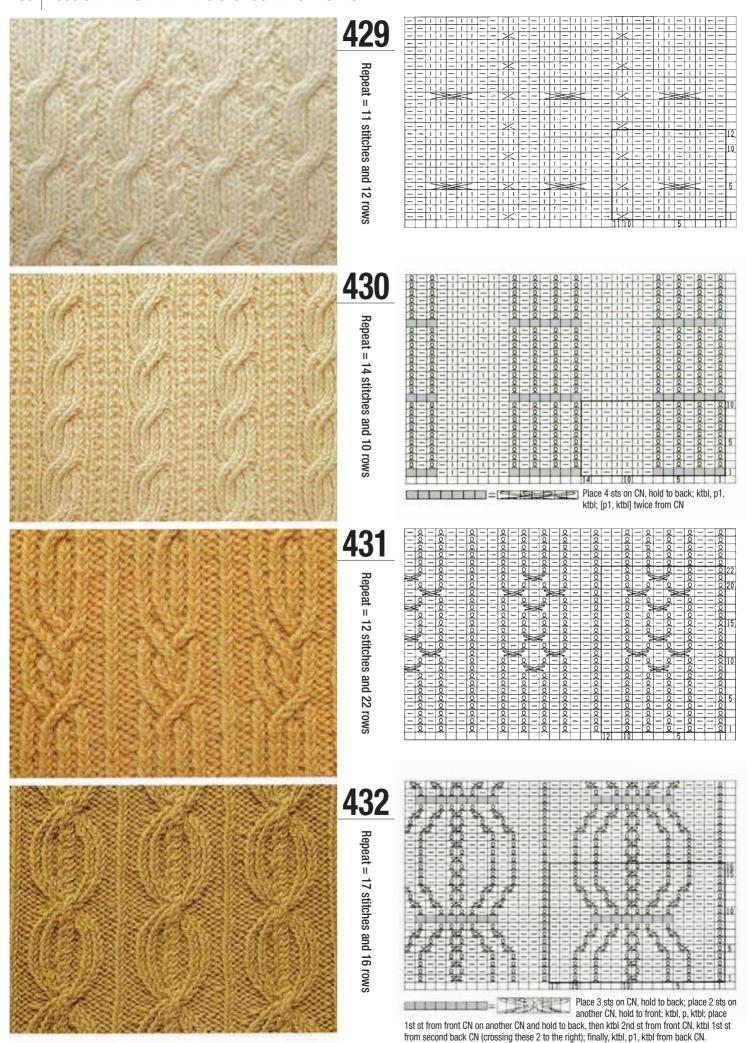
428

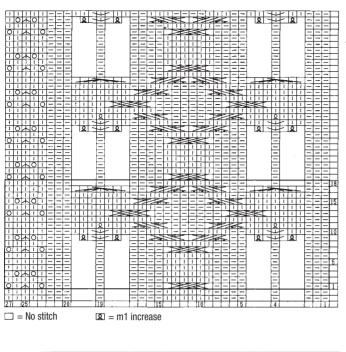
Repeat = 15 stitches and 18 rows





 $\square$  = No stitch





Repeat = 27 stitches and 18 rows

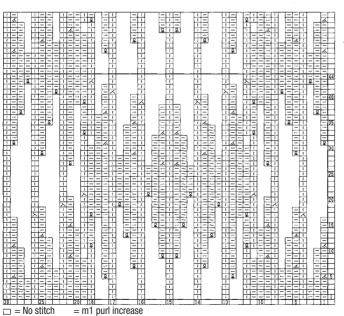


434

Repeat = 34 stitches and 30 rows



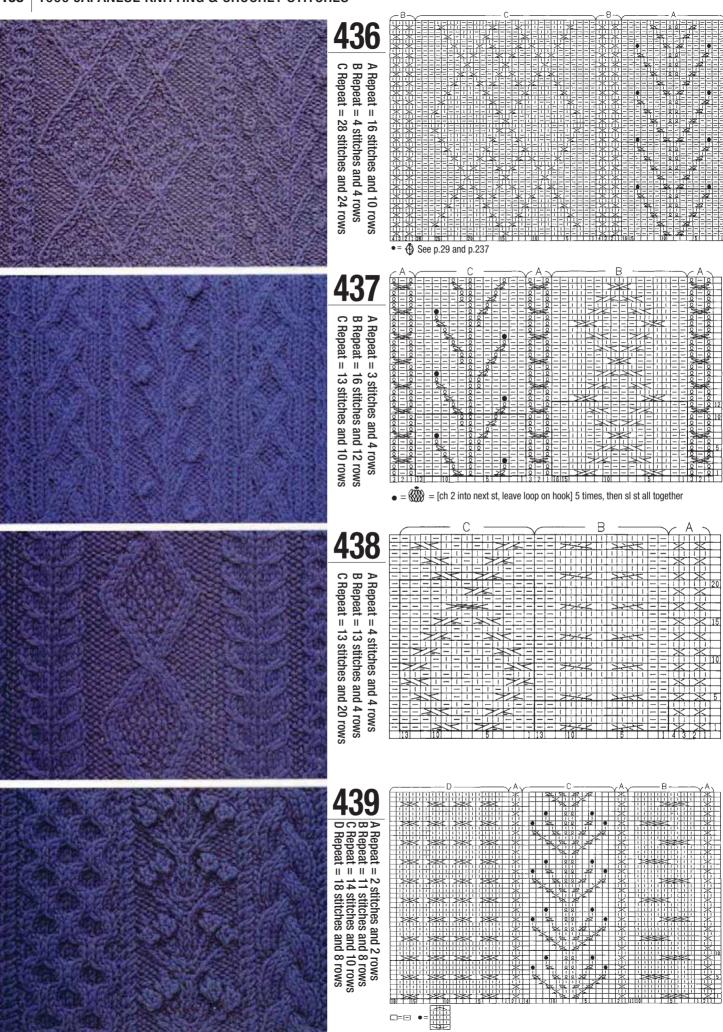
See p. 30 for an explanation of this chart  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left(  

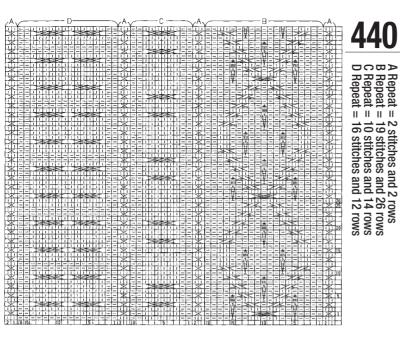


435

Repeat = 30 stitches and 44 rows



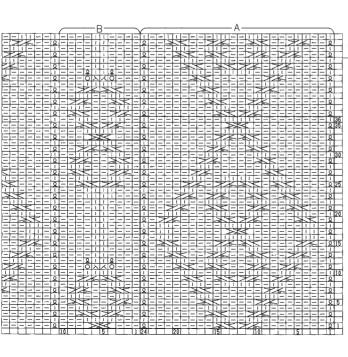






A Repeat = 8 stitches and 4 rows
B Repeat = 13 stitches and 10 rows
C Repeat = 12 stitches and 8 rows



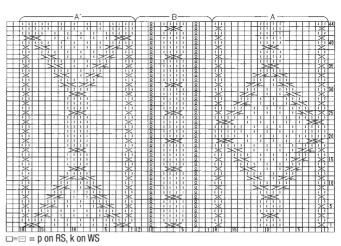


A Repeat = 24 stitches and 36 rows B Repeat =10 stitches and 32 rows



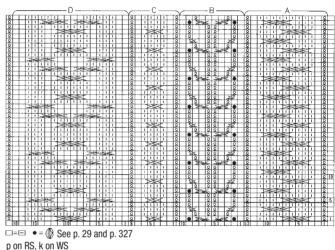


A & A' Repeat = 18 sts and 44 rows B Repeat = 12 stitches and 6 rows



444

A Repeat = 13 stitches and 4 rows B Repeat = 10 stitches and 6 rows C Repeat = 8 stitches and 4 rows D Repeat = 18 stitches and 10 rows

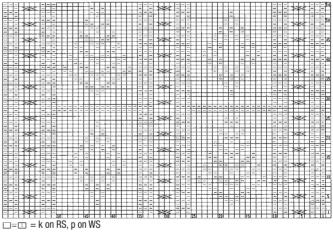


p on RS, k on WS



445

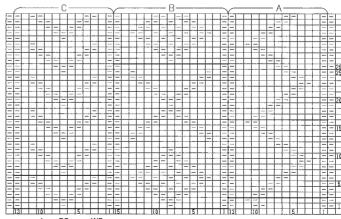
Repeat = 50 stitches and 54 rows



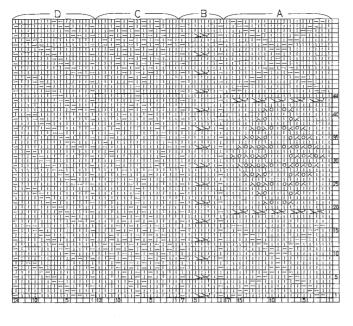


446

A Repeat = 13 stitches and 14 rows B Repeat = 15 stitches and 26 rows C Repeat = 13 stitches and 6 rows



 $\square = \square = k$  on RS, p on WS



A Repeat = 17 stitches and 44 rows B Repeat = 7 stitches and 4 rows C Repeat = 13 stitches and 44 rows D Repeat = 13 stitches and 8 rows



448

Repeat = 37 stitches and 48 rows



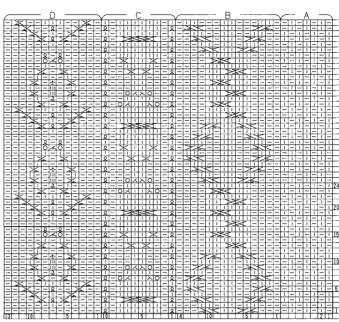
• = III

A Repeat = 9 stitches and 8 rows Repeat = 3 stitches and 6 rows Repeat = 6 stitches and 6 rows Repeat = 29 stitches and 30 rows





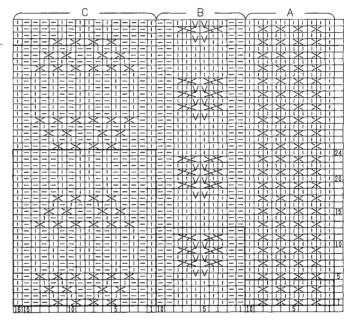
A Repeat = 2 stitches and 4 rows
B Repeat = 14 stitches and 24 rows
C Repeat = 10 stitches and 16 rows
D Repeat = 13 stitches and 16 rows





# 451

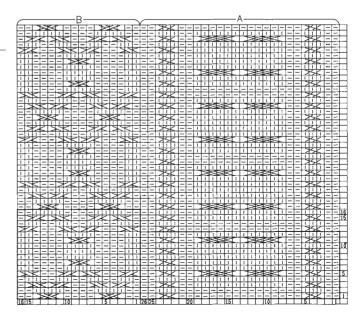
A Repeat = 10 stitches and 4 rows B Repeat = 10 stitches and 12 rows C Repeat = 16 stitches and 24 rows

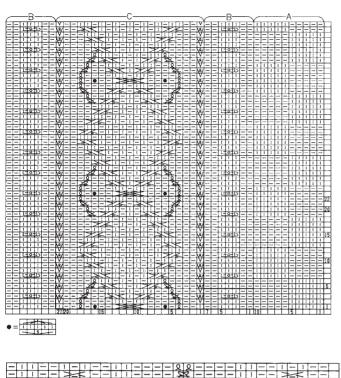




**452** 

A Repeat = 26 stitches and 12 rows B Repeat =16 stitches and 16 rows





**453** 

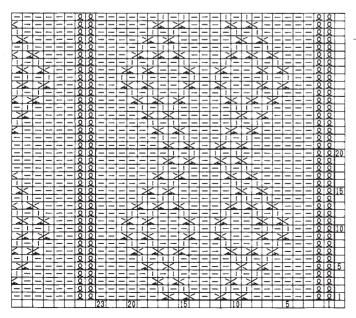
A Repeat = 10 stitches and 12 rows
B Repeat = 7 stitches and 4 rows
C Repeat = 21 stitches and 22 rows



**454** 

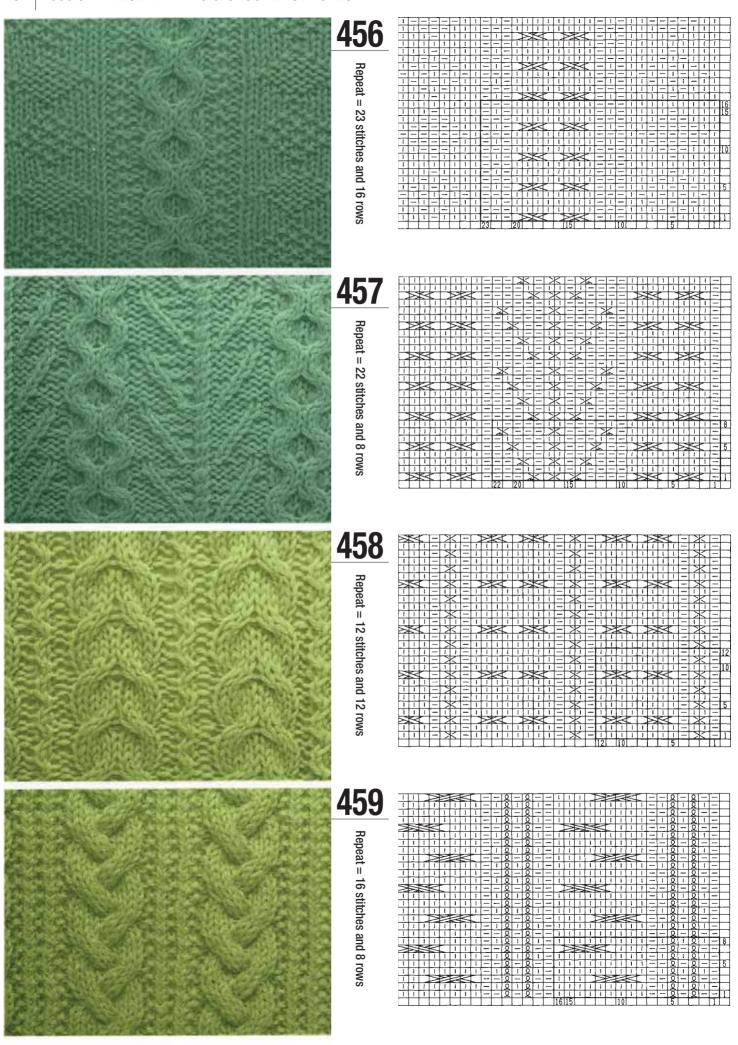
Repeat = 21 stitches and 24 rows

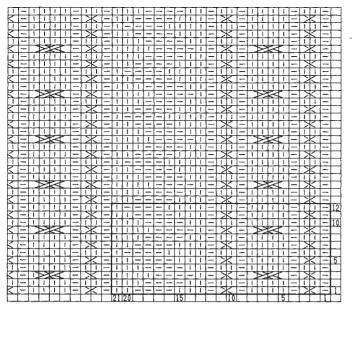




Repeat = 23 stitches and 20 rows







Repeat = 21 stitches and 12 r



461

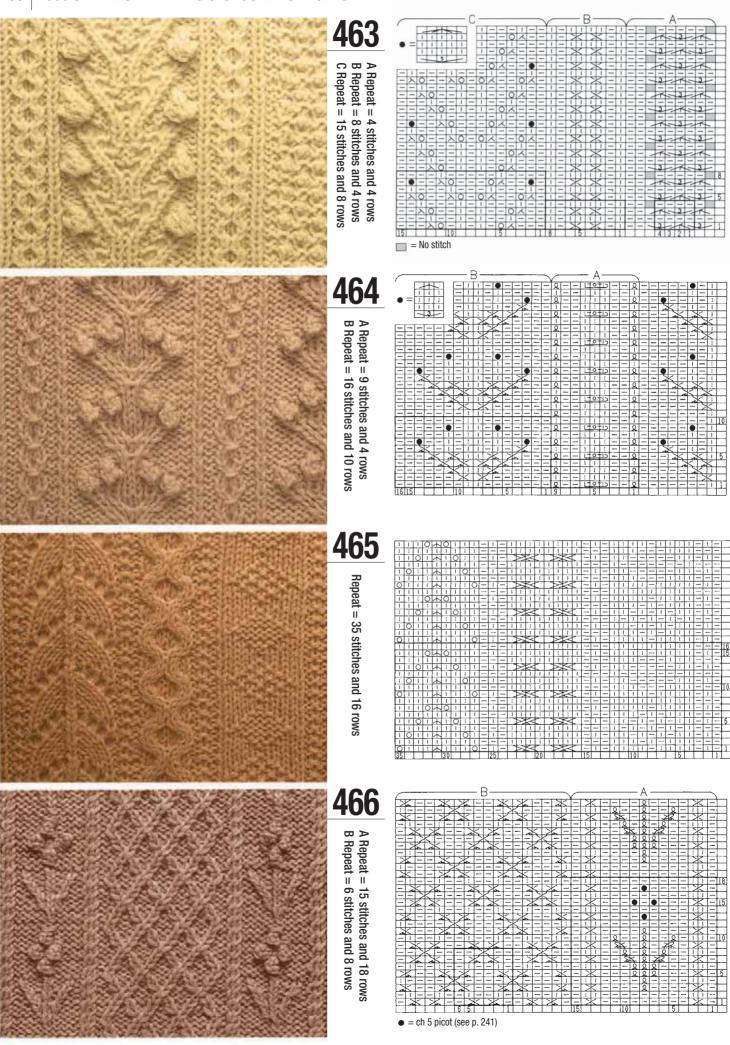
Repeat = 17 stitches and 24 ro

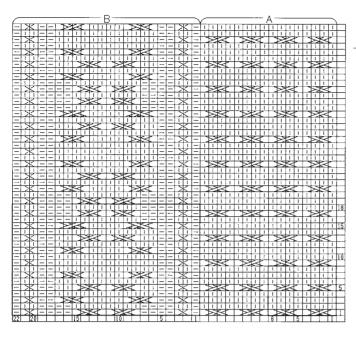


462

Repeat = 28 stitches and 30 rows



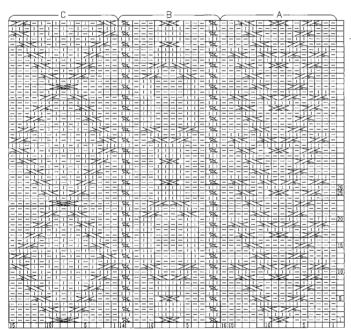




467

A Repeat = 8 stitches and 8 rows B Repeat = 22 stitches and 18 rows





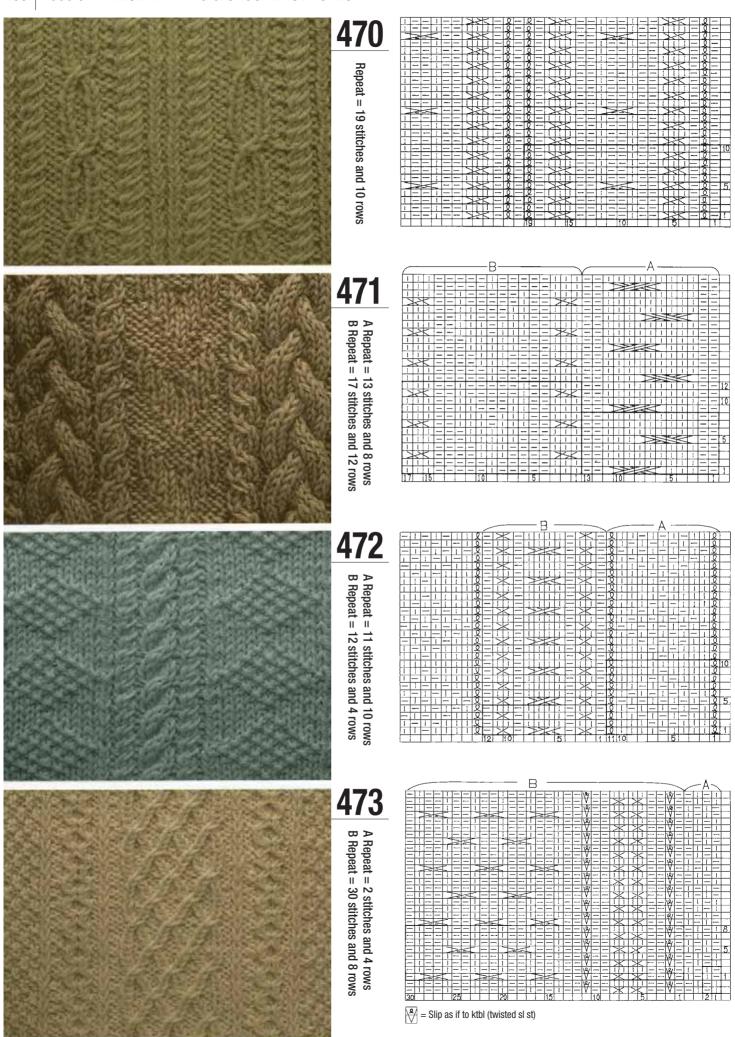
A Repeat = 16 stitches and 8 rows
B Repeat = 14 stitches and 26 rows
C Repeat = 15 stitches and 22 rows

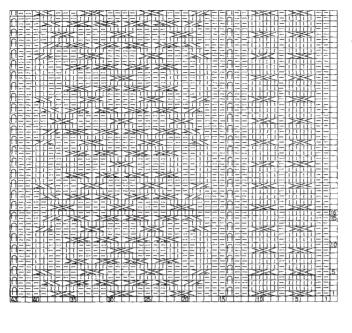


469

A Repeat = 17 stitches and 22 rows B Repeat = 12 stitches and 8 rows C Repeat = 22 stitches and 8 rows







Repeat = 43 stitches and 16 rows



475

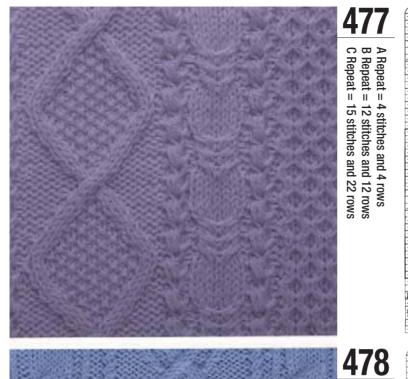
A Repeat = 12 stitches and 2 rows
B Repeat = 12 stitches and 4 rows
C Repeat = 24 stitches and 34 rows

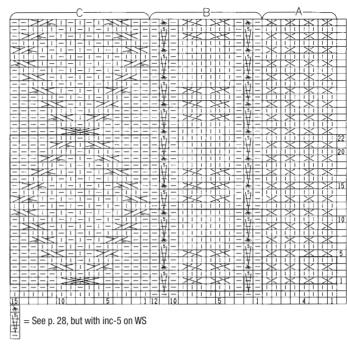


476

Repeat = 21 stitches and 48 rows

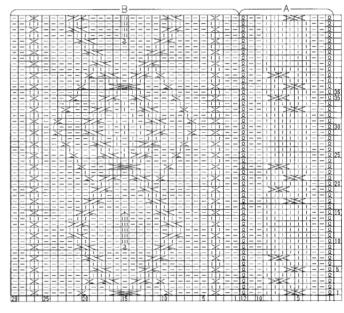






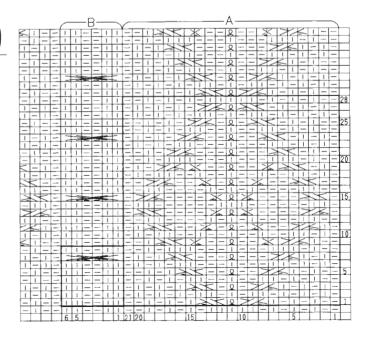


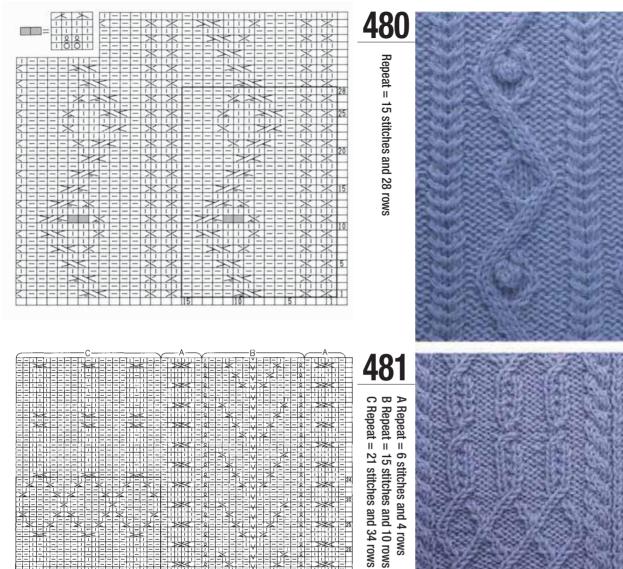
A Repeat = 12 stitches and 16 rows
B Repeat = 29 stitches and 36 rows



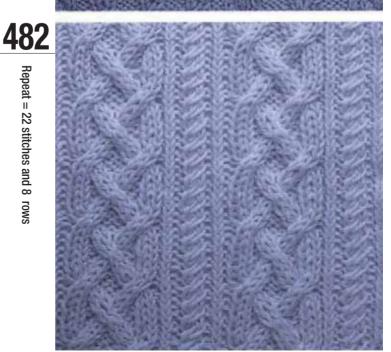


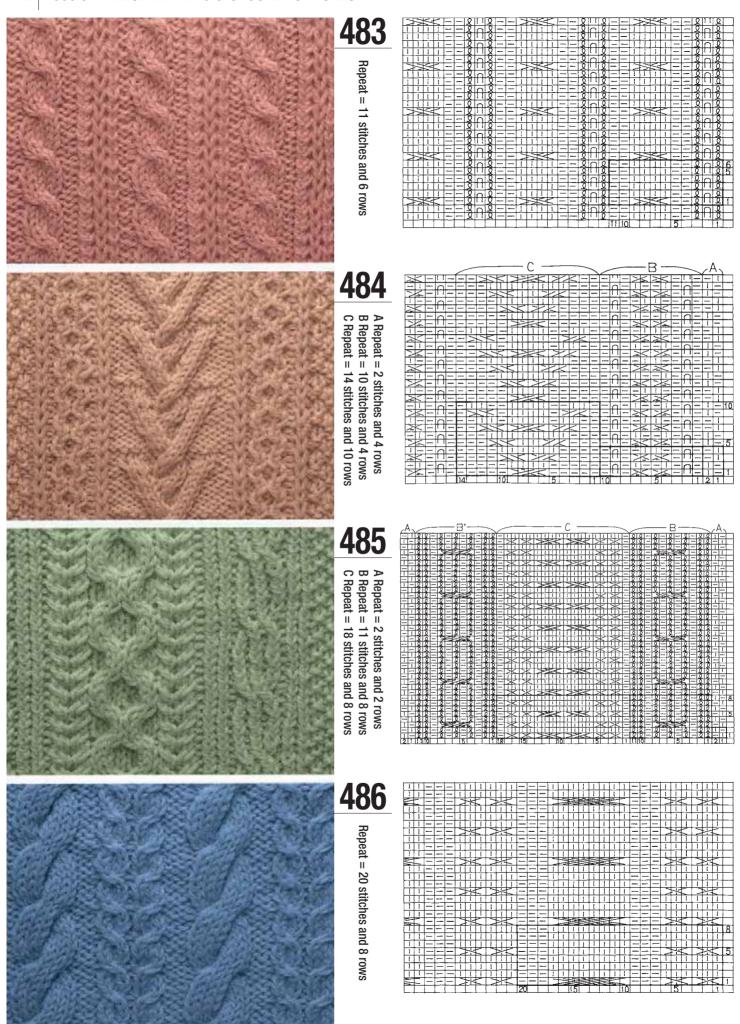
A Repeat = 21 stitches and 28 rows B Repeat = 6 stitches and 8 rows

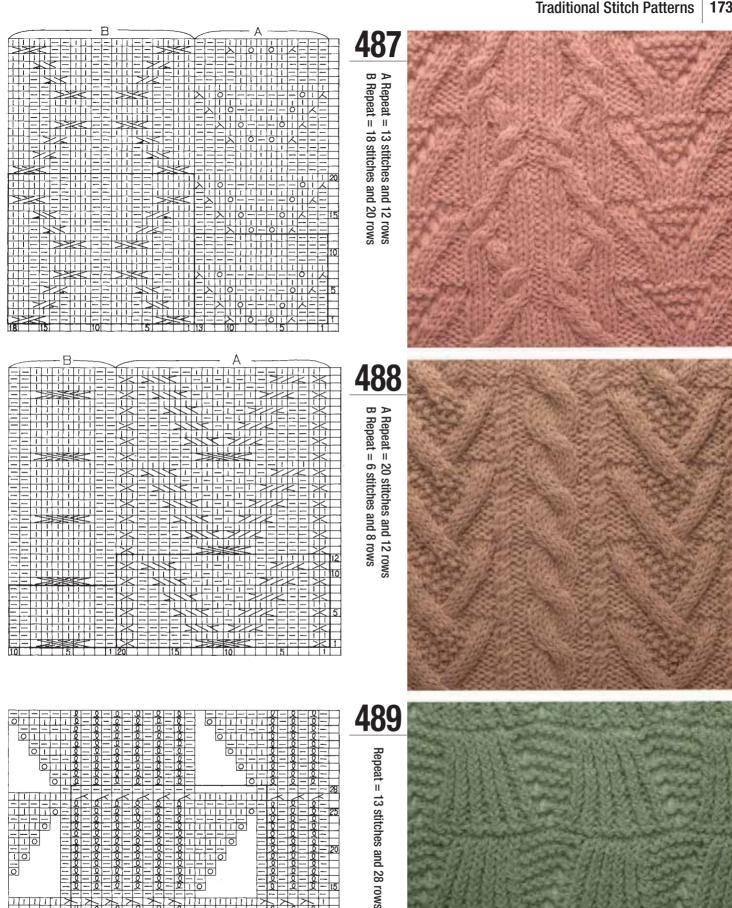


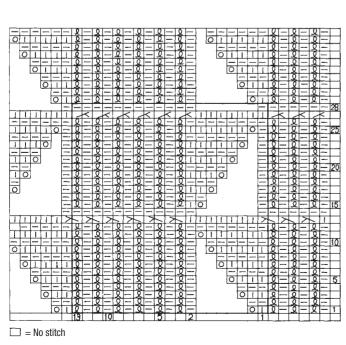


Repeat = 22 stitches and 8 rows

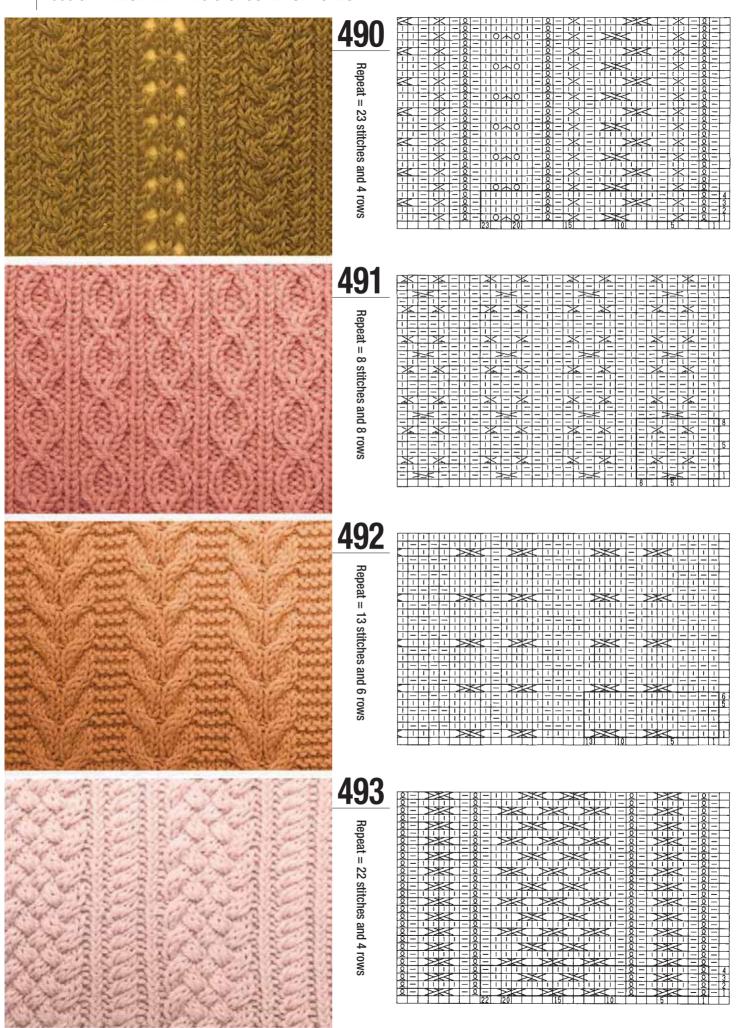


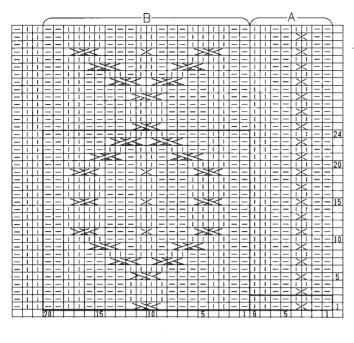






= No stitch





A Repeat = 8 stitches and 2 rows
B Repeat = 20 stitches and 24 rows



495

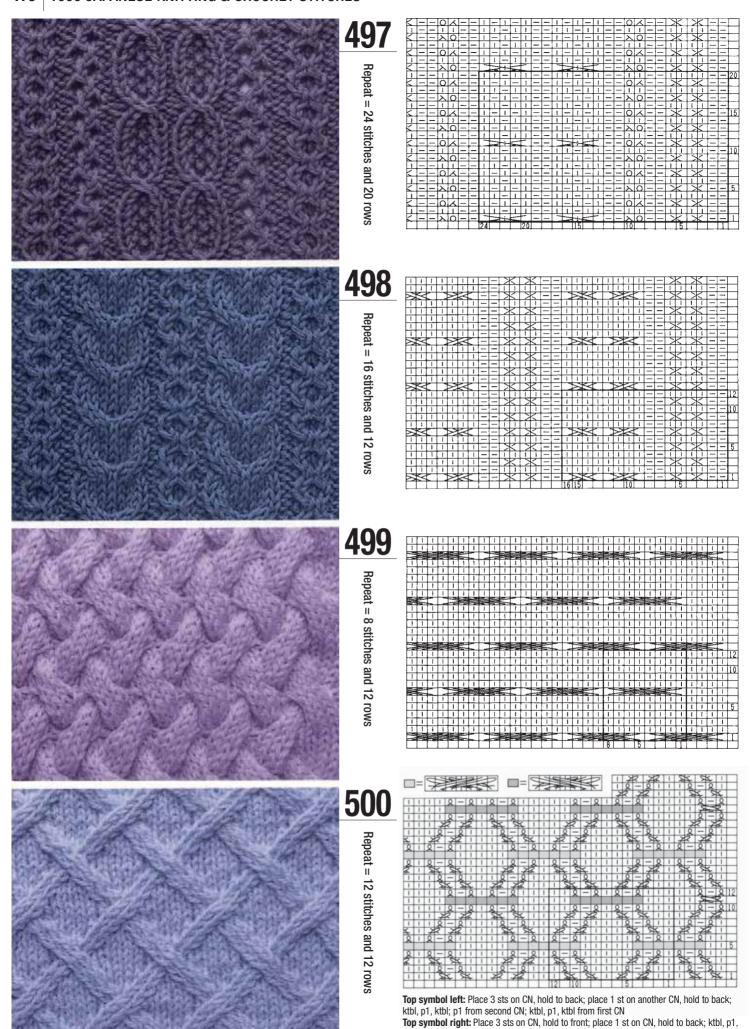
Repeat = 31 stitches and 16 rows



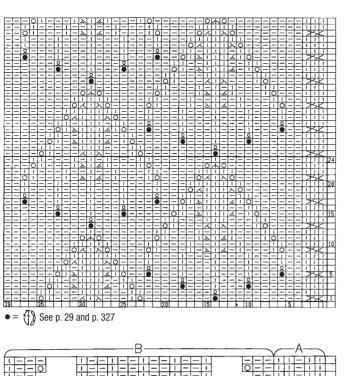
496

Repeat = 14 stitches and 10 rows





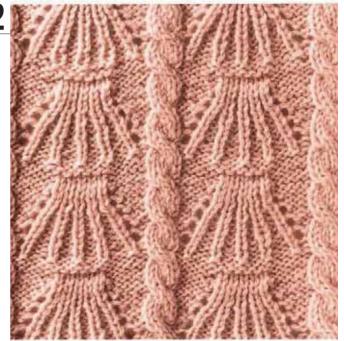
ktbl; p1 from back CN; ktbl, p1, ktbl from front CN



Repeat = 39 stitches and 24 rows



A Repeat = 5 stitches and 6 rows B Repeat = 15 stitches and 16 rows



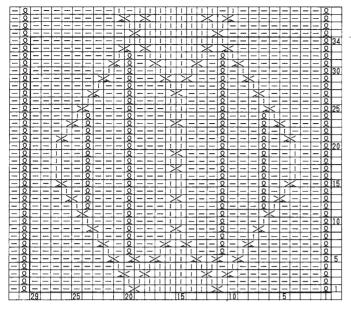
= No stitch

**503** 

Repeat = 20 stitches and 28 rows







Repeat = 29 stitches and 34 rows



**509** 

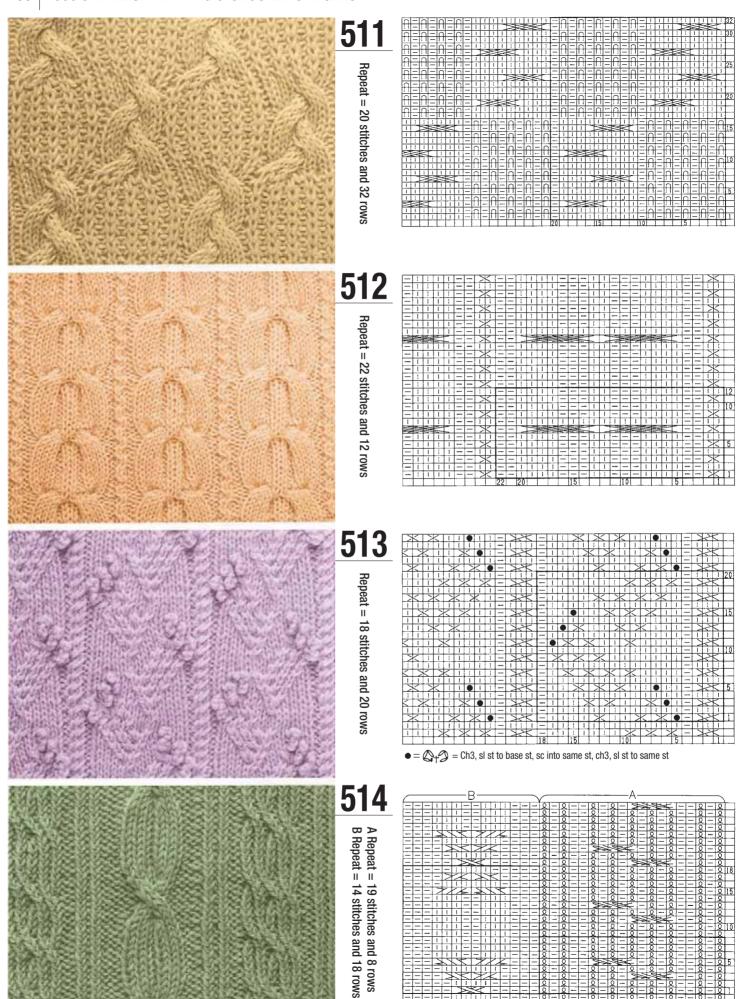
Repeat = 16 stitches and 40 rows

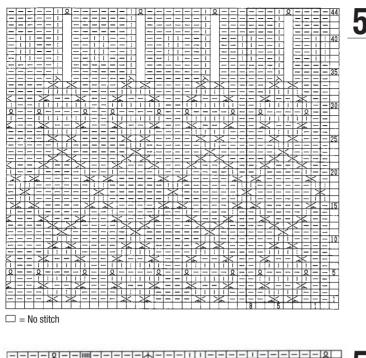


510

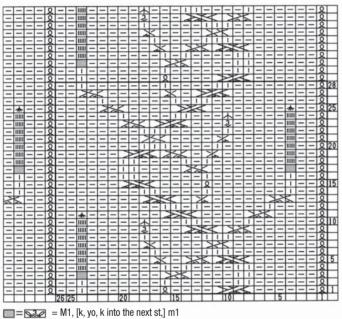
A Repeat = 13 stitches and 8 rows B Repeat = 13 stitches and 20 rows



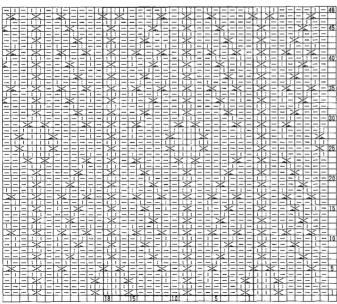








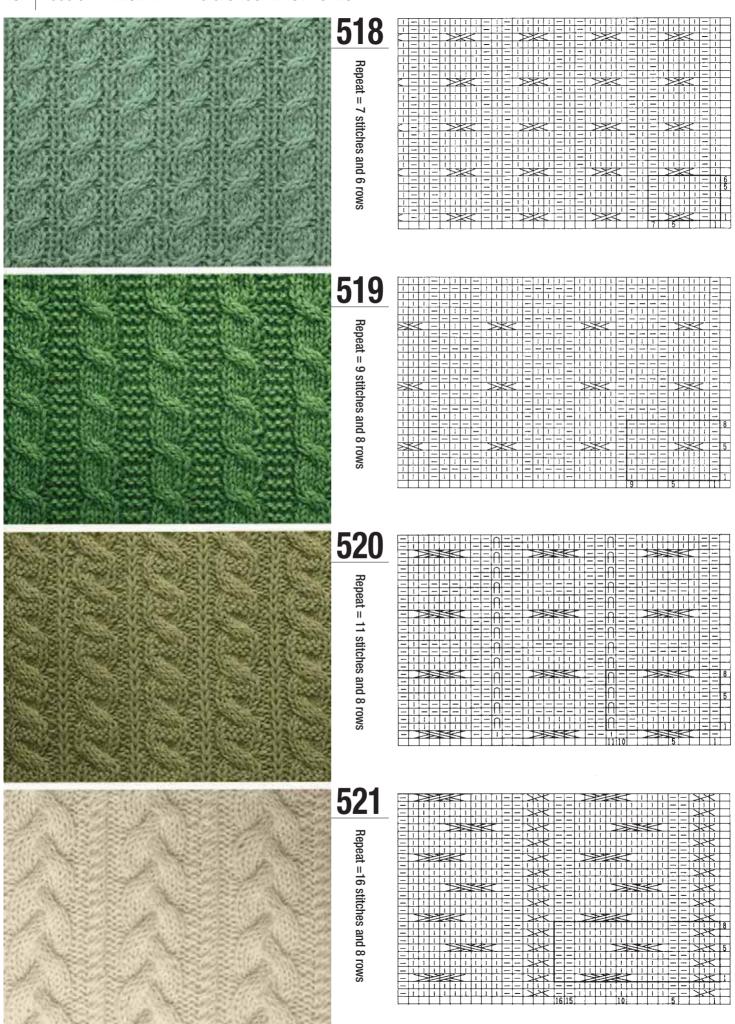
**516**Repeat = 26 stitches and 28 rows

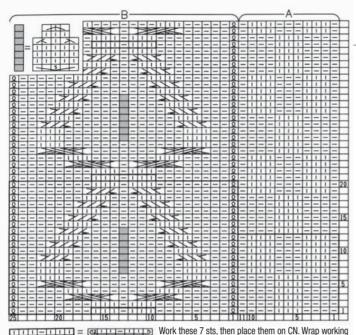




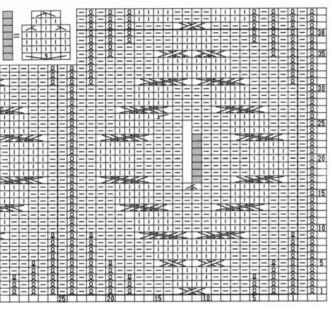
Repeat = 8 stitches and 44 rows







yarn counter clockwise (back to front) twice around the sts. Replace sts on RN and continue (p. 22).



**522** 

A Repeat = 11 stitches and 12 rows B Repeat = 25 stitches and 20 rows



**523** 

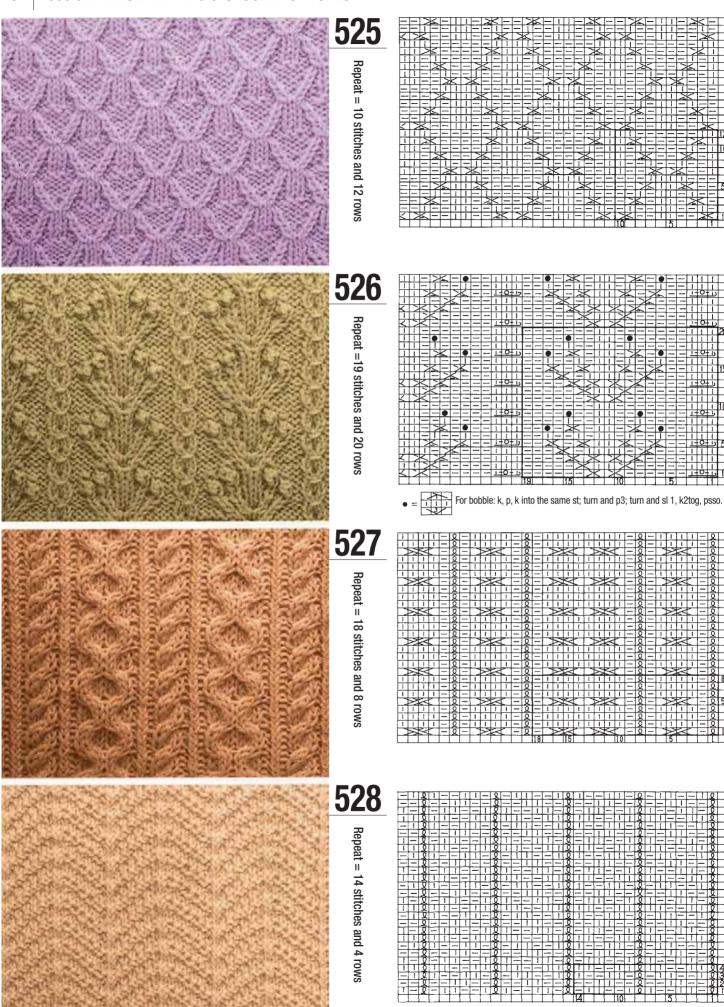
Repeat = 25 stitches and 38 rows

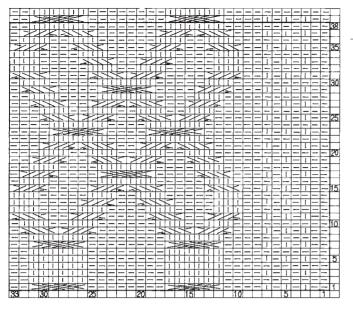


**524** 

Repeat = 24 stitches and 32 rows







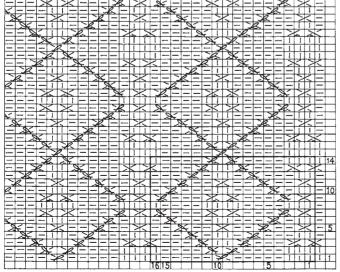
Repeat = 33 stitches and 38 rows



**530** 

Repeat = 6 stitches and 24 rows



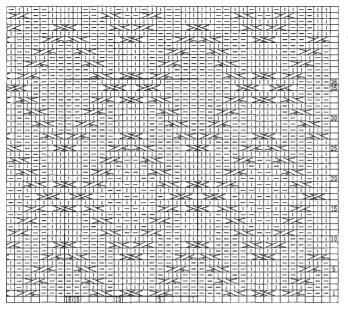


**531** 

Repeat =16 stitches and 14 rows







Repeat = 16 stitches and 36 rows



**537** 

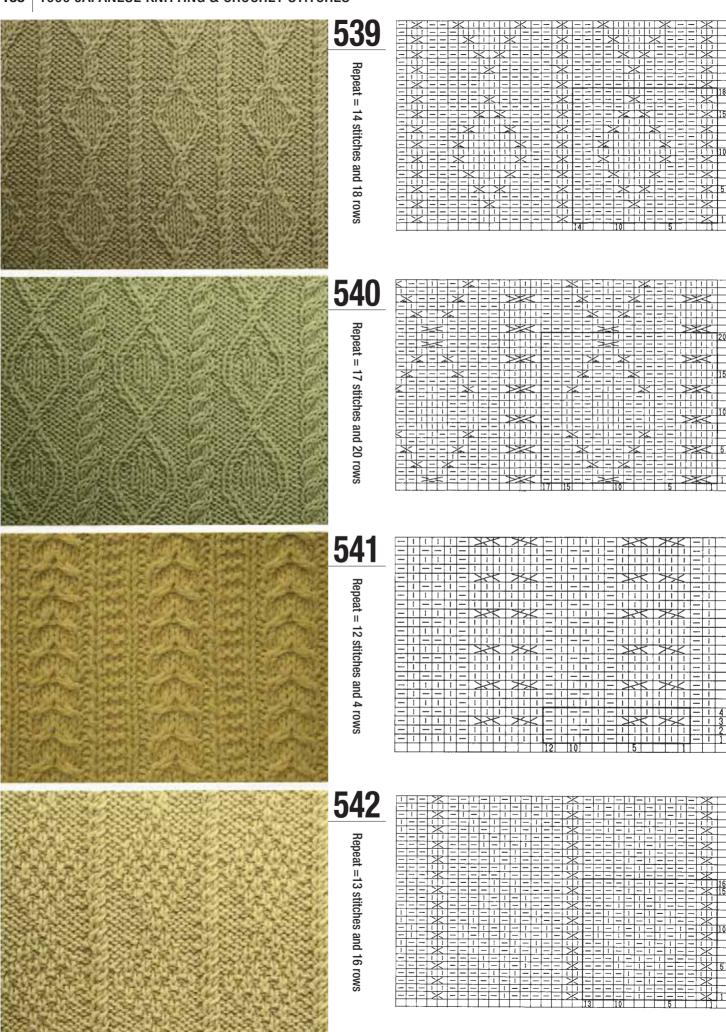
Repeat = 24 stitches and 24 rows

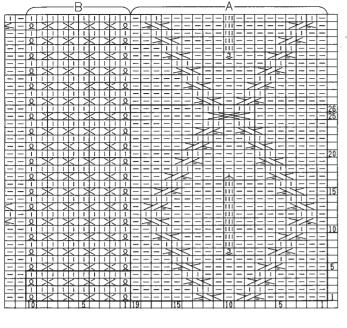


538

A Repeat = 8 stitches and 4 rows B Repeat = 24 stitches and 46 rows







A Repeat = 19 stitches and 26 rows
B Repeat = 10 stitches and 4 rows



**544**B A Rep

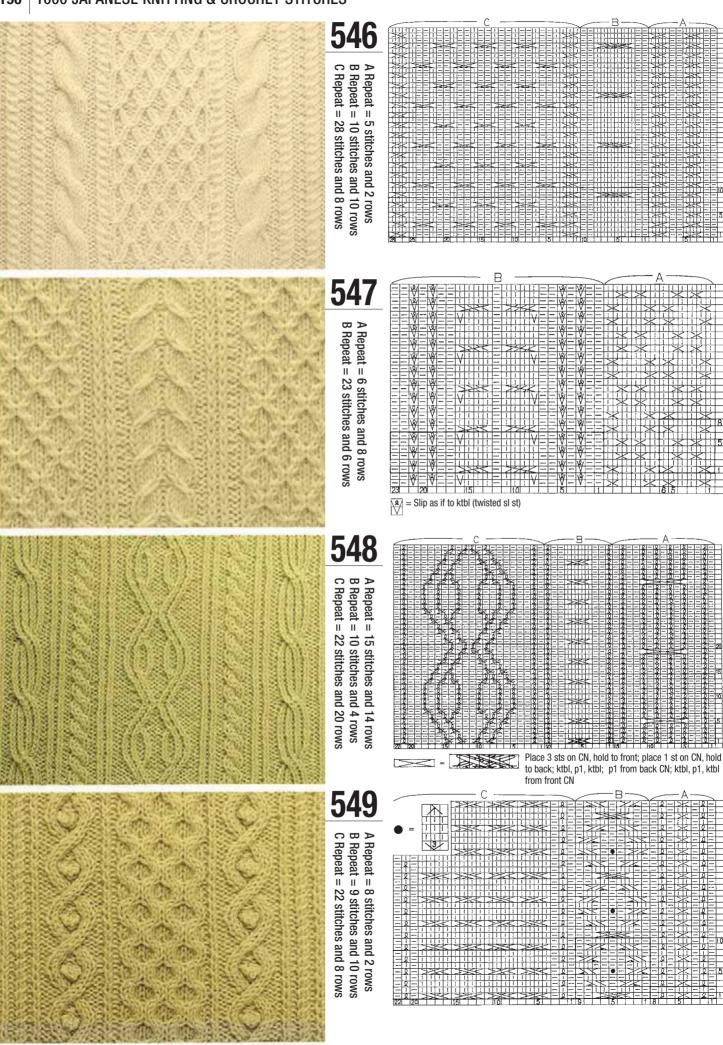
A Repeat = 22 stitches and 20 rows B Repeat = 28 stitches and 24 rows

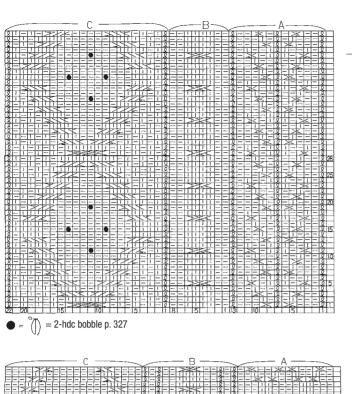


545

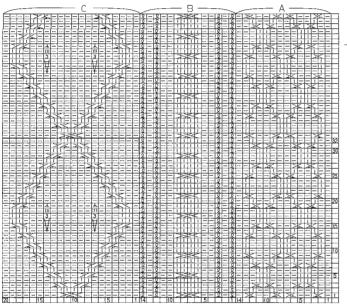
Repeat = 28 stitches and 32 rows



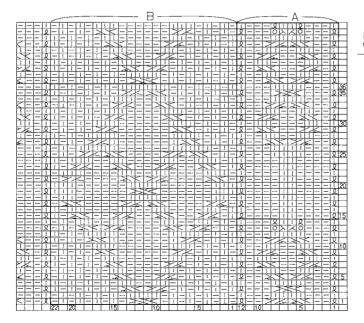








A Repeat = 14 stitches and 12 rows
B Repeat = 14 stitches and 4 rows
C Repeat = 20 stitches and 32 rows

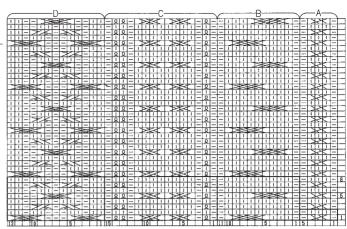


A Repeat = 12 stitches and 32 rows B Repeat = 22 stitches and 36 rows





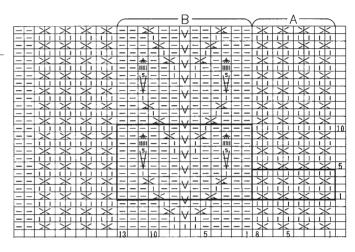
A Repeat = 5 stitches and 2 rows
B Repeat = 11 stitches and 8 rows
C Repeat = 15 stitches and 8 rows
D Repeat = 13 stitches and 8 rows





# **554**

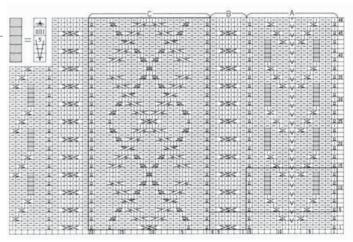
A Repeat = 8 stitches and 4 rows B Repeat = 13 stitches and 10 rows





## 555

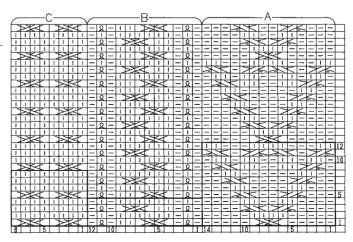
A Repeat = 15 stitches and 10 rows B Repeat = 6 stitches and 4 rows C Repeat = 20 stitches and 48 rows



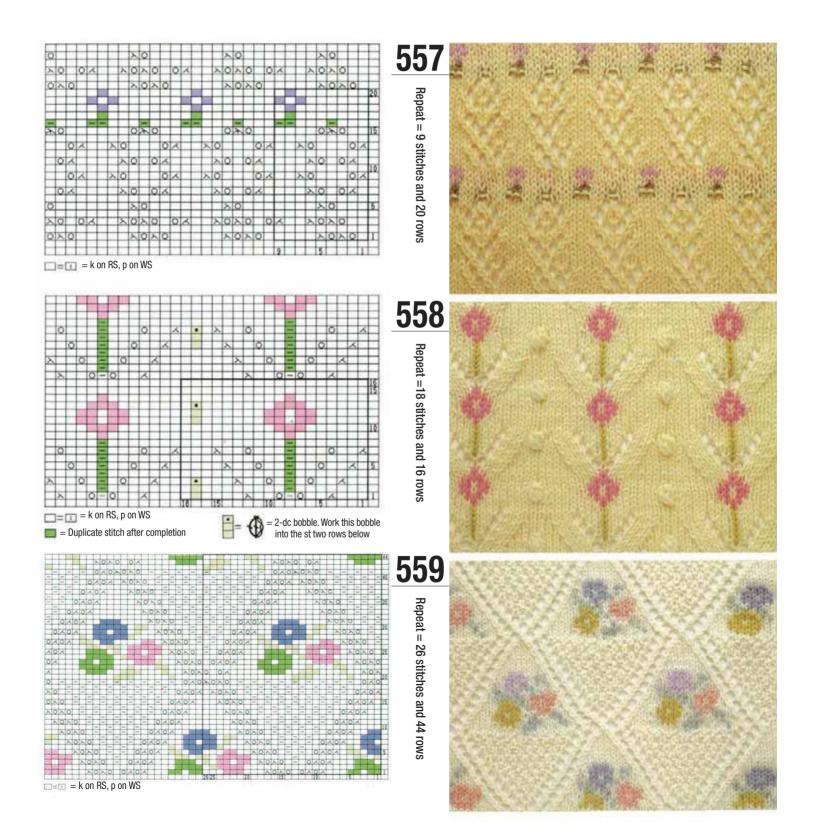


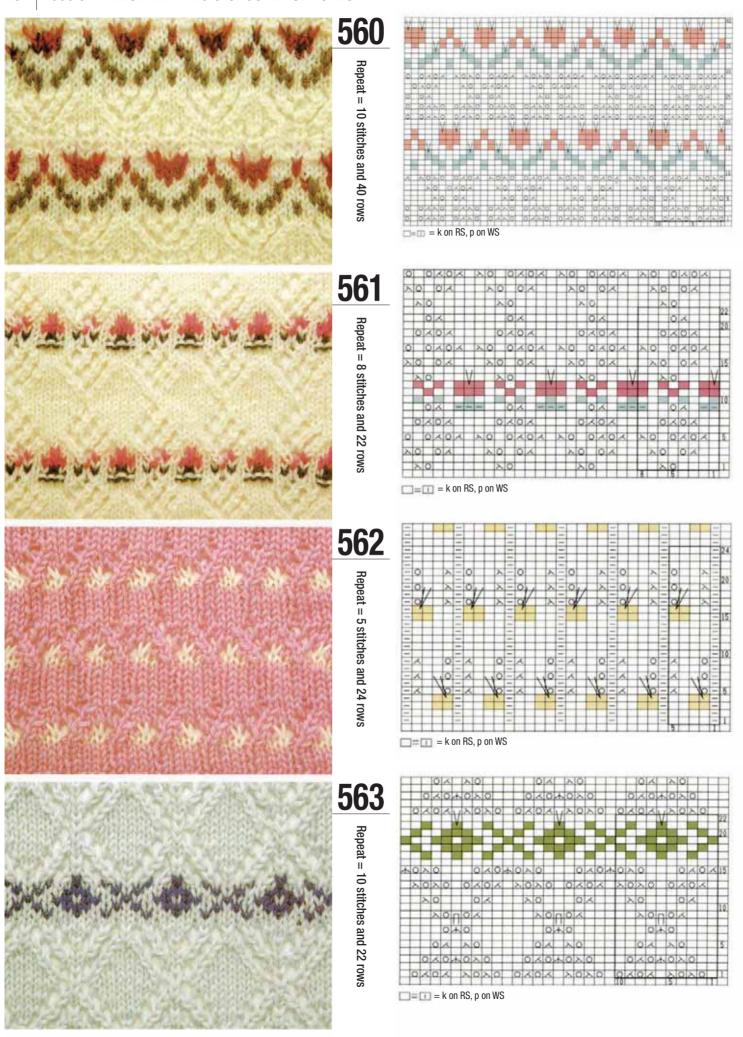
# **556**

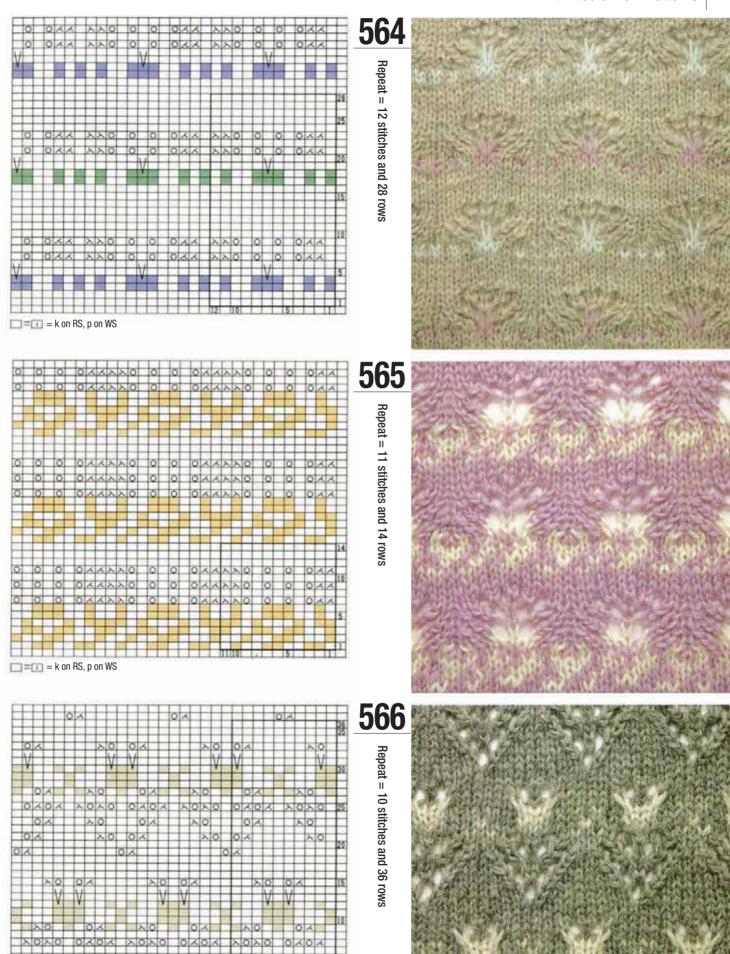
A Repeat = 14 stitches and 12 rows B Repeat = 12 stitches and 4 rows C Repeat = 8 stitches and 8 rows



You can play with color choices in these stitches. They can be bright and cheerful or toned down, chic or classic—there's no end to the possibilities. Crossed stitches are also included. Some patterns include textured stitches, as well as a few patterns derived from patchwork quilts.



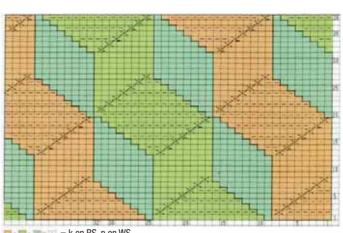




 $\square = \square = k$  on RS, p on WS



Repeat = 32 stitches and 76 rows

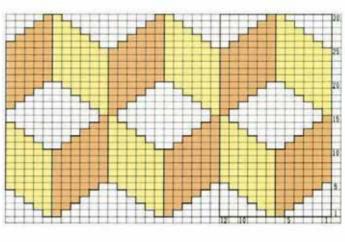


= k on RS, p on WS



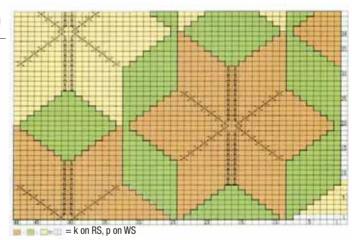
568

Repeat = 12 stitches and 30 rows



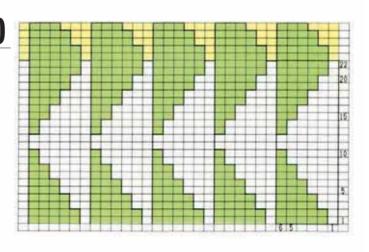
**569** 

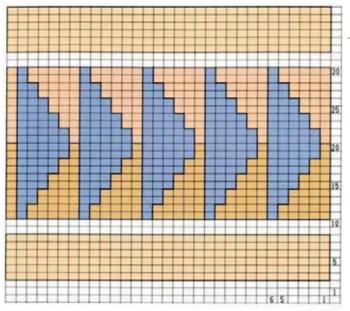
Repeat = 48 stitches and 38 rows



**570** 

Repeat = 6 stitches and 22 rows



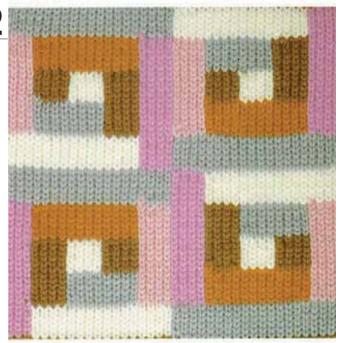


Repeat = 6 stitches and 30 rows



**572** 

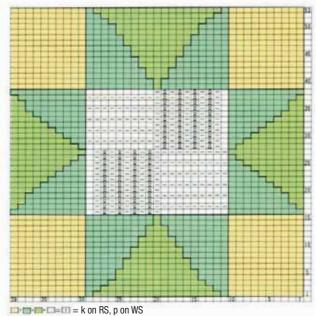
Repeat = 40 stitches and 60 rows

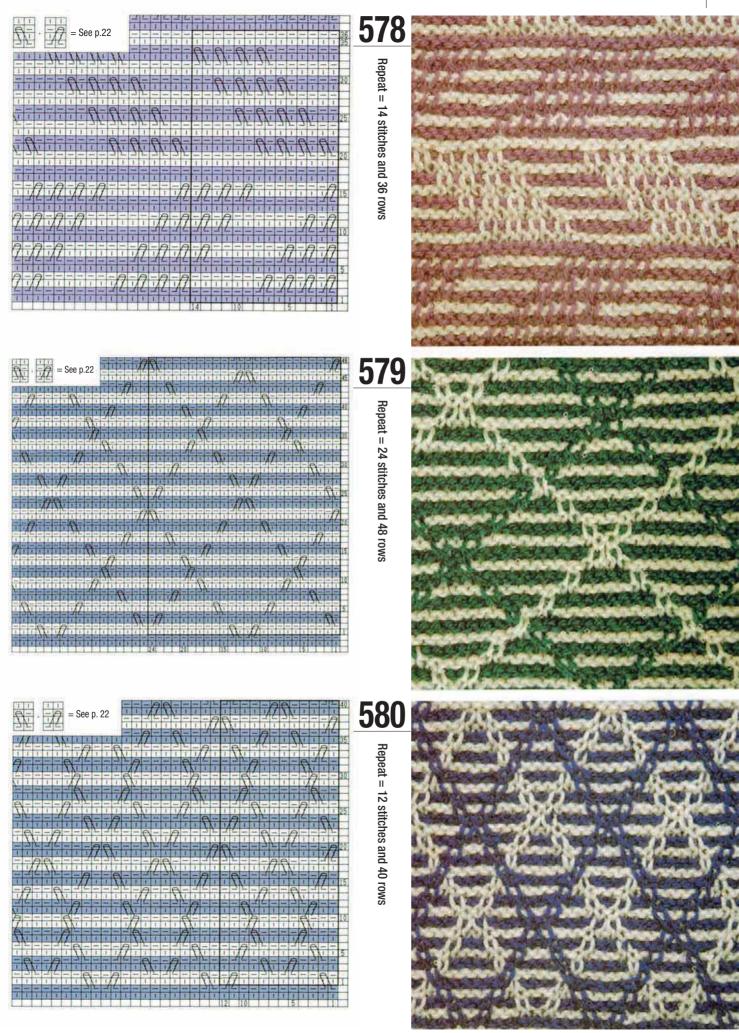


**573** 

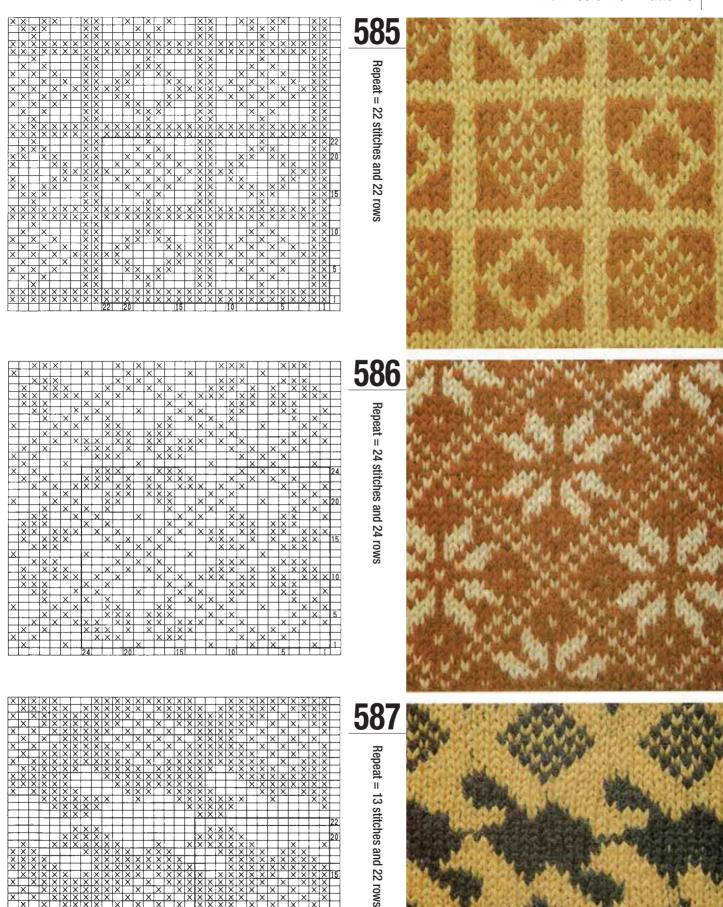
Repeat = 39 stitches and 53 rows





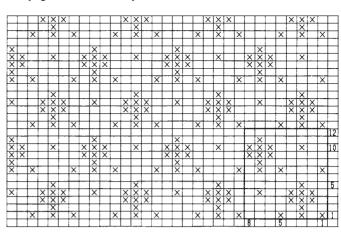








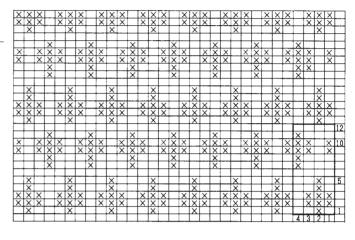
Repeat = 8 stitches and 12 rows





**589** 

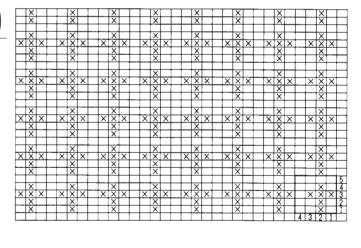
Repeat = 4 stitches and 12 rows





**590** 

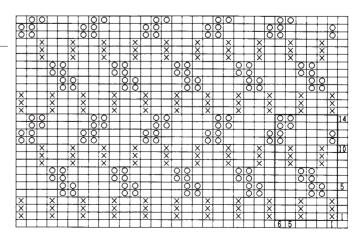
Repeat = 4 stitches and 5 rows

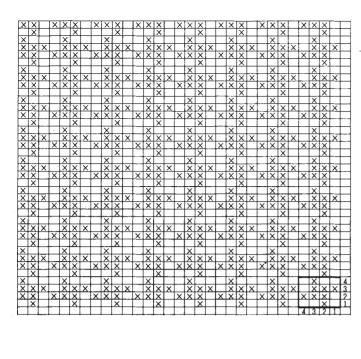




**591** 

Repeat = 6 stitches and 14 rows





Repeat = 4 stitches and 4 rows



**593** 

Repeat = 8 stitches and 8 rows



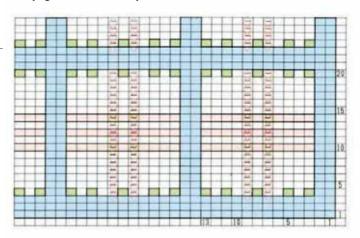
594

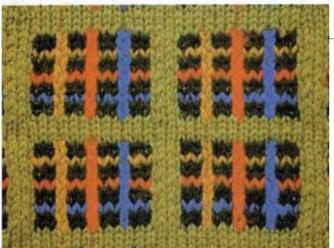
Repeat = 4 stitches and 8 rows





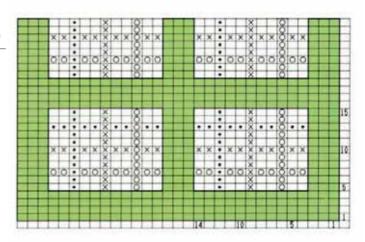
Repeat = 13 stitches and 20 rows





**596** 

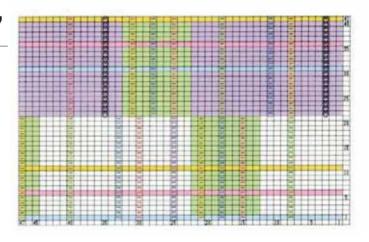
Repeat = 14 stitches and 15 rows





**597** 

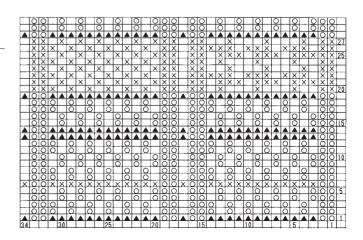
Repeat = 47 stitches and 41 rows

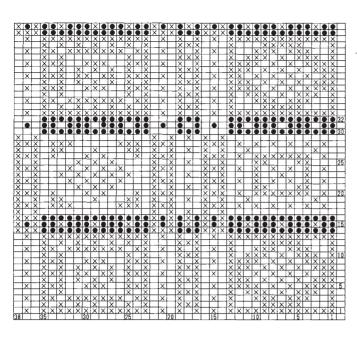




**598** 

Repeat = 34 stitches and 27 rows





Repeat = 38 stitches and 32 rows

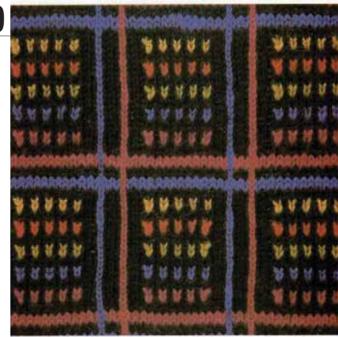


600

Repeat = 17 stitches and 28 rows

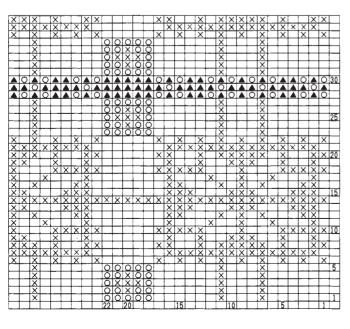
15

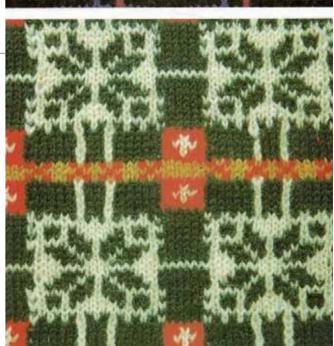
10



601

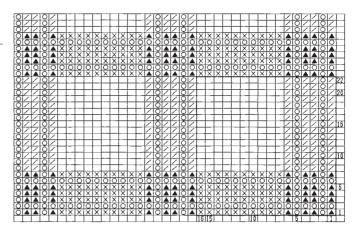
Repeat = 22 stitches and 30 rows







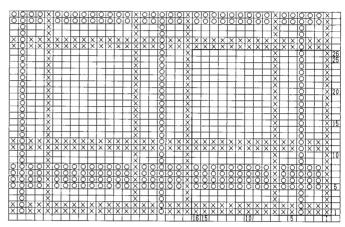
Repeat = 16 stitches and 22 rows





603

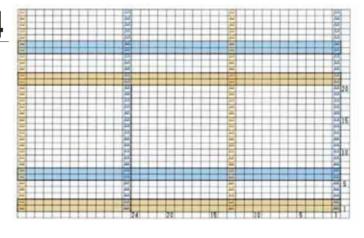
Repeat = 16 stitches and 26 rows

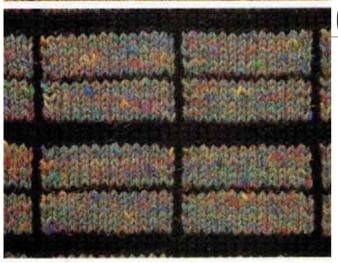




604

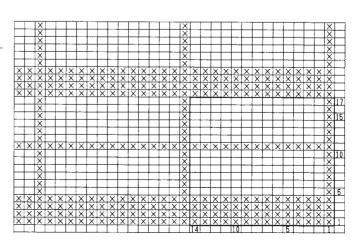
Repeat = 24 stitches and 20 rows

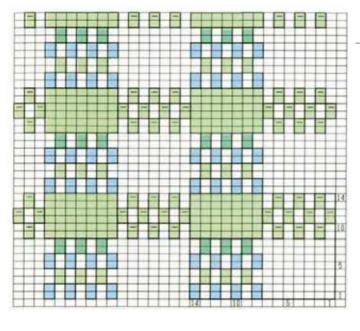




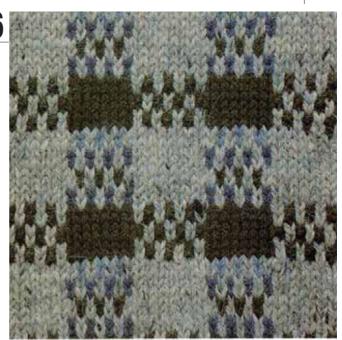
605

Repeat = 14 stitches and 17 rows





Repeat = 14 stitches and 14 rows

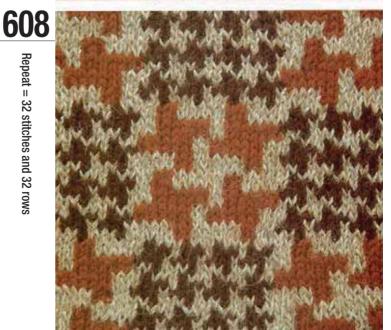


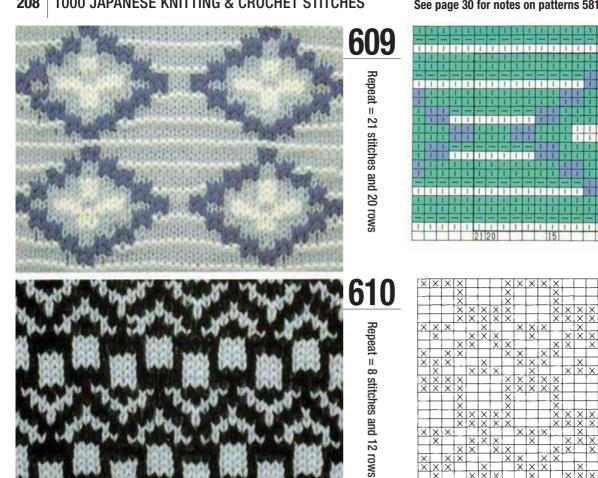
607

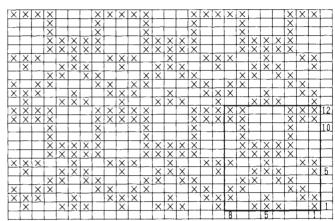
Repeat = 30 stitches and 30 rows



Repeat = 32 stitches and 32 rows





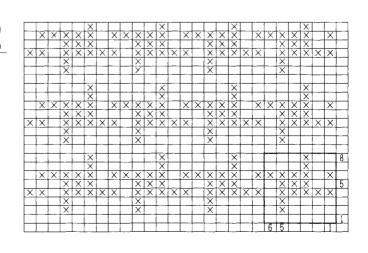


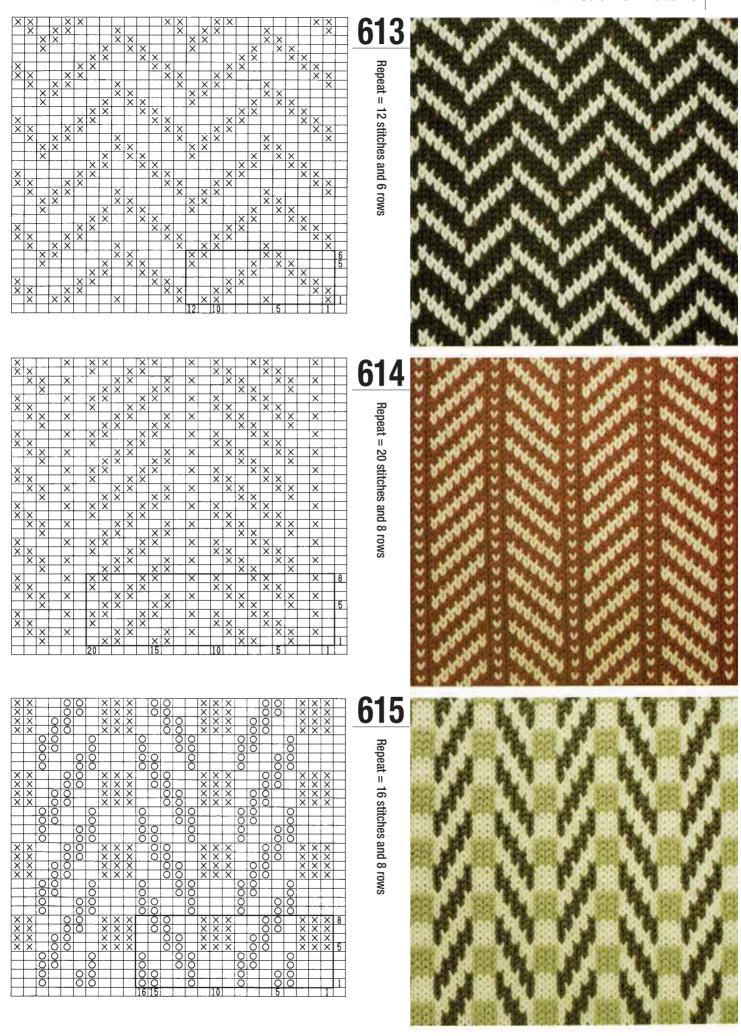


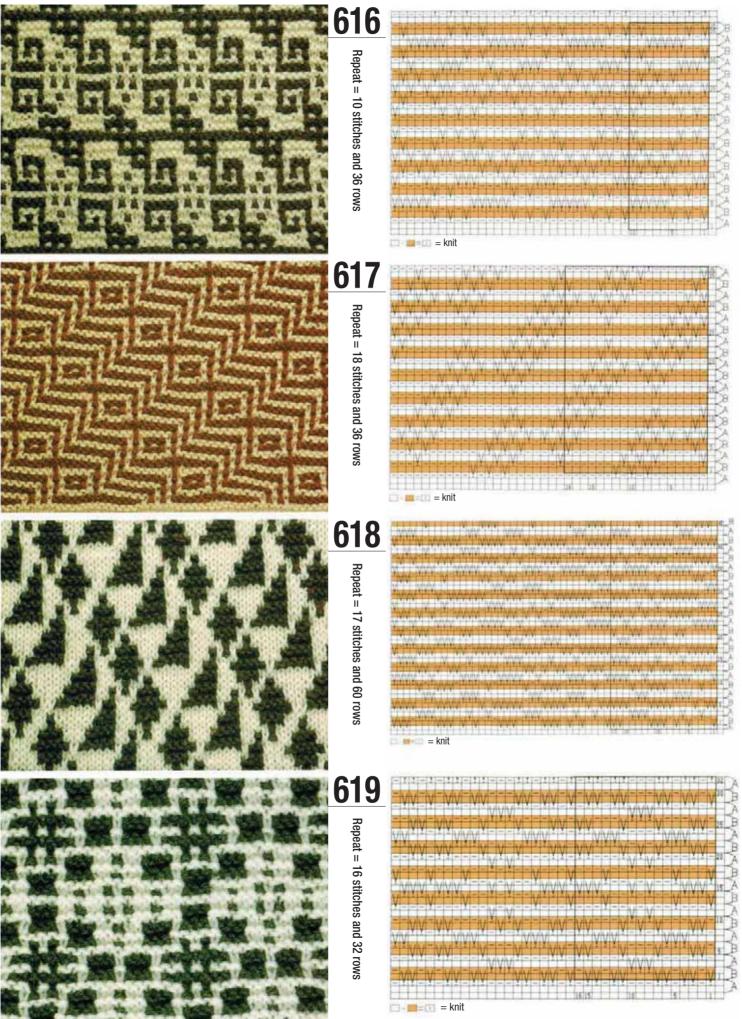


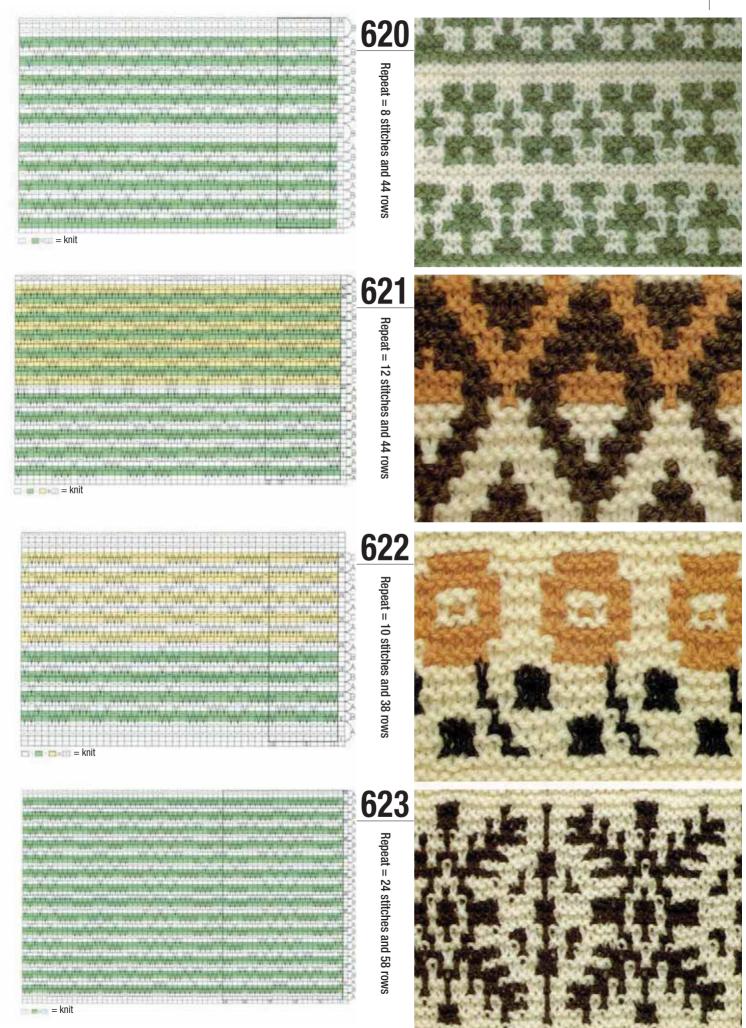
Repeat = 6 stitches and 8 rows

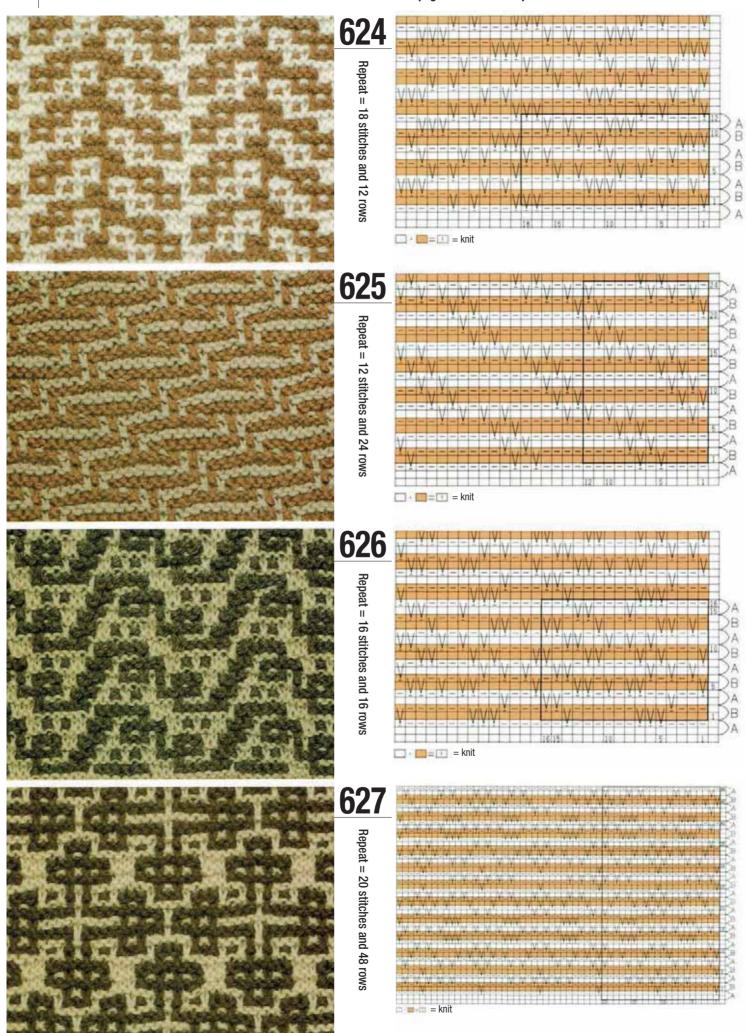
Repeat = 4 stitches and 4 rows

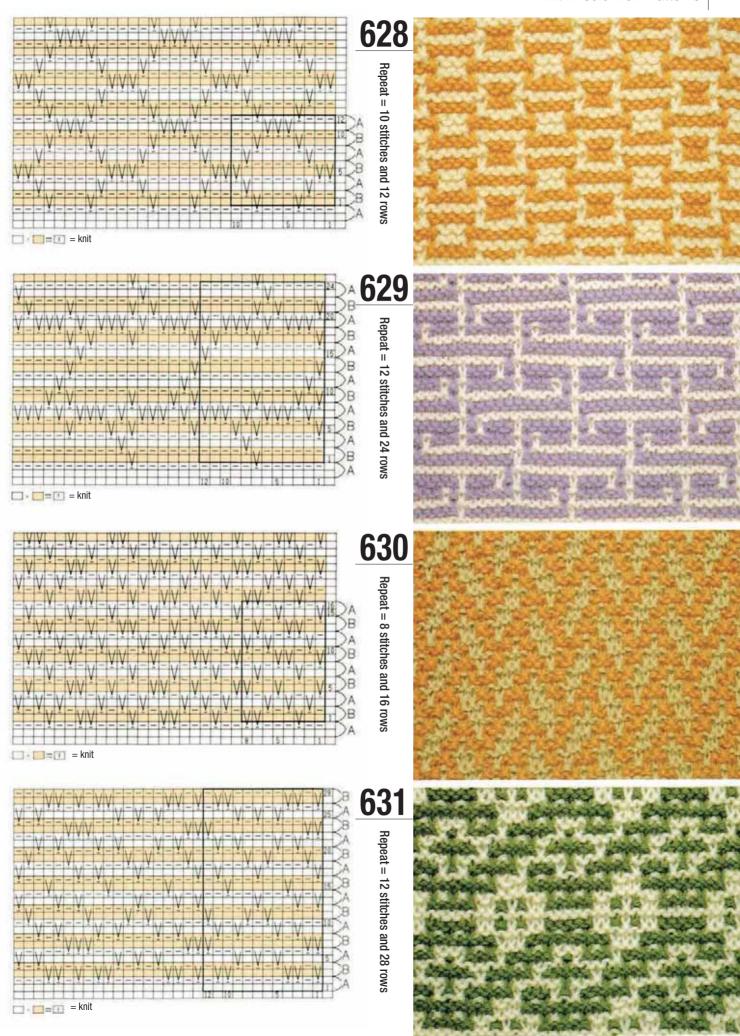


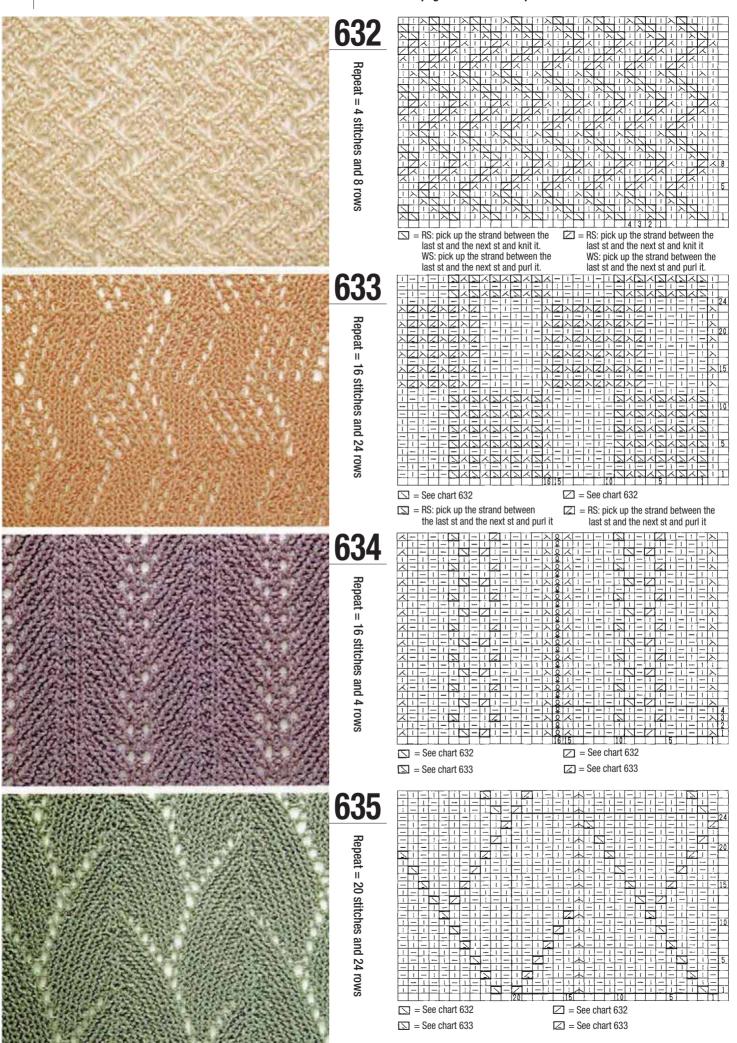


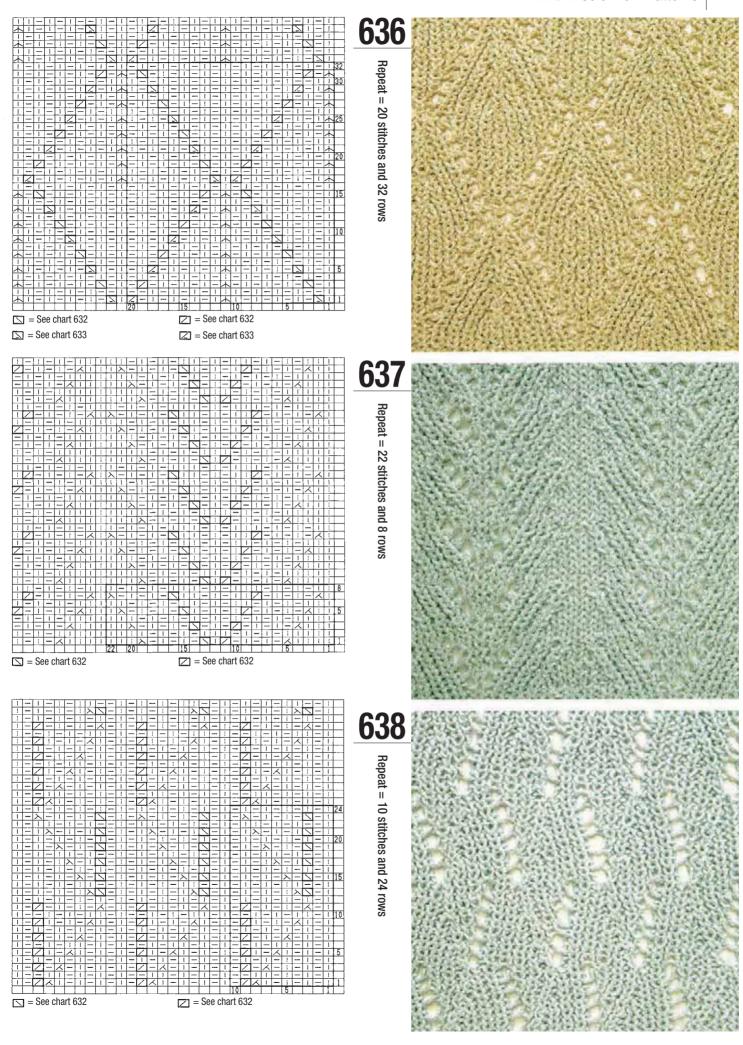








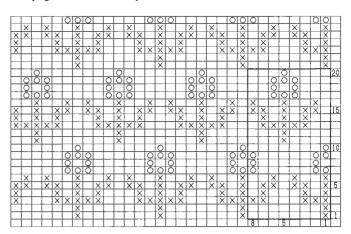






639

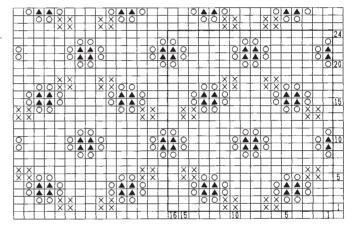
Repeat = 8 stitches and 20 rows





640

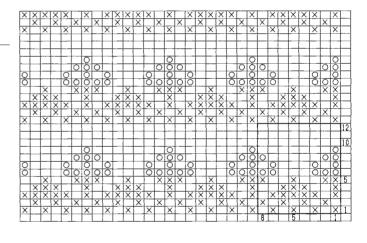
Repeat =16 stitches and 24 rows

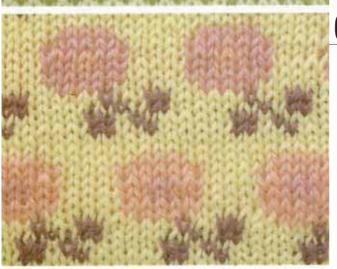




641

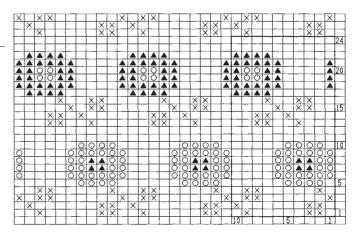
Repeat = 8 stitches and 12 rows

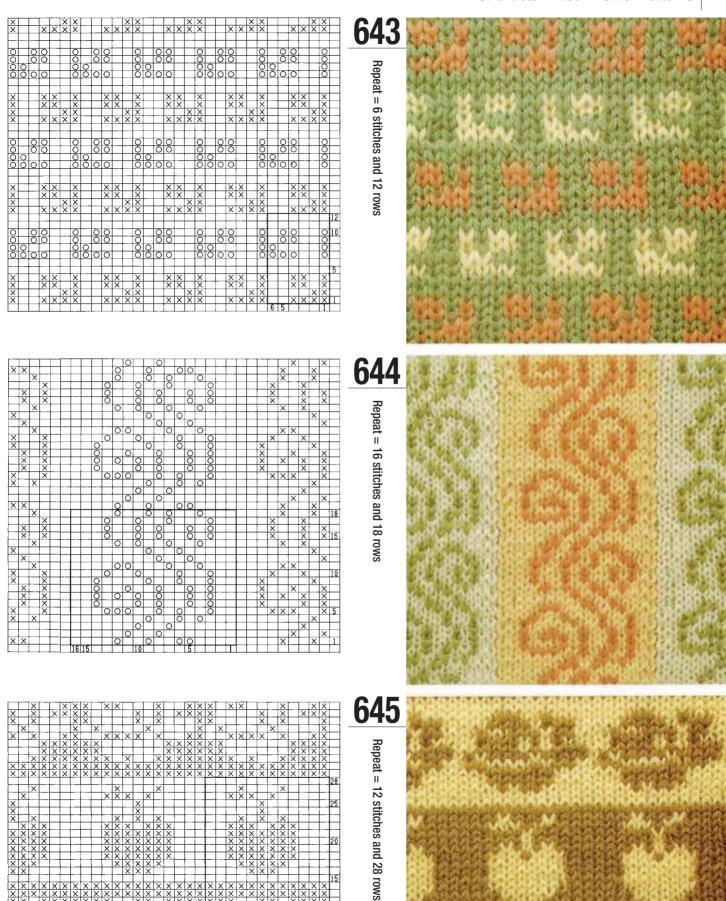


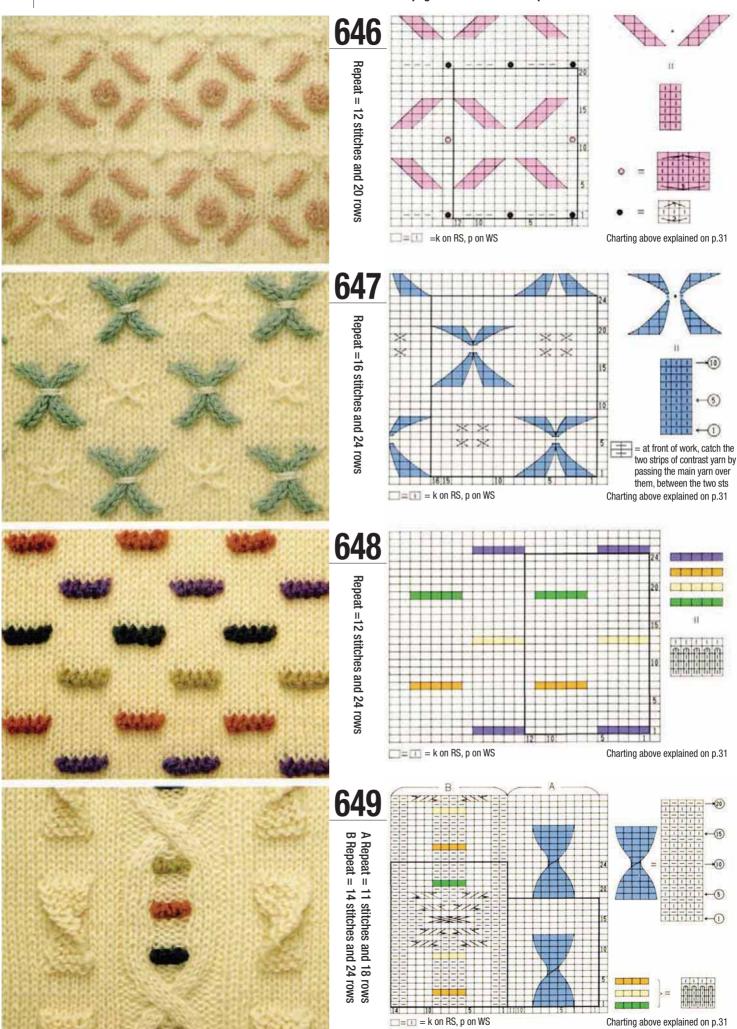


642

Repeat = 10 stitches and 24 rows

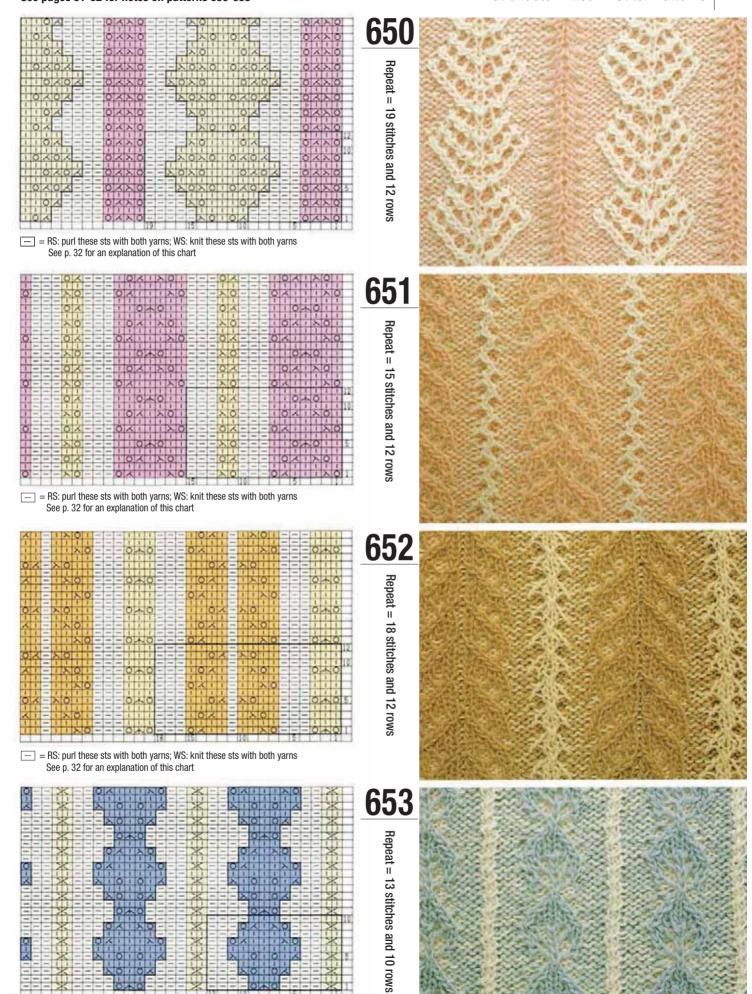


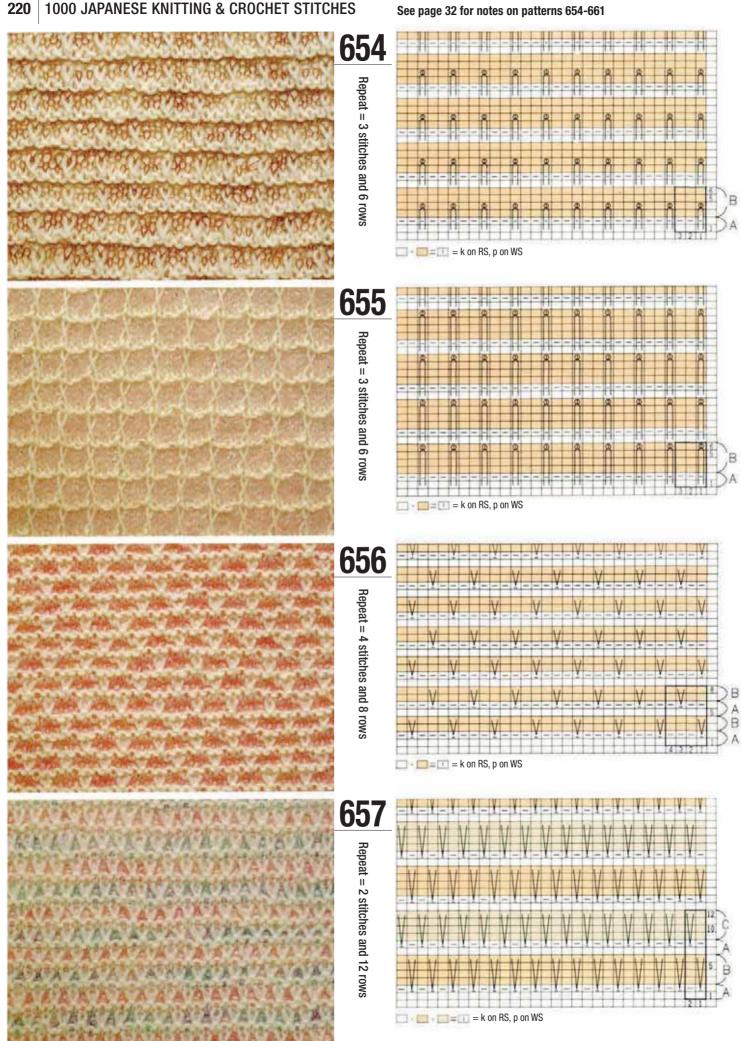


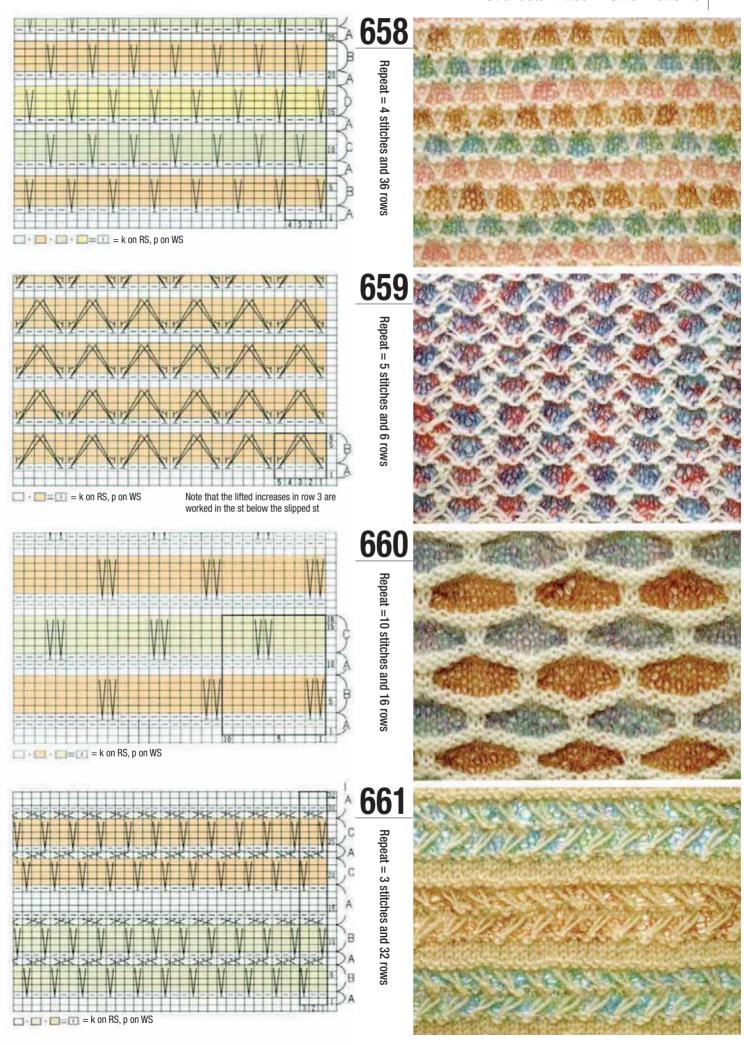


= RS: purl these sts with both yarns; WS: knit these sts with both yarns

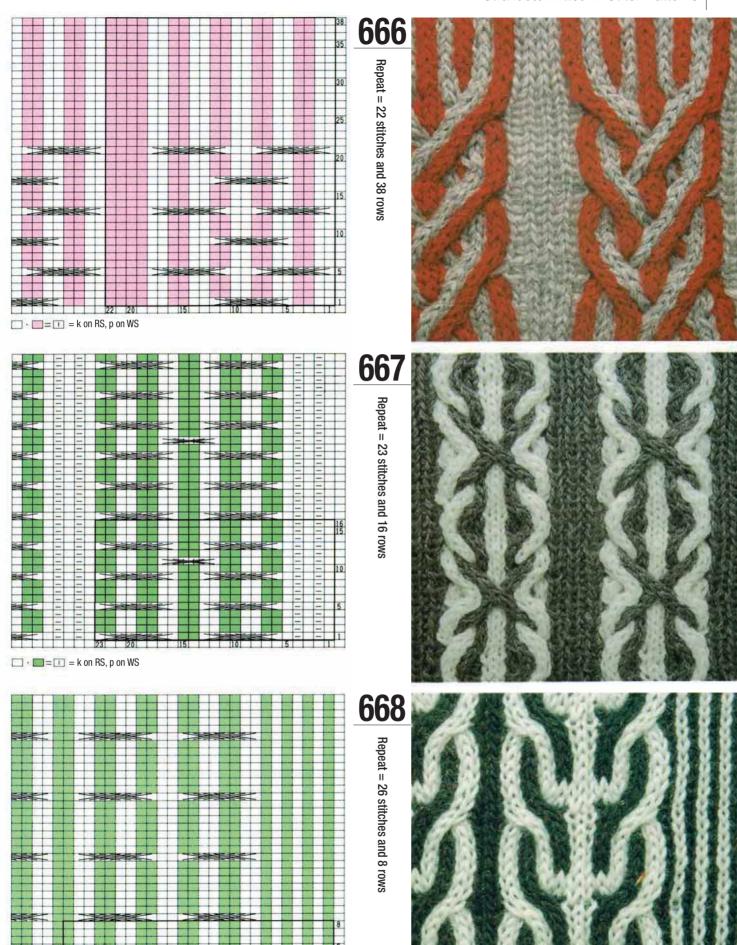
See p. 32 for an explanation of this chart



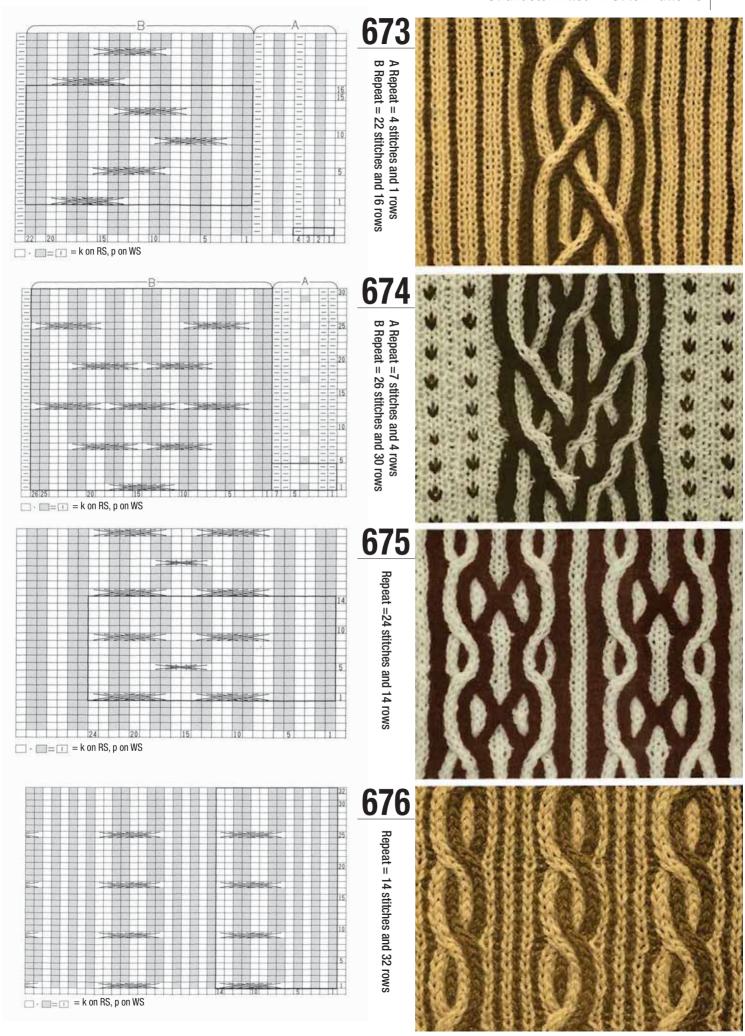


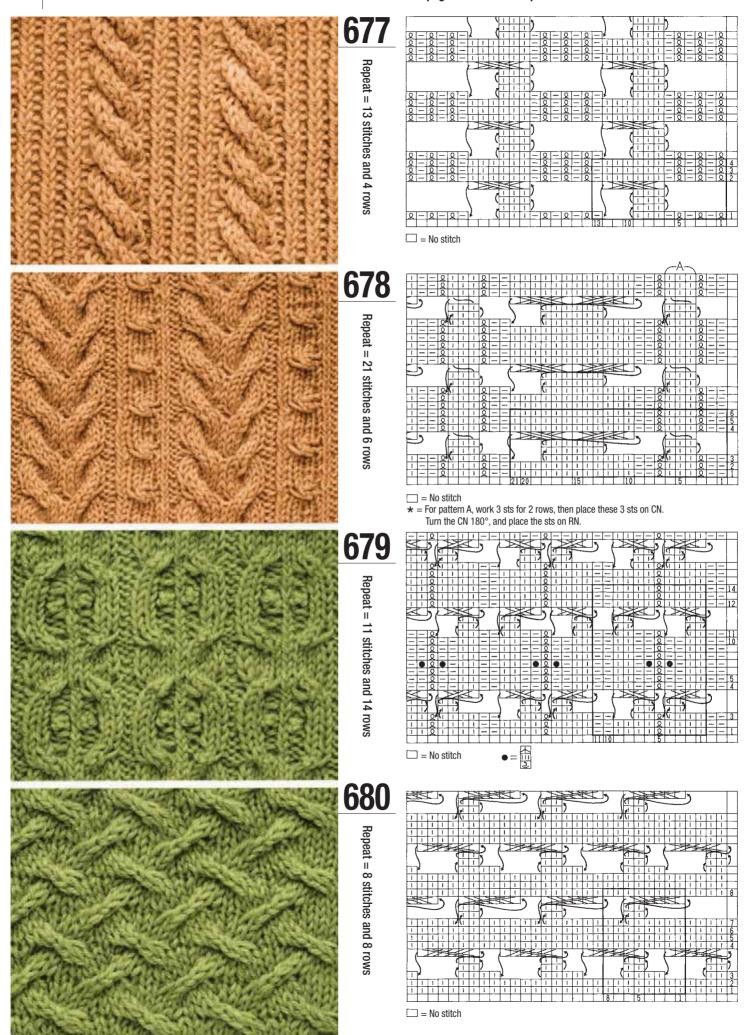


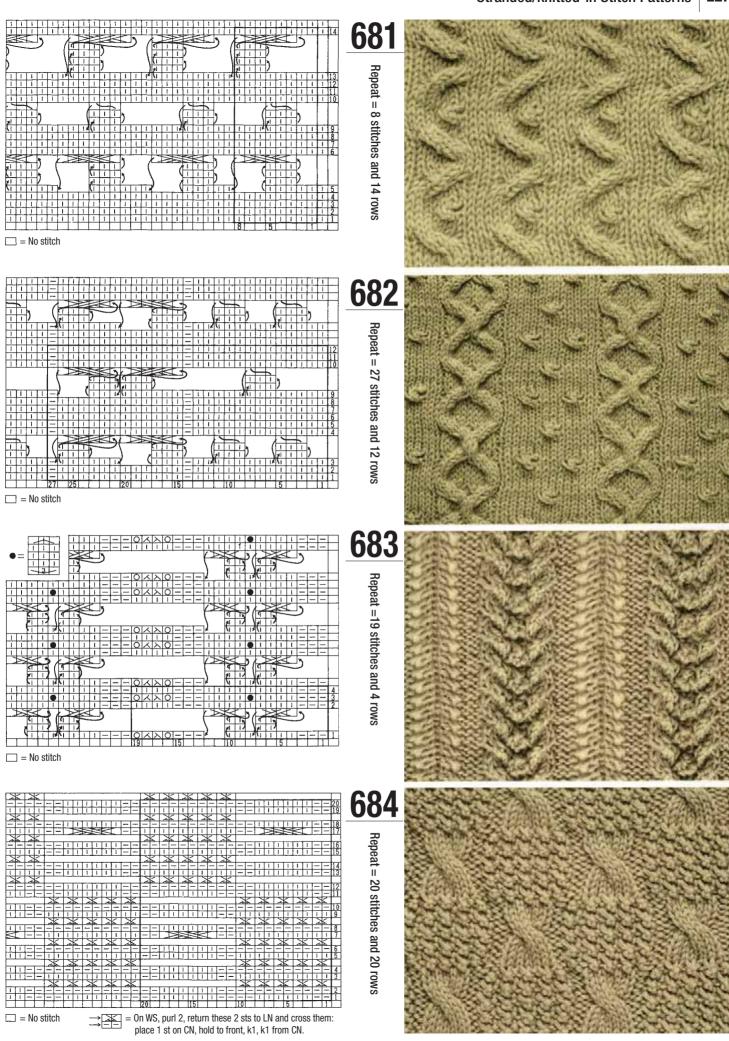
= k on RS, p on WS

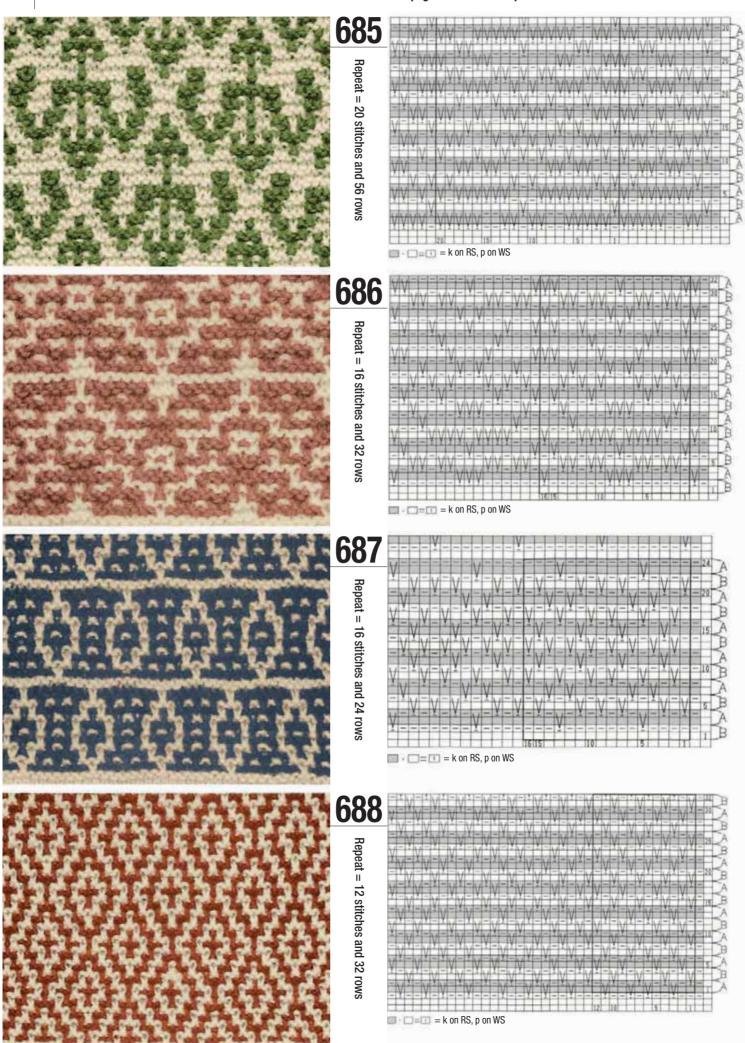


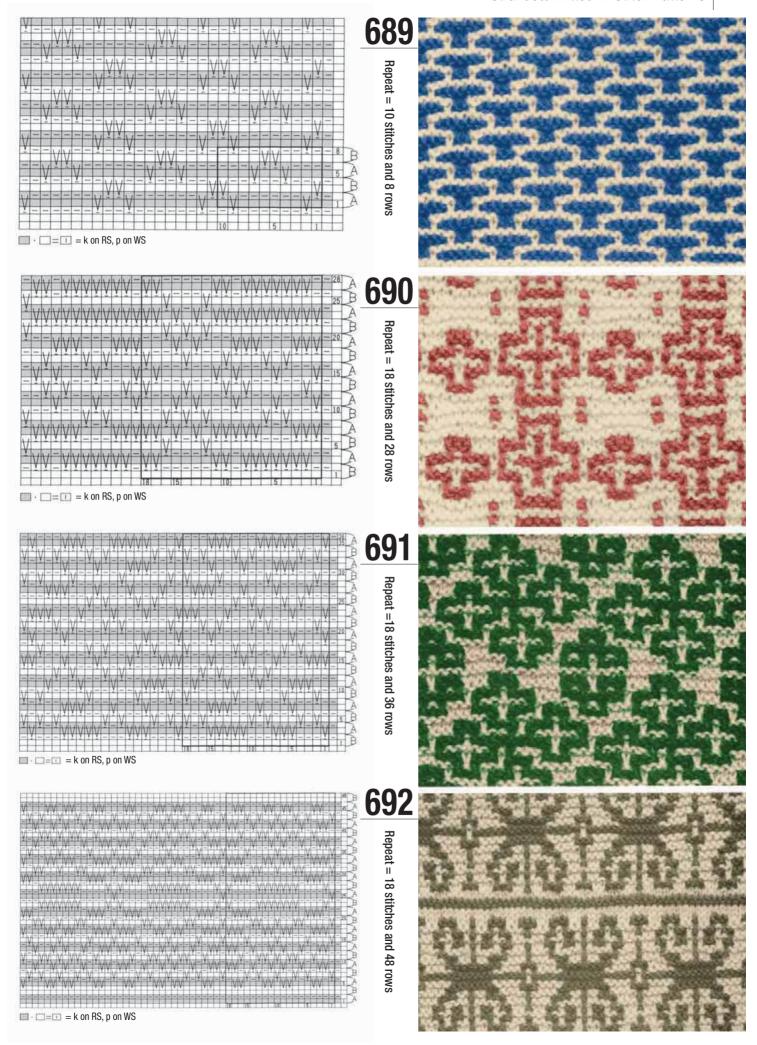
- k on RS, p on WS

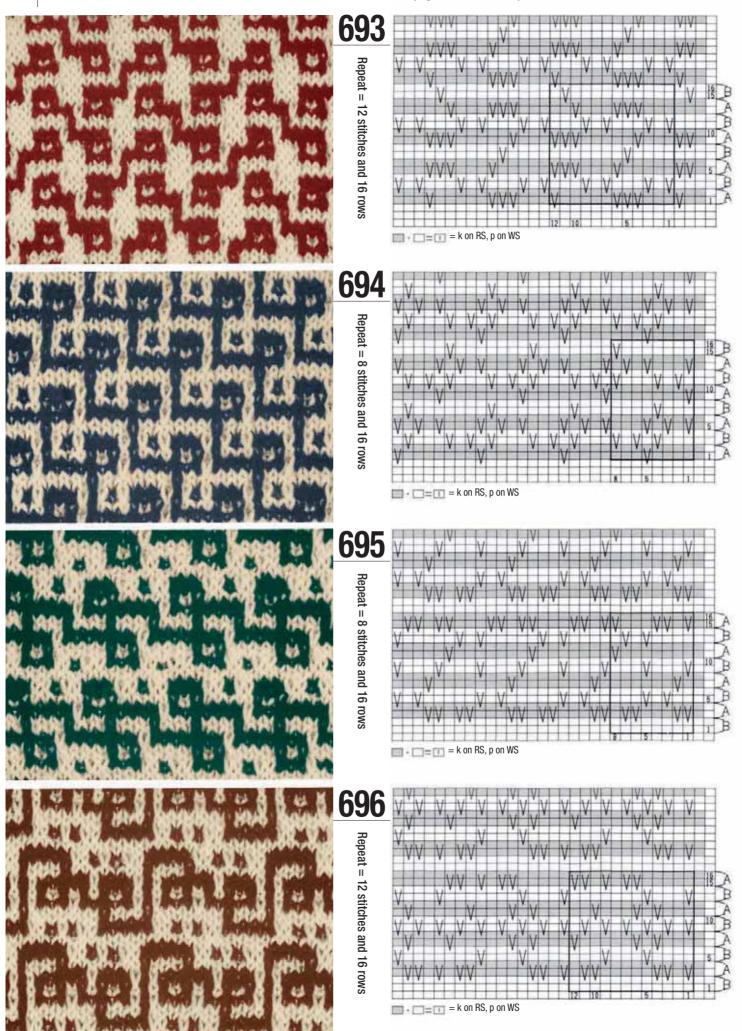


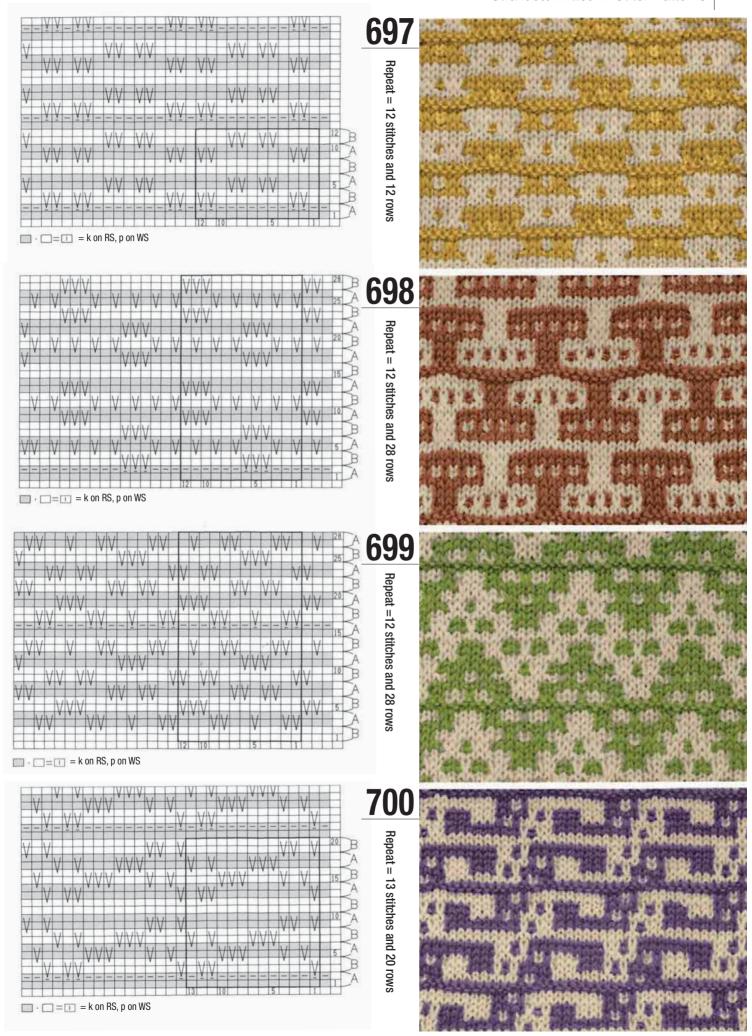








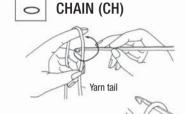




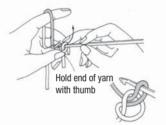
# **CROCHET SYMBOLS AND METHODS**

Japanese crochet symbols have been standardized in the JIS (Japan Industrial Standards). The symbols in these charts are shown with the front of the work (as it will be worn or used) facing the crocheter. Except for certain stitches, no distinction is made between the right side and the wrong side of the work. When working rows back and forth, alternating right and wrong sides, the same stitch symbols are used. Thus, the front of the main pattern is normally the front side of the completed work.

#### **Basic Stitches**



• Holding yarn in left hand, bring hook behind yarn, then up and around as shown, to make a loop on the hook.



2 Bring hook behind working yarn and yarn over hook. Draw the yarn through the loop.

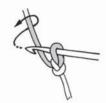
Note these chart conventions:

The stitch repeat count, indicated by a bracket at the bottom, is based on the number of chains made to begin, not including the turning chain(s) for the first row or extra sts needed to balance the pattern at each side. Take this into account when working multiple repeats.

The direction in which the row is worked is indicated by an arrow. Rows with numbers make up the row repeat. Keep in mind that there may be setup rows that aren't included in a repeat; setup rows aren't numbered.

Abbreviations used in this section (Note: American terms used throughout)

Ch	Chain	SI	Slip stitch
Yo	Yarn over hook	Trc	Triple crochet
Sc	Single crochet	Dec	Decrease
Hdc	Half double crochet	Inc	Increase
Dc	Double crochet		



3 Bring the hook behind the yarn again, in the direction of the arrow, so that yarn passes over hook from back to front.



Draw yarn through the loop.One chain completed.





• Ch 1 for a turning chain. Insert hook into back of second ch from hook.



② Yarn over hook and draw up a loop.



3 Yarn over hook again and draw through both loops on hook.

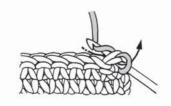


• One sc completed. Insert hook into back of next ch to continue.

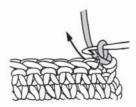




• Without making a turning ch, insert hook from front to back under both loops of the st in the row below.



2 Yarn over hook and draw through all loops.

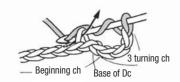


Insert hook from front to back under both loops of the next st.



4 Yarn over hook and draw through all loops. Continue.

# T DOUBLE CROCHET (DC)



• Make 3 turning ch, yarn over hook, and insert hook into back of 2nd base ch (not counting the 3 turning ch; 5th ch from hook). Draw up a loop.



2 Yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops. At this point, the st is an incomplete dc.

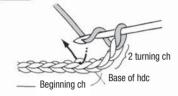


3 Yarn over hook and draw through 2 remaining loops.



**4** Yarn over hook, insert hook into back of next ch and continue.

# HALF DOUBLE CROCHET (HDC)



• Make 2 turning ch, yarn over hook, and insert hook into back of 2nd base ch (not counting the 2 turning ch; 4th ch from hook). Draw up a loop.



2 Yarn over hook and draw through all loops.

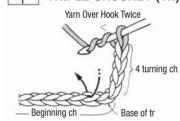


• One hdc complete. Yarn over hook, insert hook into back of next ch, and continue.



The turning ch counts as stitch 1. Illustration shows 4 hdc completed.

#### TRIPLE CROCHET (TR)



• Make 4 turning ch, then yarn over hook twice. Insert hook into back of 2nd base ch (not counting the 4 turning ch, 6th ch from hook).



② Yarn over hook and draw up a loop, then yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops.



**3** Yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops again. At this point, the st is an incomplete tr.

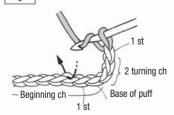


**4** Yarn over hook and draw through last 2 loops.

# **Puff or Cluster Stitches**

# 0

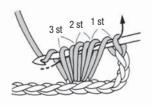
#### 3-HDC PUFF



• Make 2 turning ch plus one more ch (3 ch total). Yarn over hook. Insert hook into back of 3rd base ch (not counting 2 turning ch plus 1 ch, 6th ch from hook) and draw up a loop.



② In the same way, [yarn over hook, draw up a loop] twice more: total of three incomplete hdcs.

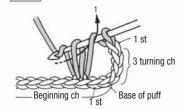


3 Yarn over hook, draw through all loops.



**4** One 3-hdc puff completed. Continue in pattern.

# 3-DC PUFF



• Make 3 turning ch plus one more ch (4 ch total), yarn over hook. Insert hook into back of 3rd base ch (not counting 3 turning ch plus 1 ch; 7th ch from hook). Draw up a loop. Yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops.



② Iln the same way, [yarn over hook, draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops] twice more: total of three incomplete dc..

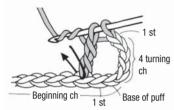


**3** Yarn over hook, draw through all loops.



**②** One 3-hc puff completed. Continue in pattern.

### ∃ 3-TR PUFF



• Make 4 turning ch plus 1 more ch (5 ch total), yarn over hook twice. Insert hook into back of 2nd base ch (not counting 4 turning ch plus 1 ch, 8th ch from hook). Yarn over hook and draw up a loop, then [yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops] twice.

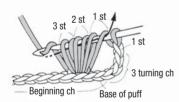


② In the same way, [yarn over hook, draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops] twice more: total of three incomplete tr.



3 Yarn over hook and draw through all loops. Continue in pattern.

# VARIATION ON 3-HDC PUFF



• Work 3 incomplete hdcs as described above. Yarn over hook, draw through 6 loops – all but the last loop, leaving 2 loops on hook.

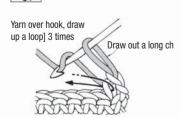


2 Yarn over hook, draw through last 2 loops.

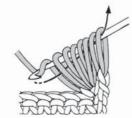


**3** Two 3-hdc variations complete. This variation tightens the top of the stitch.

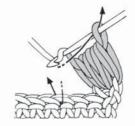
# 3-HDC PUFF WITHOUT TURNING CHAINS



• From the base ch, draw up a long loop about 2 chains tall. Work 3 incomplete hdc into the same st.



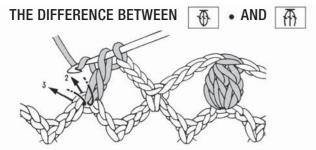
2 Yarn over hook, draw through all 7 loops.



**3** Yarn over hook, draw through last loop. Work one sc into previous row to complete.

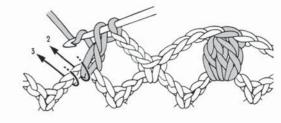


 $\bigcirc$  Repeat steps 1 – 3.



When symbols are connected at the bottom:

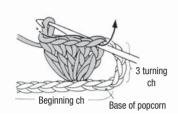
Work all the sts into a single st in the row below. If that st is a ch, work all sts into two of the three loops of the ch.



When symbols are separated at the bottom:

Work the sts over the entire ch, not through a single st.

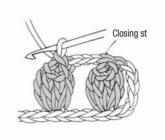




• Work 5 dc into one stitch, completing each one. Remove hook and insert it into the top of the first dc, then the remaining loop. Yarn over hook and draw through all loops.

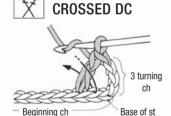


2 Chain 1 to close. 5-dc popcorn complete.



3 Two repeats of 5-dc popcorn.

#### **Crossed Stitches**



• Work 1 dc. Yarn over hook and insert hook, from the front, one st to the right of the just-completed st.



② Work the next dc around the first: draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops.

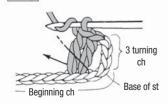


3 Yarn over hook and draw through 2 remaining loops.

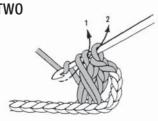


4 Completed crossed st.

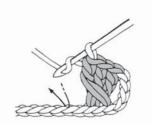




• Work 2 dc into the next 2 sts, then yarn over hook and insert hook, from the front, one st to the right of the just-completed sts.

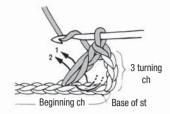


Work a dc around the first two: draw up a loop, [yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops] twice.



**3** Completed crossed dc, with 2 sts wrapped by the third.

#### TWO DC CROSSED OVER ONE



• Work 1 dc in the third base ch. Then yarn over hook, insert hook into the first base ch, work a dc around the first.



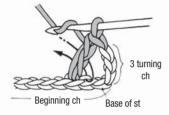
2 Work a second dc around the first, completing it by drawing the yarn through as shown.



3 Completed crossed dc, with 1 st wrapped by the second and third.



#### VARIATION ON CROSSED DC (CROSSING TO RIGHT)



• Work 1 dc. Yarn over hook and insert hook, passing behind the completed st, one st to the right of the just-completed st.



2 Working behind the completed dc, draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops.



#### VARIATION ON CROSSED DC (CROSSING TO LEFT)



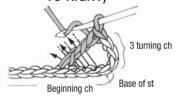
• Work 1 dc. Yarn over hook and insert hook, passing in front of the completed st, one st to the right of the just-completed st.



2 Working in front of the completed st, draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops.



#### VARIATION ON 1 DC CROSSED OVER 3 (CROSSING TO RIGHT)

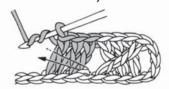


• Work 1 dc in the fourth base ch. Then yarn over hook and insert hook, passing behind the completed st, into the first base ch, work a dc behind the first. Repeat twice more.



2 Completed 1 dc crossed over 3 right. Yarn over hook and insert hook into 2nd ch from completed st.

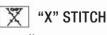
#### VARIATION ON 1 DC CROSSED OVER 3 (CROSSING TO LEFT)

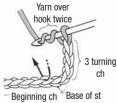


3 Work 3 dc into the next 3 base ch. Yarn over hook and insert hook, passing in front of the completed sts, one st to the right of the just-completed sts.



Working in front of the completed st, draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops. Completed 1 dc crossed over 3 left.





 Make 3 standing ch, then yarn over hook twice. Insert hook into back of 3rd base ch (not counting the 3 standing ch, 6th ch from hook), and draw up a loop.



2 Yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops. Leave 3 loops on hook.



Skip 2 ch, yarn over hook, insert hook and draw up a loop.



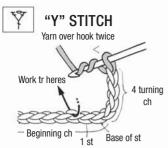
4 [Yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops] 3 times = joined dc.



**6** Ch 2, yarn over hook and insert hook into top of joined dc and draw up a loop.



**6** [Yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops] twice.



• Make 4 turning ch, then yarn over hook twice. Insert hook into back of 3rd base ch (not counting the 4 turning ch, 7th ch from hook), draw up a loop and work one tr.



2 Yarn over hook and ch 1, then yarn over and insert hook into 2 strands of the lower diagonal bar of tr, draw up a loop.



**3** [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice.

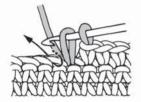


**4** Completed Y stitch. Skip 2 ch and continue.

#### **Decreases**



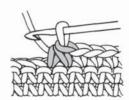
#### SC DECREASE (SC2TOG)



• Insert hook in next st and draw up a loop.



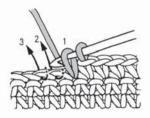
2 Insert hook in following st and draw up a loop. Yarn over and draw through all 3 loops.



3 Completed sc2tog.

# 4

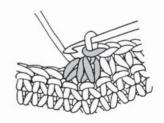
#### SC DOUBLE DECREASE (SC3TOG)



• [Insert hook in next st and draw up a loop] three times.



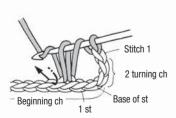
2 Yarn over hook and draw through all 4 loops.



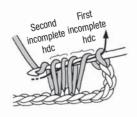
3 Completed sc3tog.

# $\land$

#### **HDC DECREASE (HDC2T0G)**



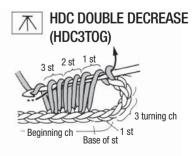
• [Yarn over, insert hook in next st and draw up a loop] twice.



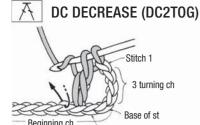
2 Yarn over and draw through all 5 loops.



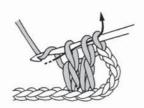
3 One hdc2tog completed.



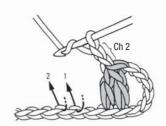
• Work as hdctog but draw up loops from 3 sts.



1 Yarn over, insert hook in next st and draw up a loop, yarn over and draw through 2 loops (incomplete dc).



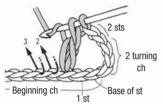
② Work another incomplete dc in the next st. Yarn over and draw through all 3 loops on hook.



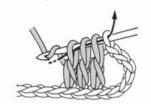
**3** Completed dc2tog. Ch 2 and continue.



#### DC DOUBLE DECREASE (DC3TOG)



**1** Yarn over, then work 3 incomplete dcs into the next 3 sts.



2 Yarn over and draw through all 4 loops on hook.

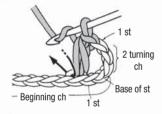


3 Completed dc3tog. Ch 3 and continue.

#### **Increases**

#### illoi casca

#### **HDC INCREASE (HDC INC)**

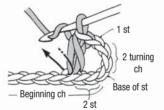


• Yarn over, insert hook in st 1 and draw up a loop, yarn over and draw through all 3 loops on hook. Yarn over, insert hook in the same st and draw up a loop.



2 Yarn over hook and draw through all 3 loops on hook.

# $\mathbb{V}$ HDC DOUBLE INCREASE (HDC INC 2)



• Work one hdc, then two more into the same st.



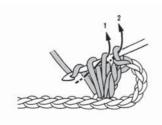
2 Yarn over and draw through last 3 loops on hook.

# DC INCREASE (DC INC) 1 st 3 turning

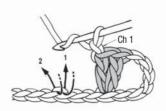
1 st

1 Yarn over, insert hook in st and draw up a loop, [yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice.

Beginning ch

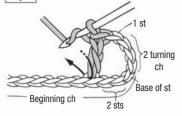


**2** Yarn over, insert hook in same st and work another dc.



**3** [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice. Completed dc inc.

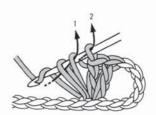
# DC DOUBLE INCREASE (DC INC 2)



• Yarn over, insert hook in st and draw up a loop, [yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice. Work a second dc in same st.



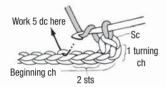
**2** Yarn over, insert hook in same st and draw up a loop.



3 [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice. Completed dc inc 2.



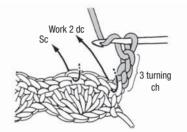
#### **5 DC IN SAME ST**



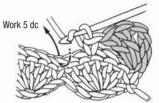
• Work sc in the first ch. Skip 2 ch or st, then work 5 dc in next ch.



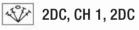
2 Skip 2 ch or st, then sc in next ch or st. Repeat.

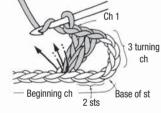


3 On 2nd row, make 3 turning ch, then work 2dc in sc of previous row. Skip 2 ch or st and sc into the center dc of previous row.

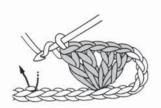


**4** After the sc, work 5 dc into the sc of previous row.

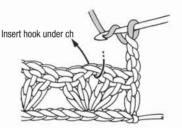




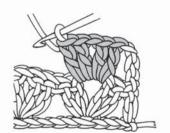
• As illustrated, work 2 dc into the first st, ch 1, work 2 dc into the same st.



2 Completed st. Yarn over, skip 4 ch and insert hook to continue.



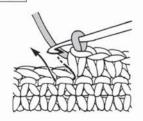
3 On 2nd row, make 3 turning ch, yarn over and insert hook under ch of previous row. Work 2dc, ch 1, 2dc here.



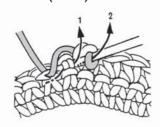
**4** First repeat of 2nd row complete. Continue as established.

### **Post Stitches**

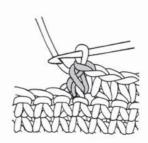
# FRONT POST SINGLE CROCHET (FPSC)



• Insert hook from front to back to front, around leg (post) of st indicated.

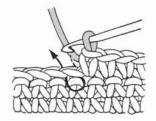


2 Yarn over and draw up a loop, yarn over and draw through both loops.

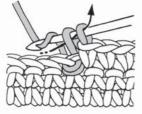


3 Completed FPsc. Top of st in previous row shows on back of work.

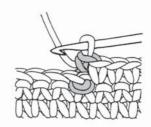
# **BACK POST SINGLE CROCHET (BPSC)**



• Insert hook from back to front to back around leg (post) of st indicated.



2 Yarn over and draw up a loop. Yarn over and draw through both loops.

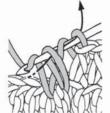


3 Completed BPsc. Top of st in previous row shows on front.

# FRONT POST HALF DOUBLE CROCHET (FPHDC)



• Yarn over, insert hook from front to back to front around leg (post) of st indicated; draw up a loop.



2 Yarn over and draw through all 3 loops on hook.



**3** Completed FPhdc.

# BACK POST HALF DOUBLE CROCHET (BPHDC)



• Yarn over, insert hook from back to front to back around leg (post) of st indicated.

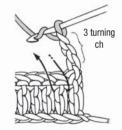


2 Yarn over and draw through all 3 loops on hook.



**3** Completed BPhdc.

# FRONT POST DOUBLE CROCHET (FPDC)



• Ch 3 to begin. Yarn over, insert hook from front to back to front around leg (post) of st indicated; draw up a loop.

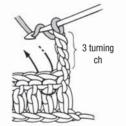


**2** [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice.



3 Completed FPdc.

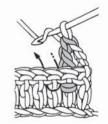
## **BACK POST DOUBLE CROCHET**



• Ch 3 to begin. Yarn over, insert hook from back to front to back around leg (post) of st indicated.

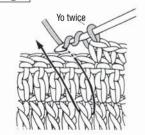


**2** [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice.

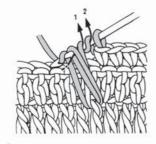


Completed BPdc.

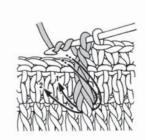
# FRONT POST TRIPLE CROCHET PUFF



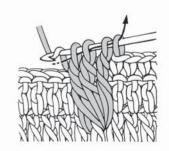
• Yarn over twice, insert hook from front to back to front around leg (post) of st indicated; draw up a loop.



**2** [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] twice, leaving 2 loops on hook.



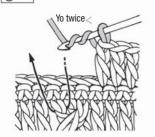
3 Repeat steps 1 and 2 twice more in the same st: 4 loops on hook.



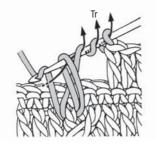
**4** Yarn over and draw through all 4 loops.

# XX

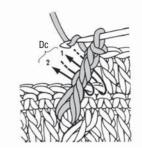
#### FRONT POST TRIPLE CROCHET CROSSED OVER 2DC



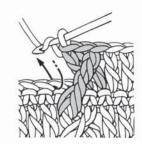
1 Yarn over twice, insert hook from front to back to front around leg (post) of st indicated (3 st from hook); draw up a loop.



**2** [Yarn over and draw through 2 loops] three times.



3 Yarn over and insert hook into first st from hook as shown by the arrow (behind the post st), and work a dc. Work another dc into the next st.

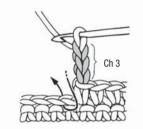


• Completed st. Skip 1 st and continue.

#### **Picots**



#### **OPEN 3-ST PICOT**



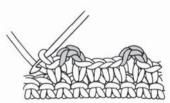
**1** Ch 3, then insert hook into next st.



2 Yarn over, draw up a loop, then yarn over and draw through both loops.



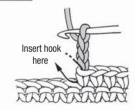
**3** Completed picot.



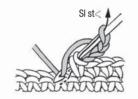
Place picots as shown in chart, or wherever you want thom



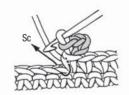
#### **CH 3 PICOT WITH SL**



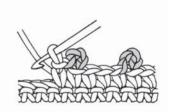
• Ch 3, then insert hook in front loop of base st and left strand of same st.



2 Yarn over and draw through all 3 loops (sl st).



3 Completed picot. Work sc into next st.

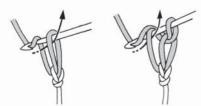


**4** Work picots in the same way at indicated intervals.

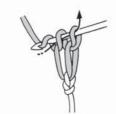
# **Variety stitches**



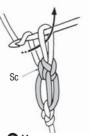
#### SOLOMON'S KNOT STITCH



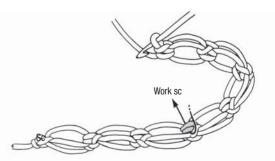
• Ch 2, then pull to lengthen the last ch to the length desired (about 2 or 3 ch length); yarn over and draw through loop.



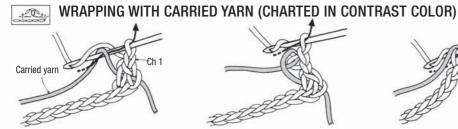
2 Insert hook under the strand leading to the new loop (not the long ch); yarn over and draw up a loop.



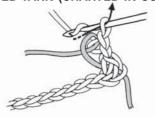
3 Yarn over again and draw through both loops. One st completed.



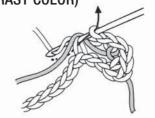
**1** To work next row, work sc into sc of 4th loop f om hook.



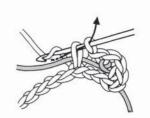
1 Ch 1, then place carried yarn on top of hook, front to back. Ch 1 with main yarn, catching carried yarn.



2 Ch 1 with main yarn.



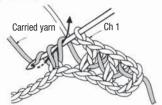
3 Insert hook into 3rd st, lay carried yarn over hook back to front, yarn over with main yarn, and draw up a loop, catching carried yarn.



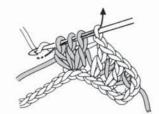
4 Yarn over and draw through 2 loops of main yarn.



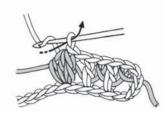
#### **PUFF WITH CARRIED YARN**



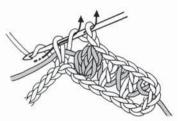
• Ch 1 with main yarn, skip 1 st and insert hook into 2nd st and work incomplete dc with carried yarn.



2 Work 2 more incomplete dc with carried yarn into the same st. Yarn over with main yarn, draw through all 4 loops on hook.



3 Ch 1 with main yarn.



4 Lay carried yarn over hook, then work dc with main yarn.



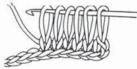
#### **CROSSED LOOPS**



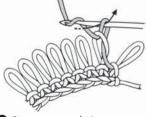
1 Ch 1, then work sc into next st, drawing up the loop longer than usual to elongate it.



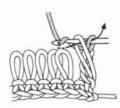
2 Insert hook into next st and draw up a loop, ch 1 and elongate the loop as in step 1.



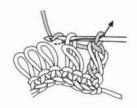
3 Repeat step 2 for the number of sts needed.



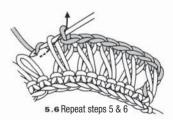
4 On next row, bring yarn to front, remove first loop from hook, draw up a loop from second loop and ch 1.



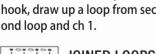
**5** Insert hook into first st from the front (crossing over st 2) and sl st through both loops on hook.

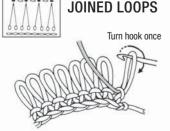


**6** Remove hook from 3rd loop, insert hook into 4th loop and sl st through both loops on hook. Insert hook into 3rd loop.

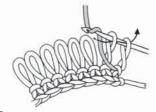


Repeat steps 5 and 6, crossing right-hand loop over left-hand loop and sl st to join.

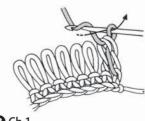




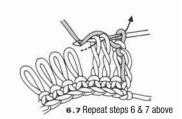
• Work steps 1 to 3 of the crossed loops, above, for the number of sts needed. Step 4: insert hook into loop from behind, then swivel hook 180 degrees in the direction of the arrow to twist the loop.



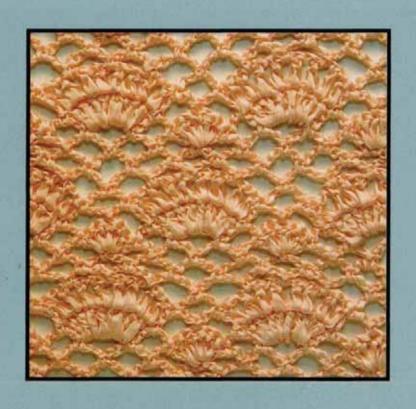
2 Twist the second loop in the same way, bring yarn to front and sI st the two loops together.



**3** Ch 1.



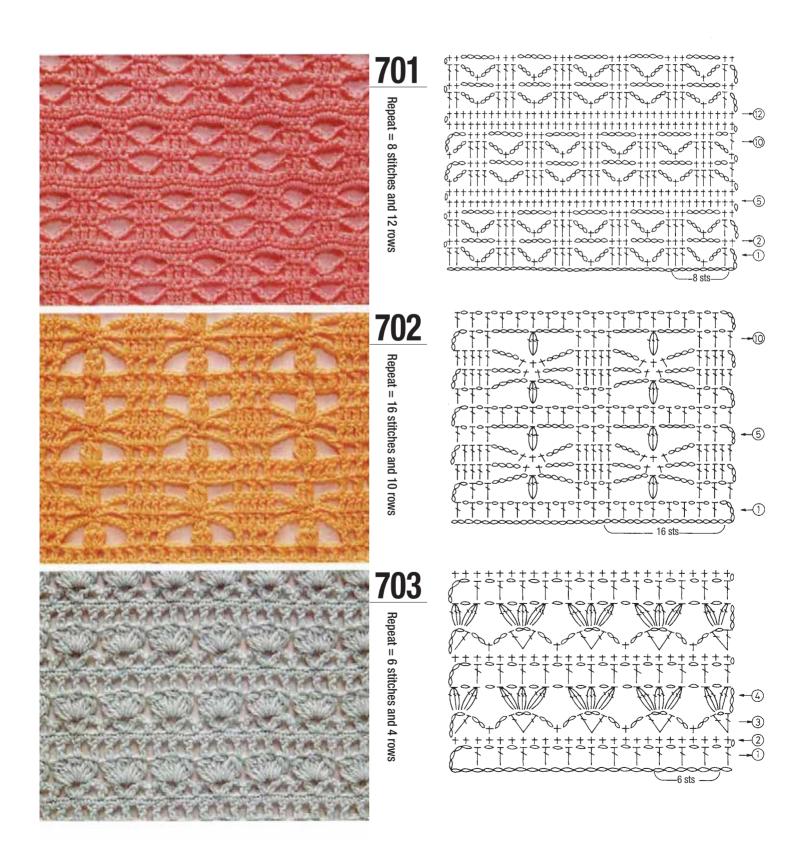
4 Continue in the same way, twisting each loop, then joining two loops with sl st.

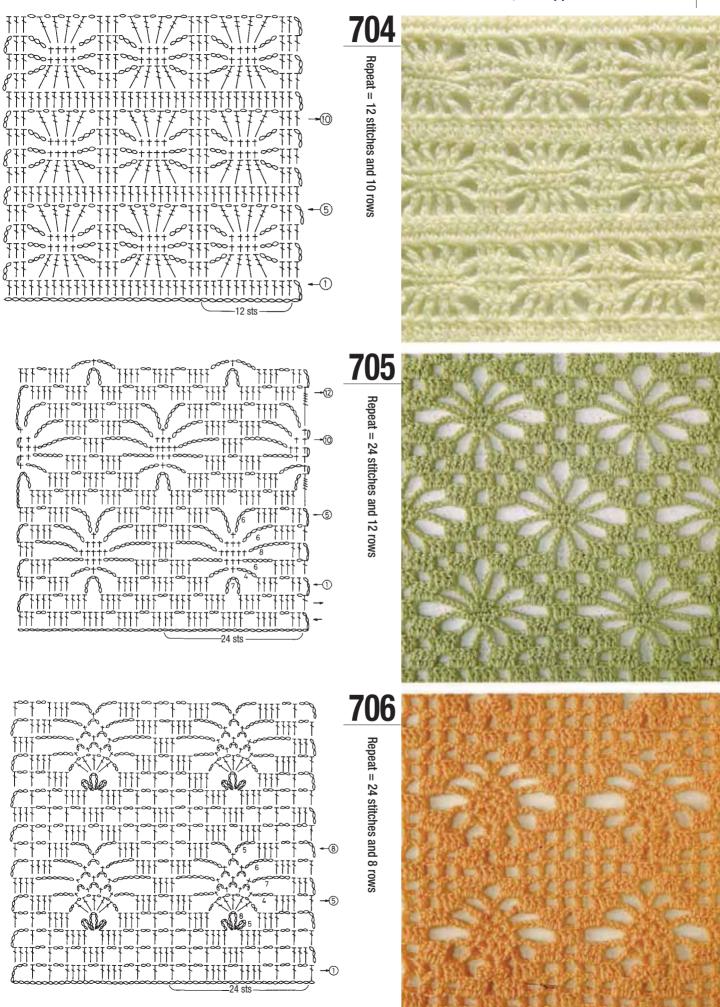


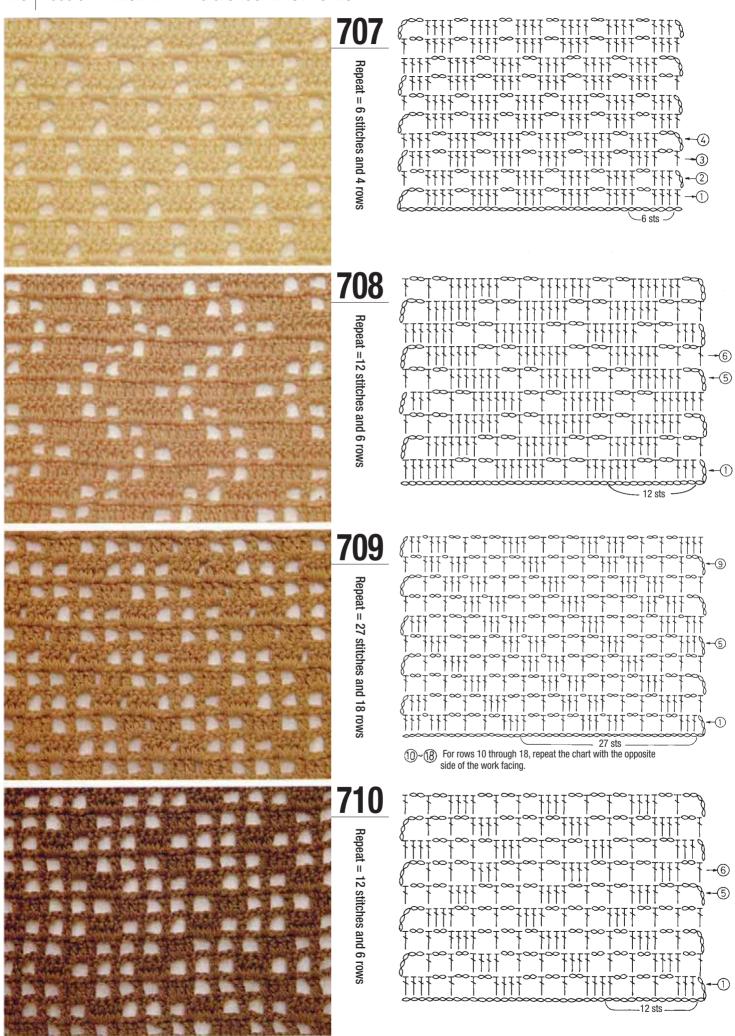
# **GRID, PINEAPPLE AND FAN PATTERNS**

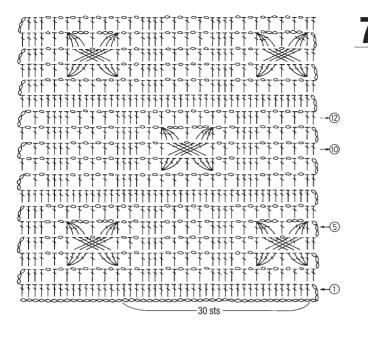
This group of stitches is based on double crochet. The stitches form grids, or curved lines that look like pine tree branches or fans.

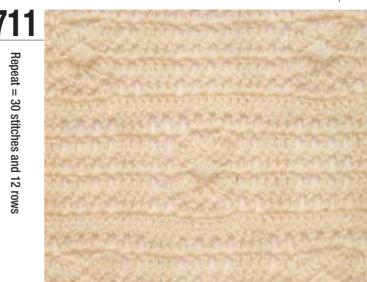
The variations of these basic stitches are interesting to work.

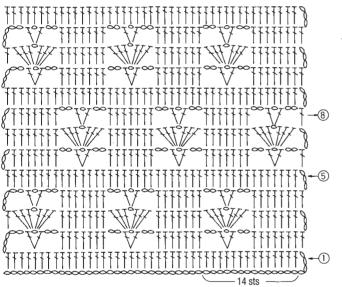






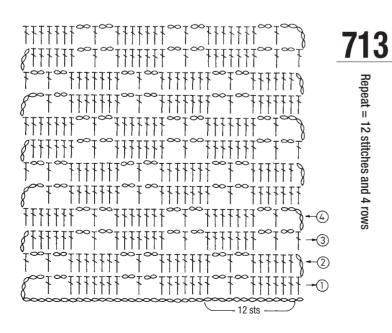




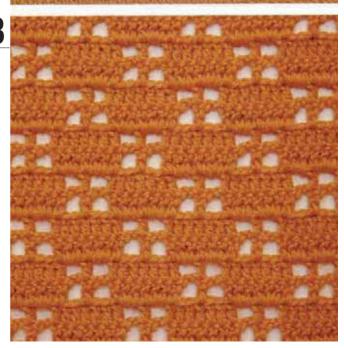


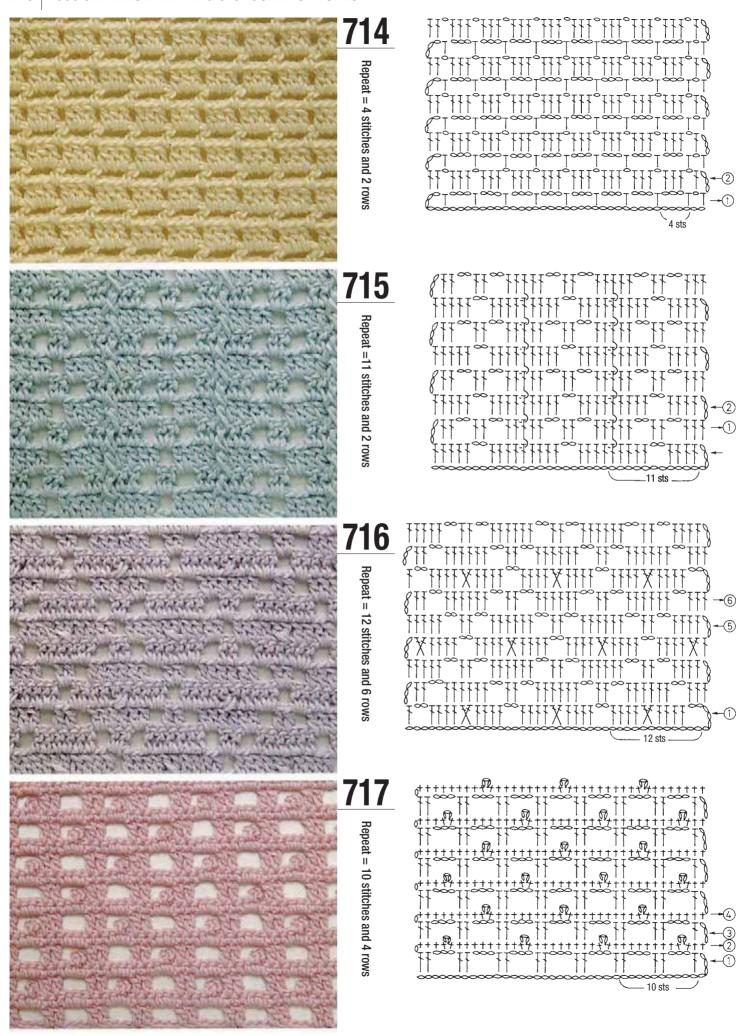
**712** Repeat = 14 stitches and 8 rows

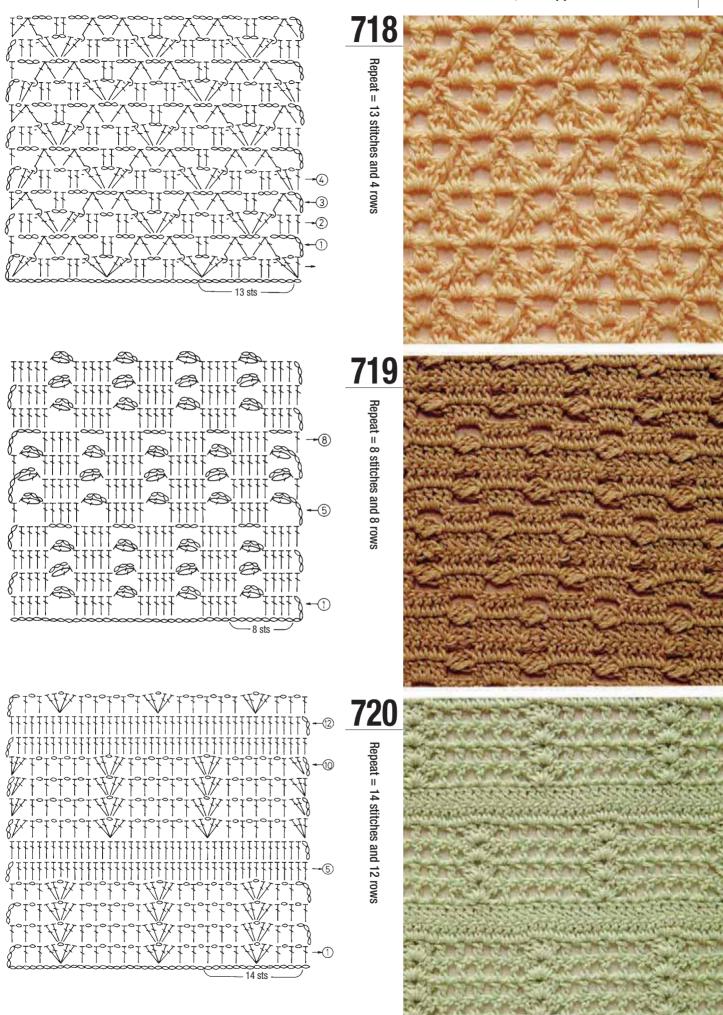


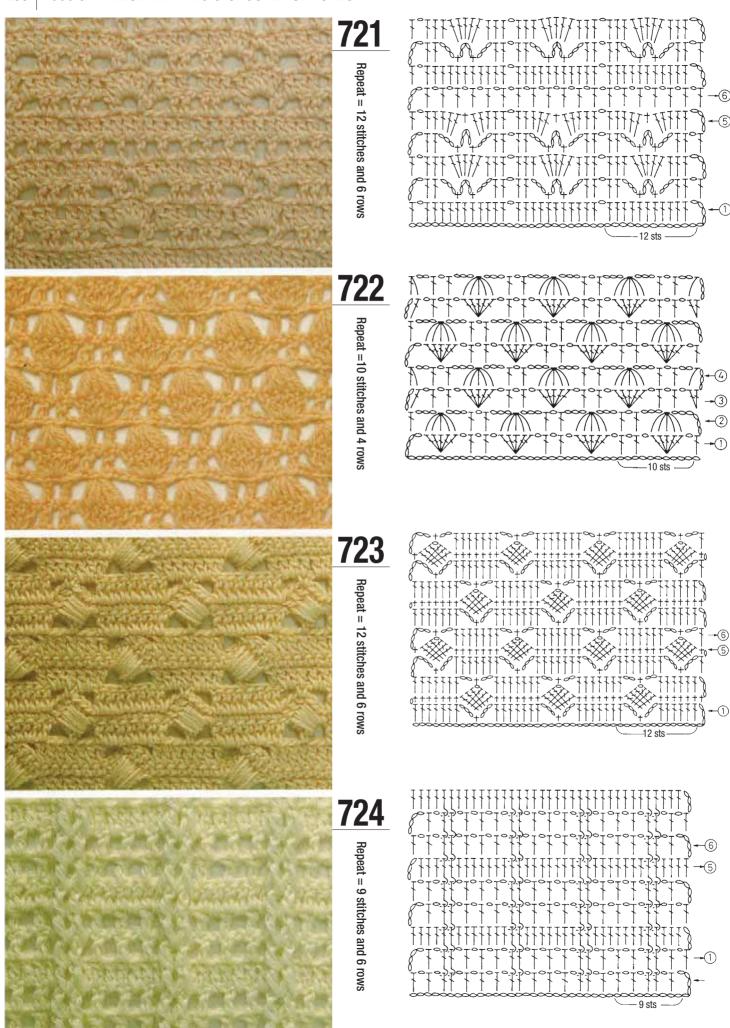


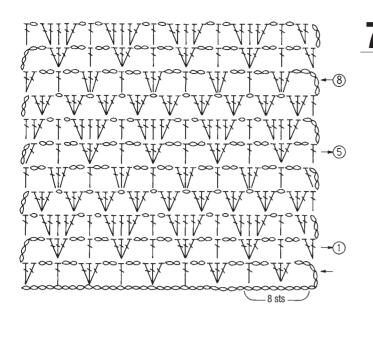
Repeat = 12 stitches and 4 rows

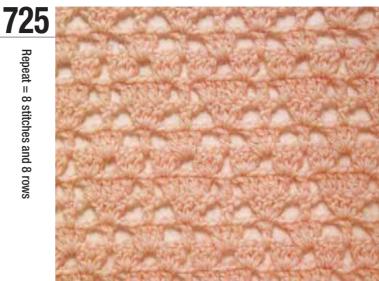






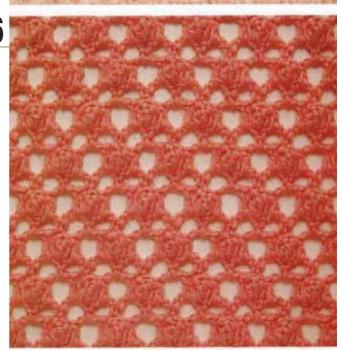


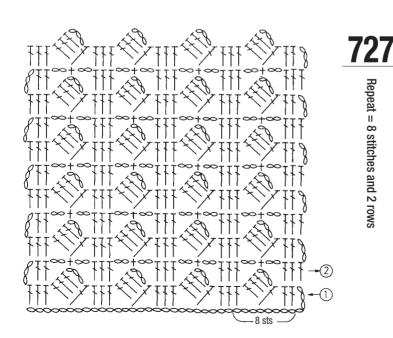




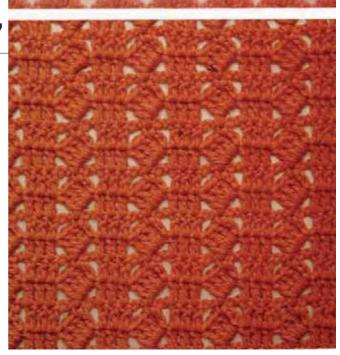
M M M M O Ŵ M M -6 sts

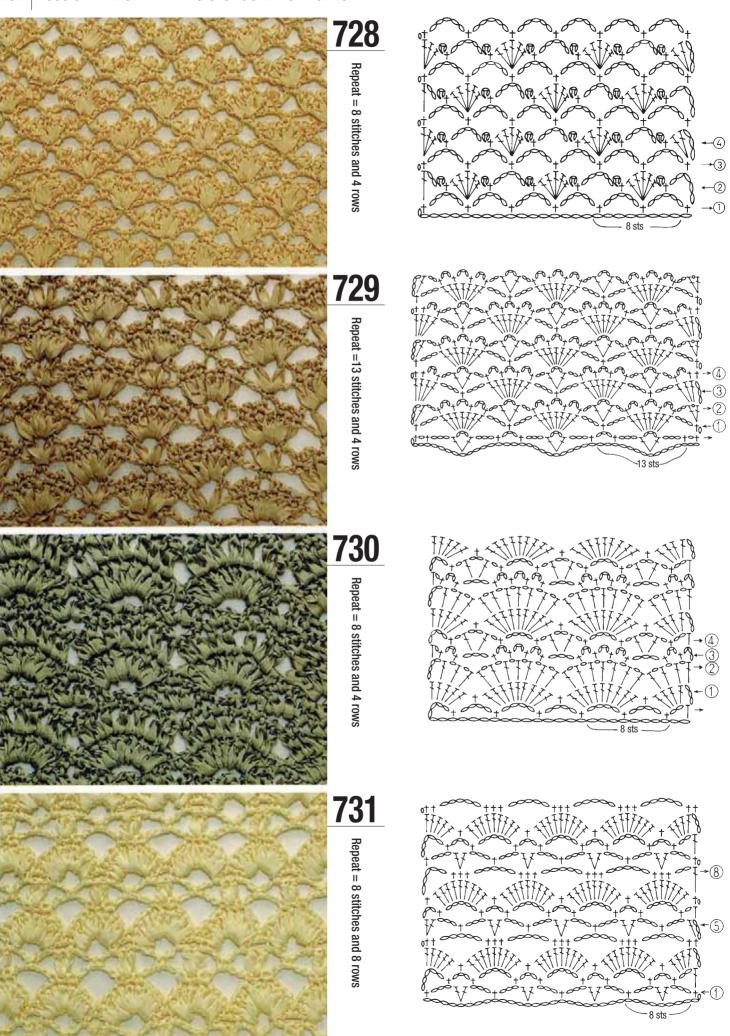
**726** Repeat = 6 stitches and 4 rows

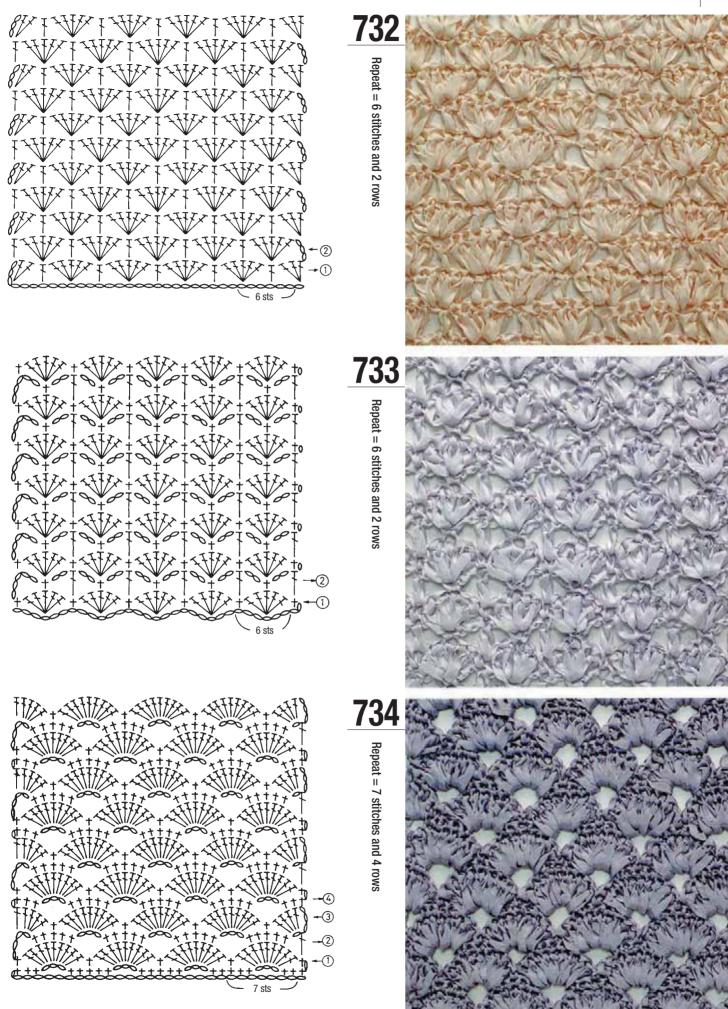


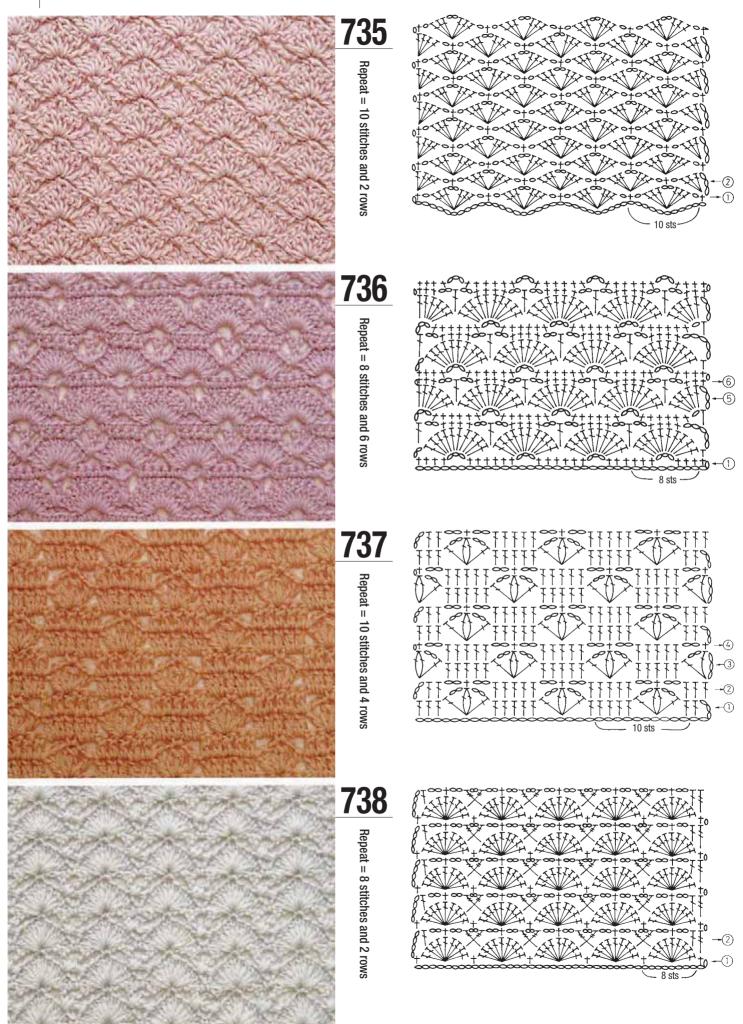


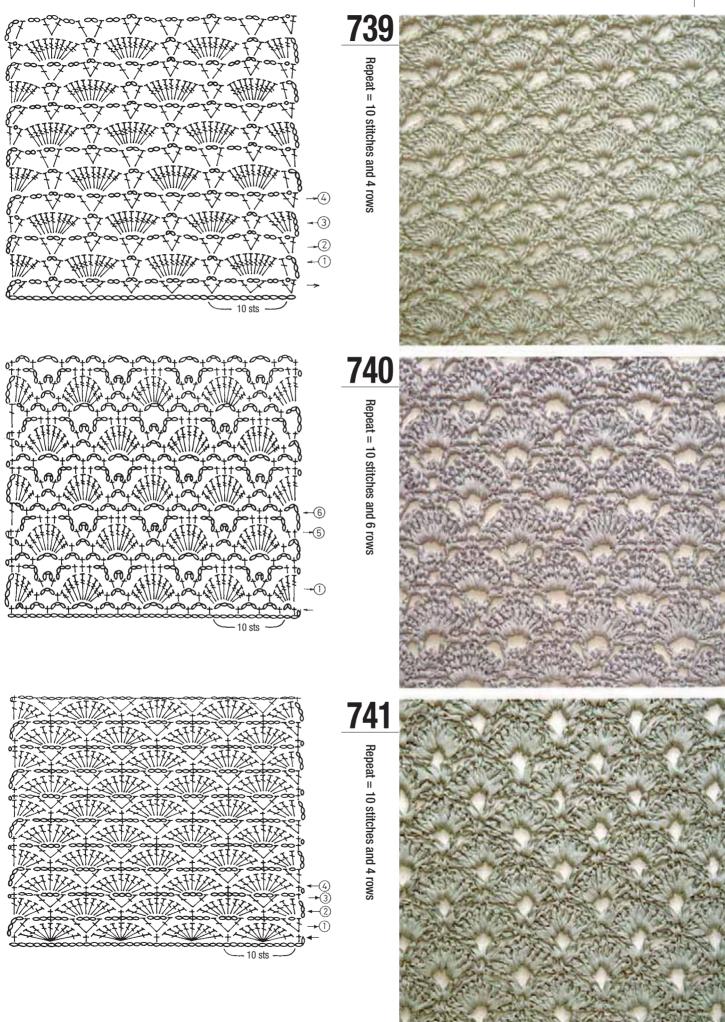
Repeat = 8 stitches and 2 rows

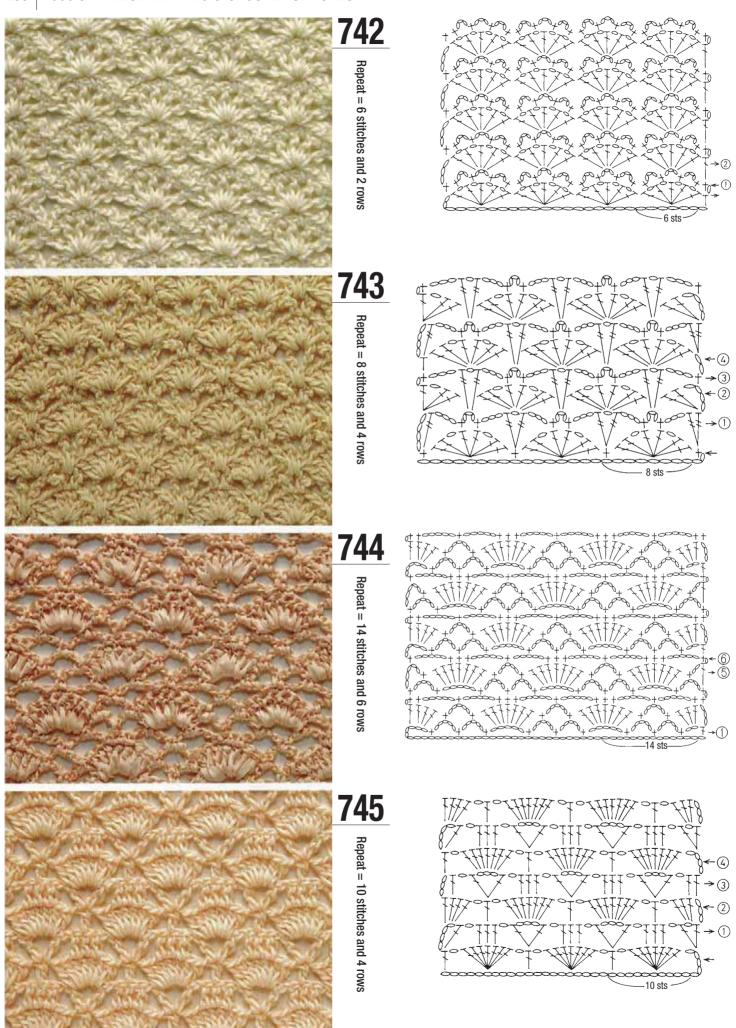


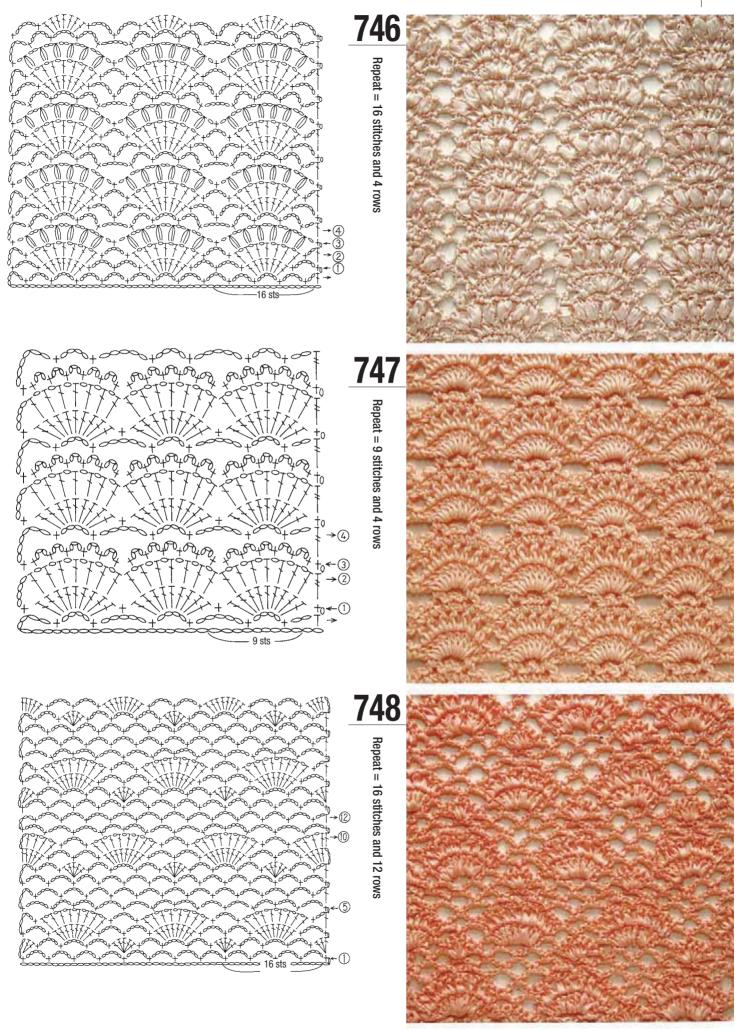


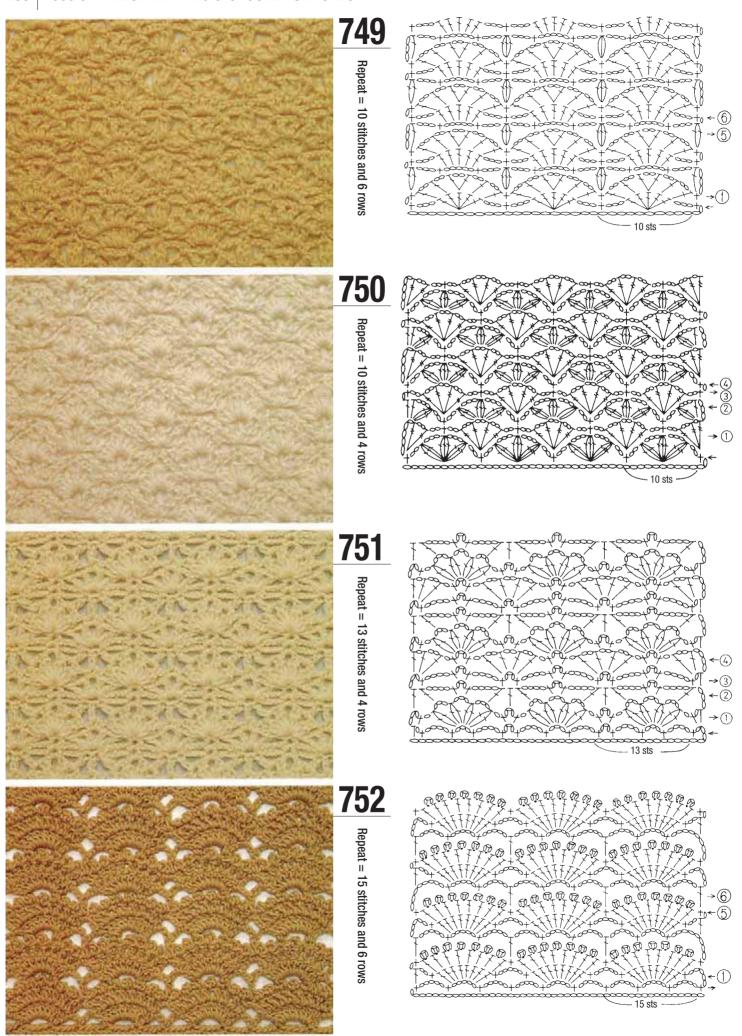


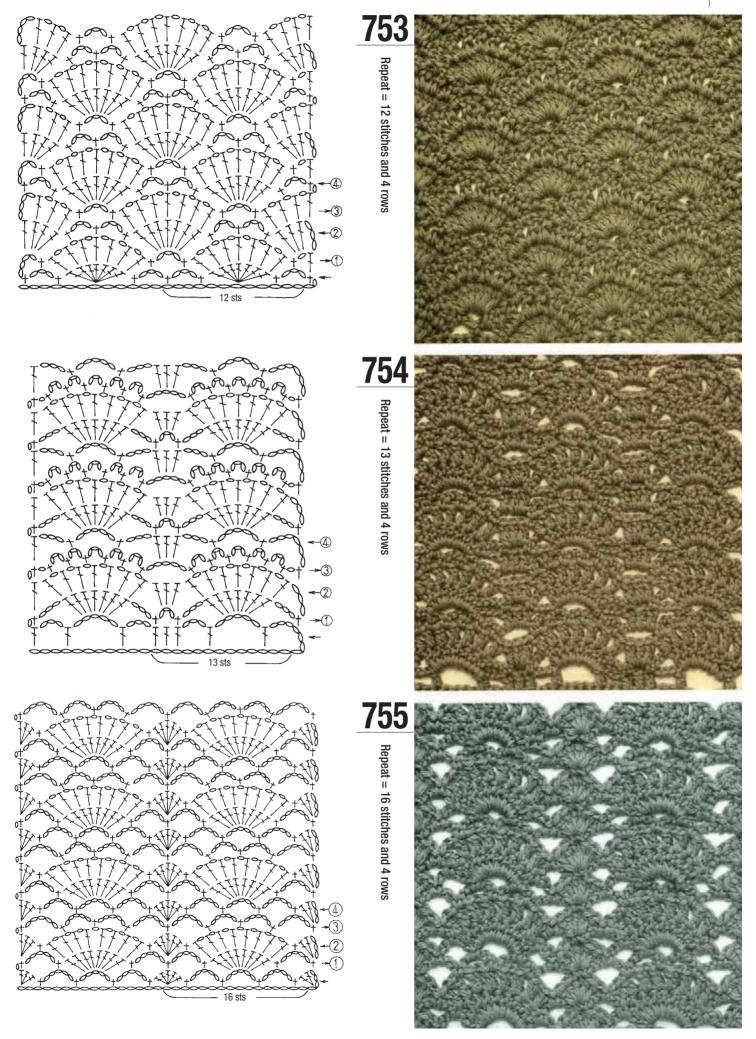


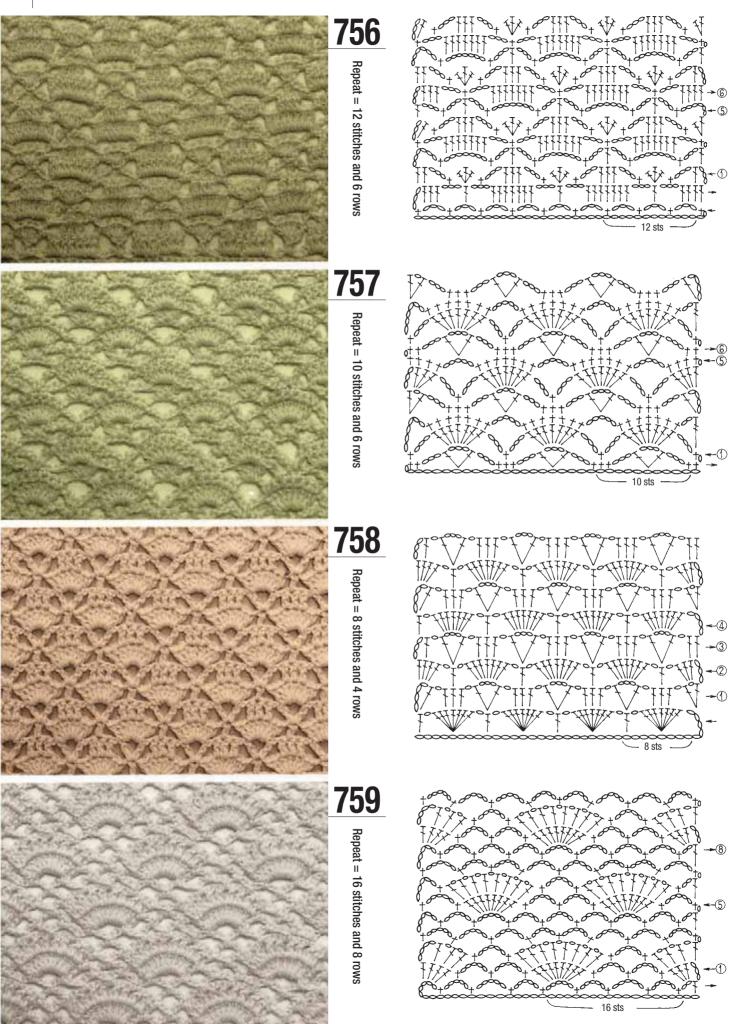


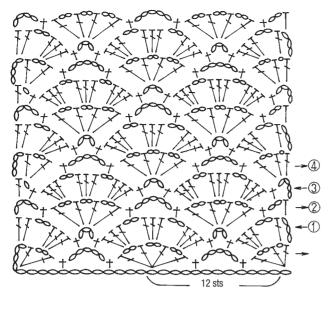












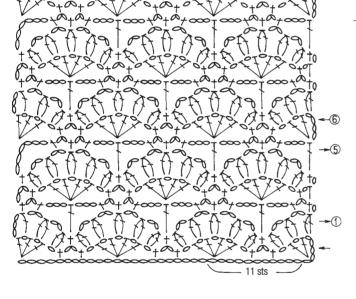
Repeat = 12 stitches and 4 rows



**761** 

Repeat = 11 stitches and 6 rows

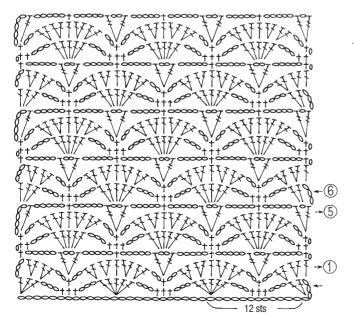


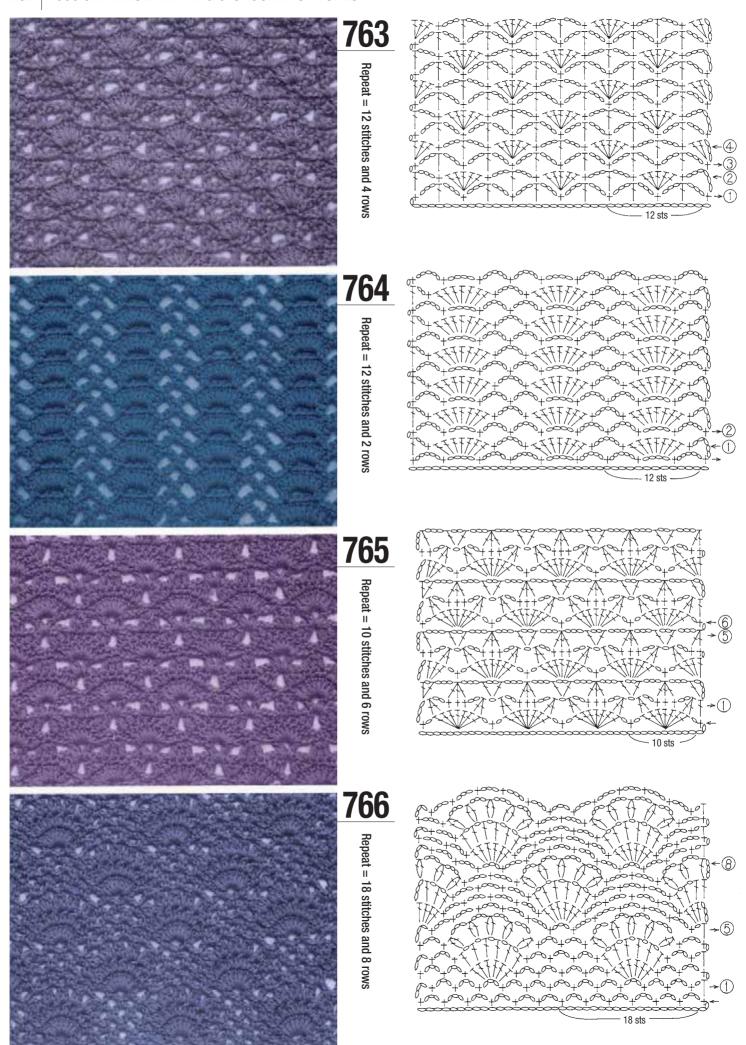


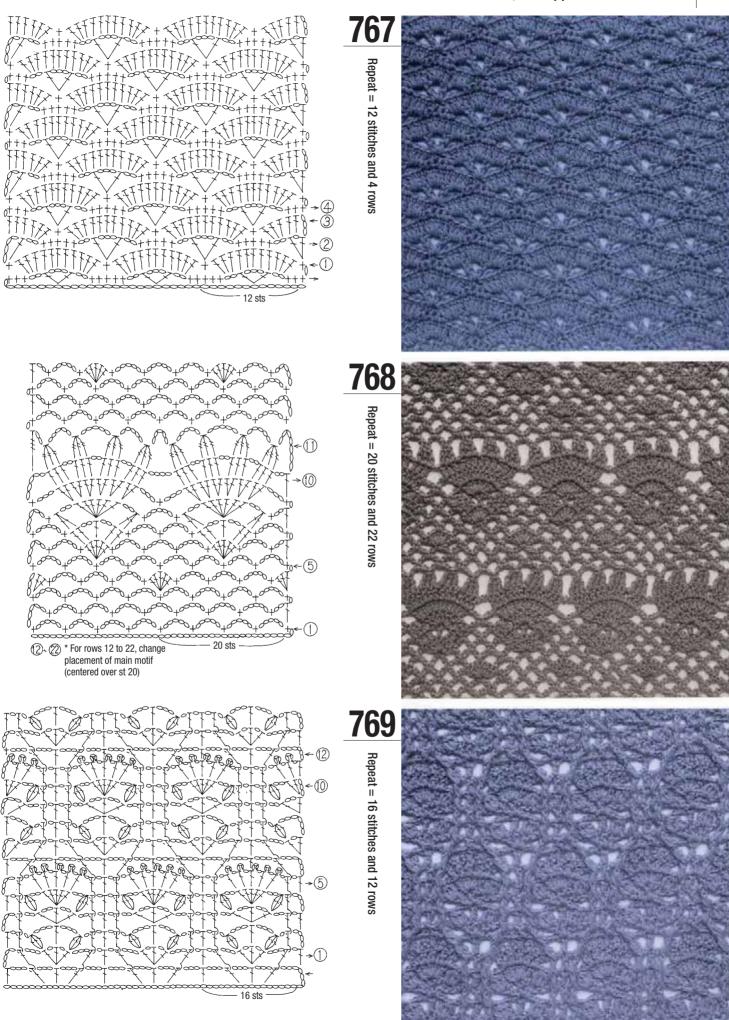
**762** 

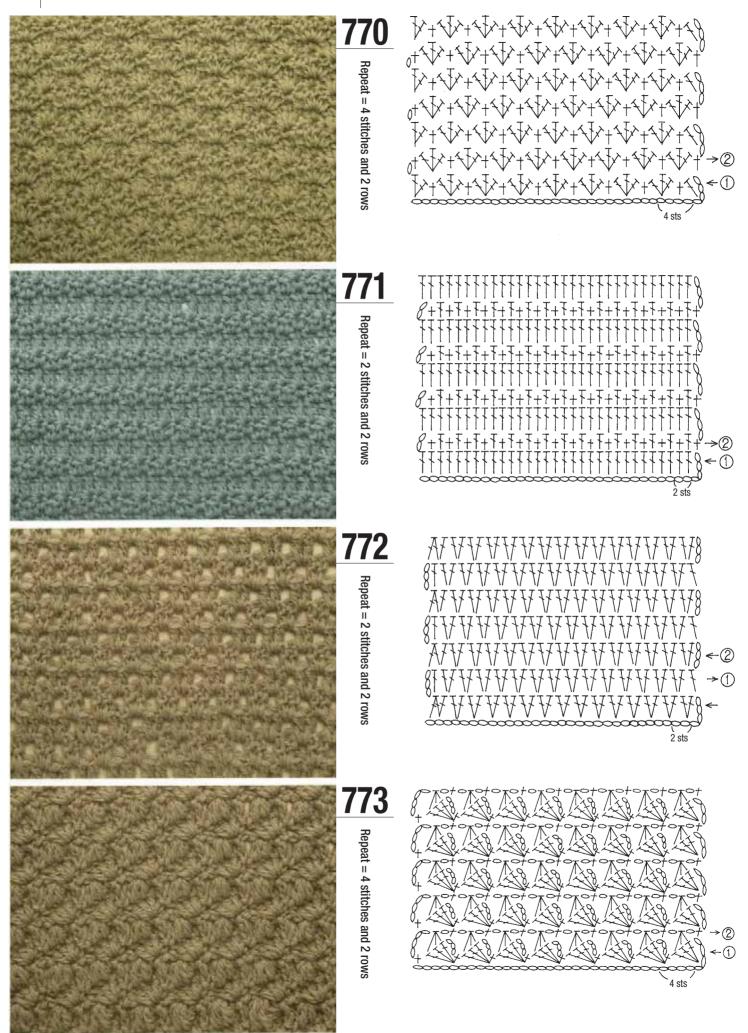
Repeat = 12 stitches and 6 rows

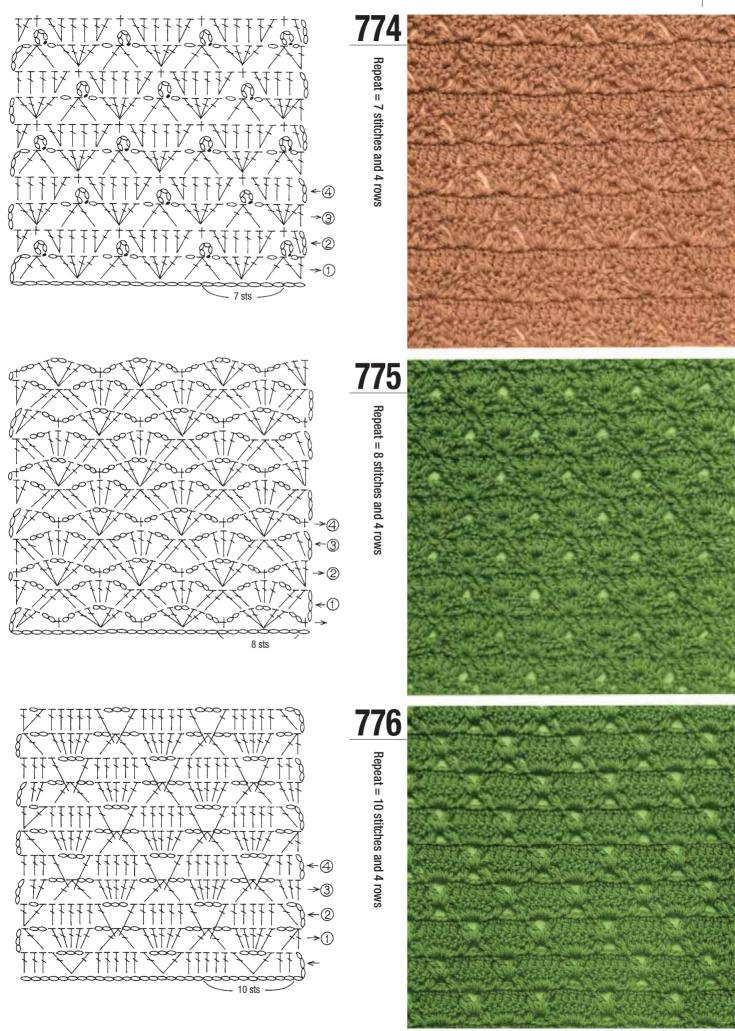


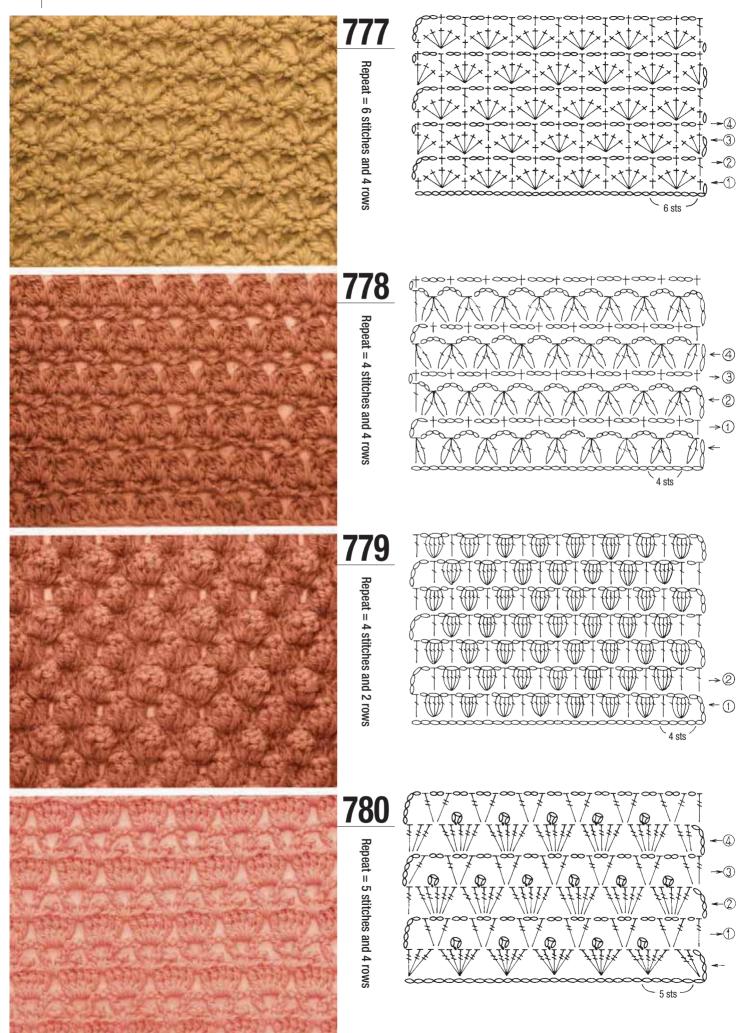


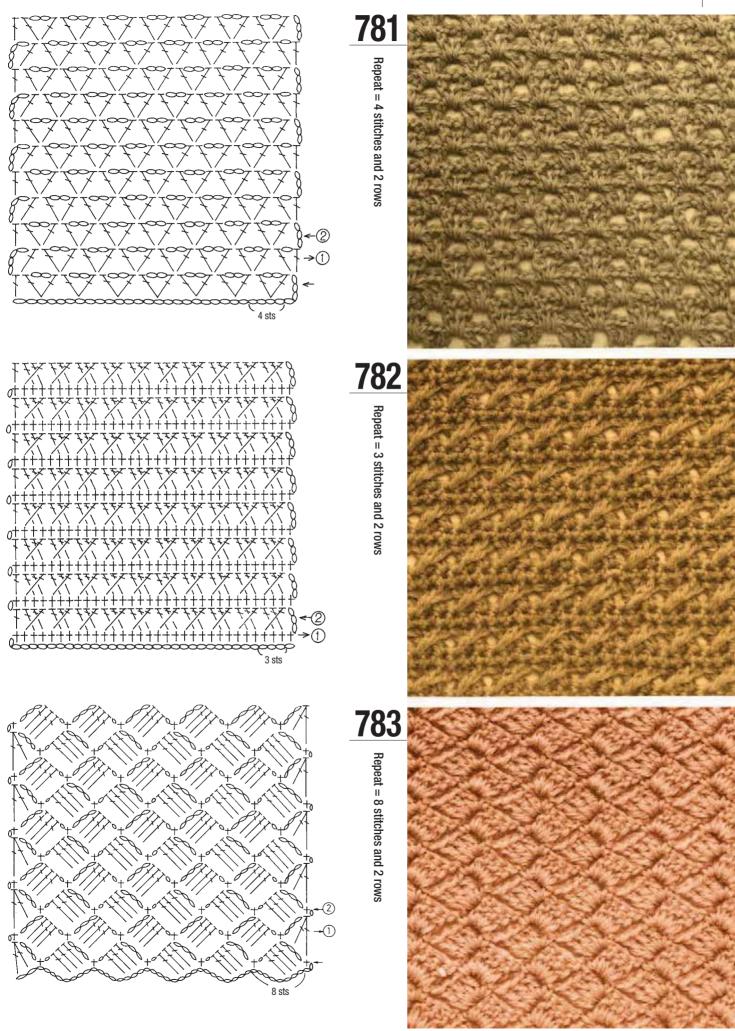


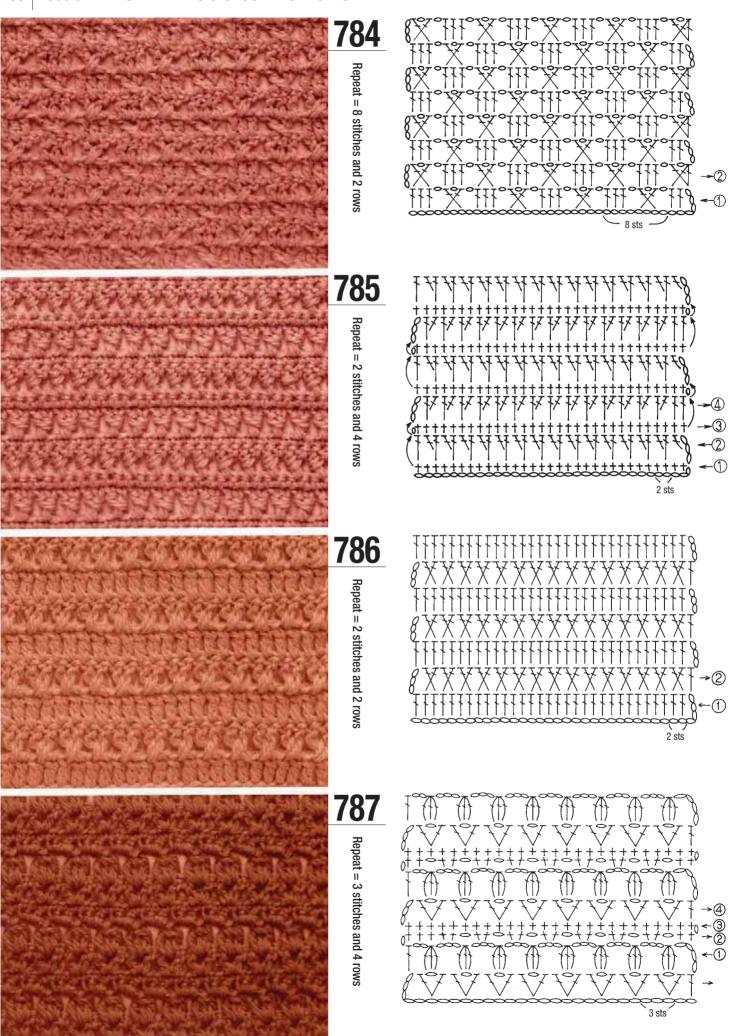


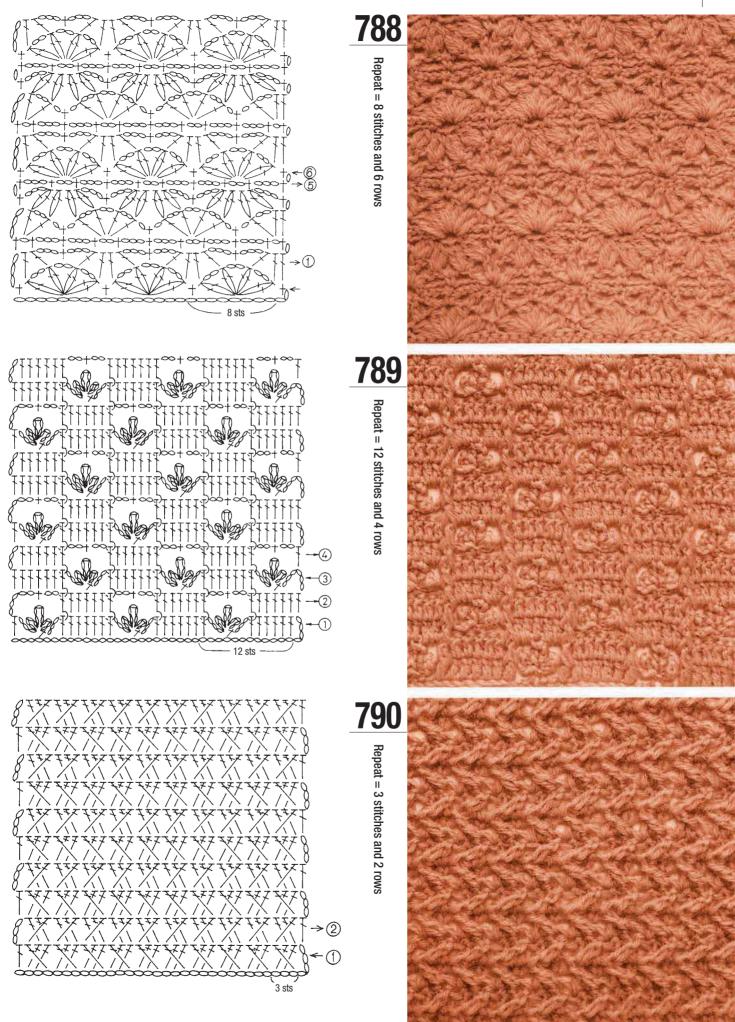


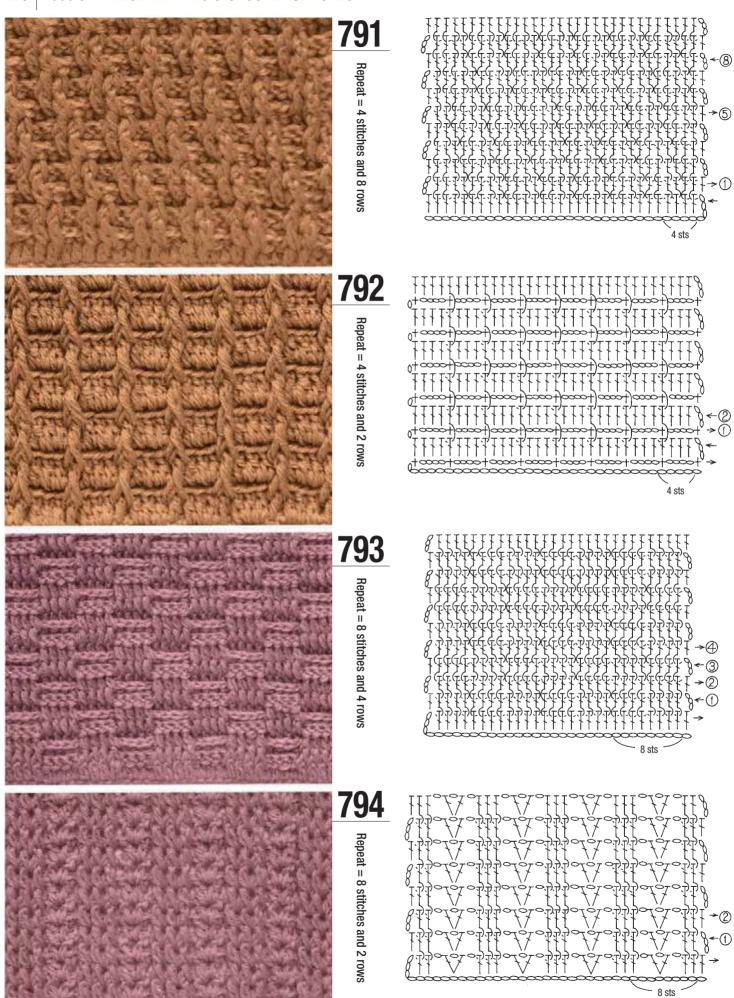


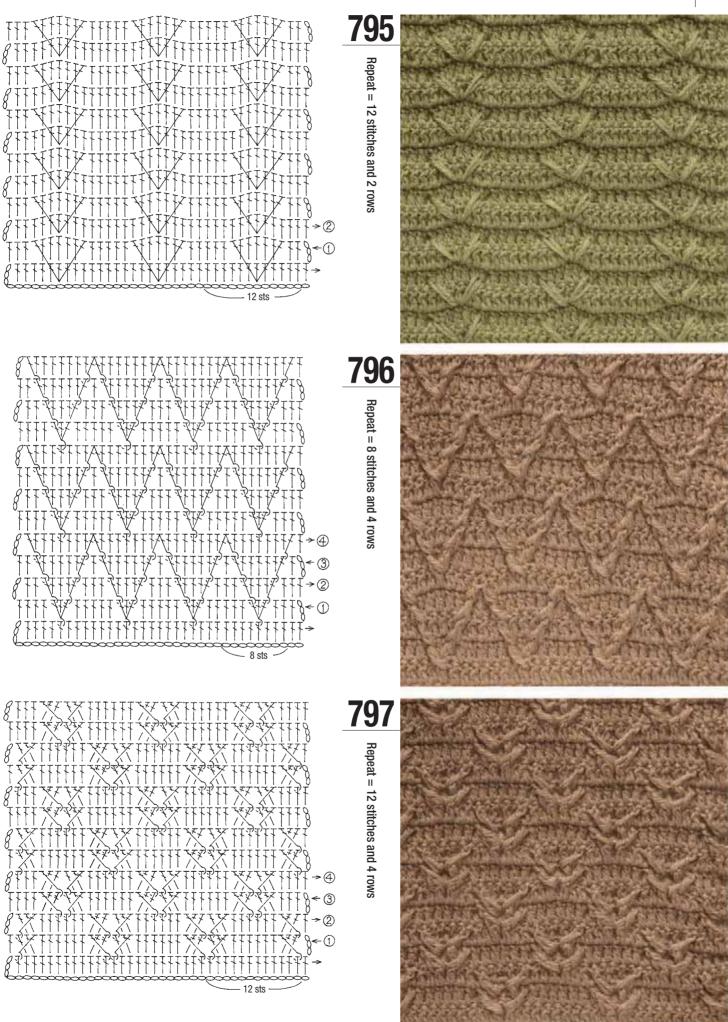


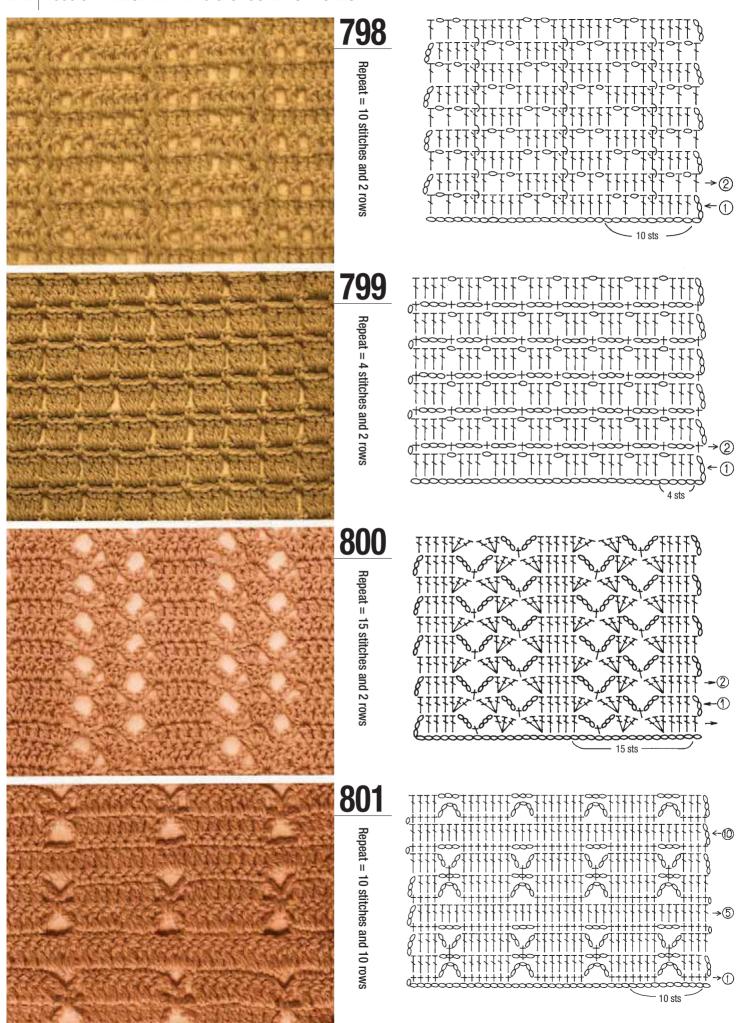


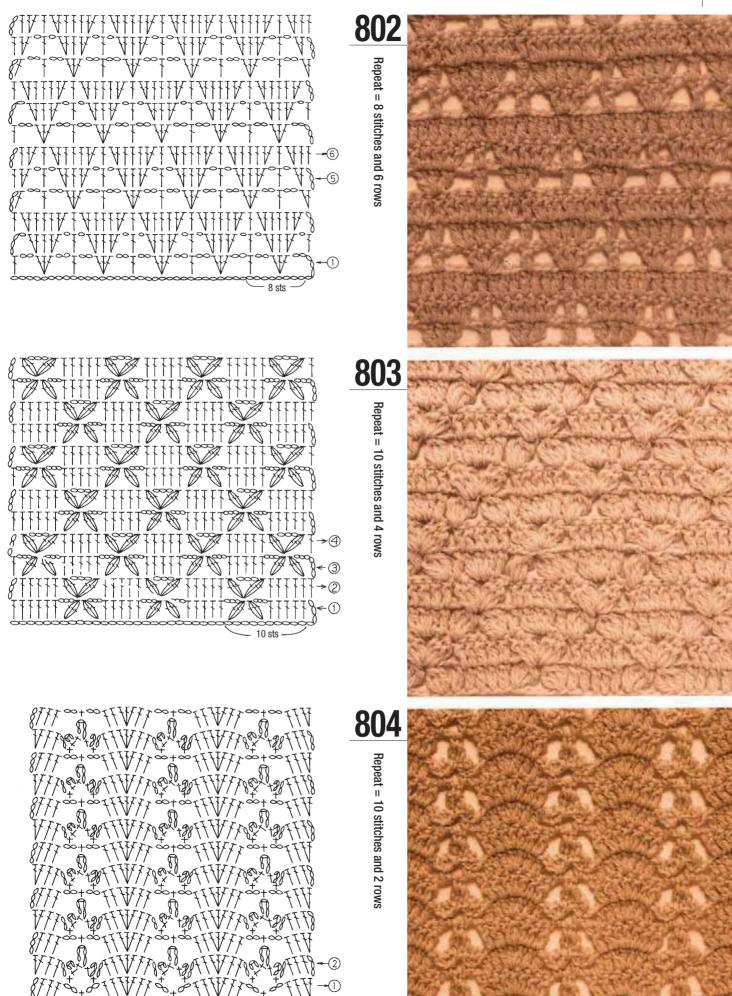




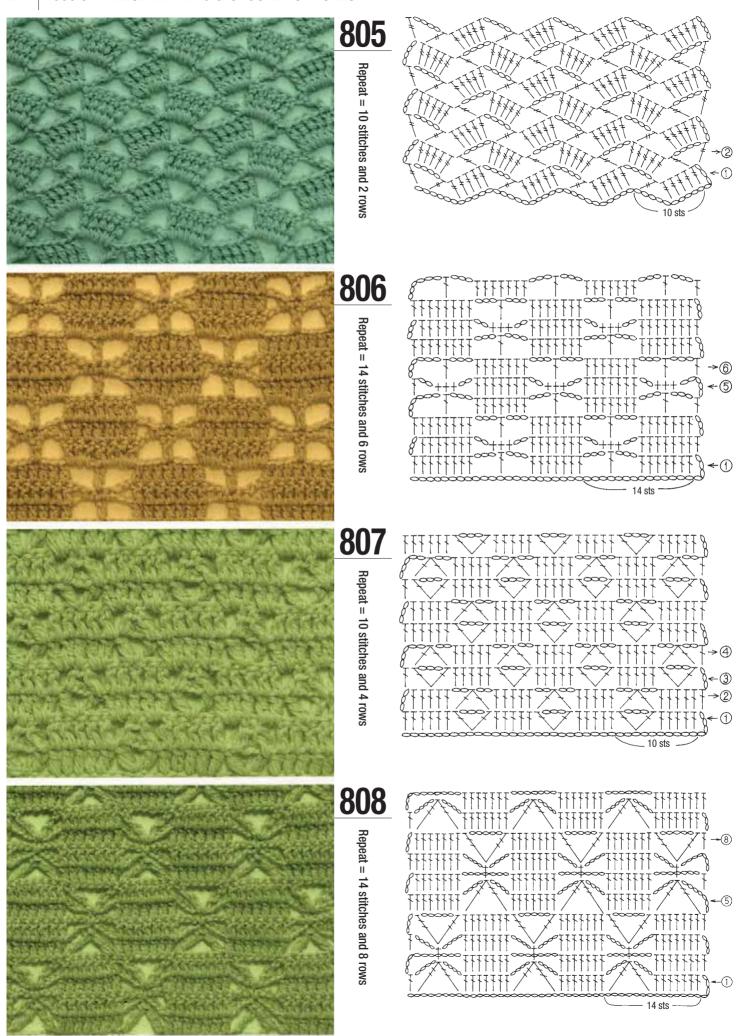








10 sts

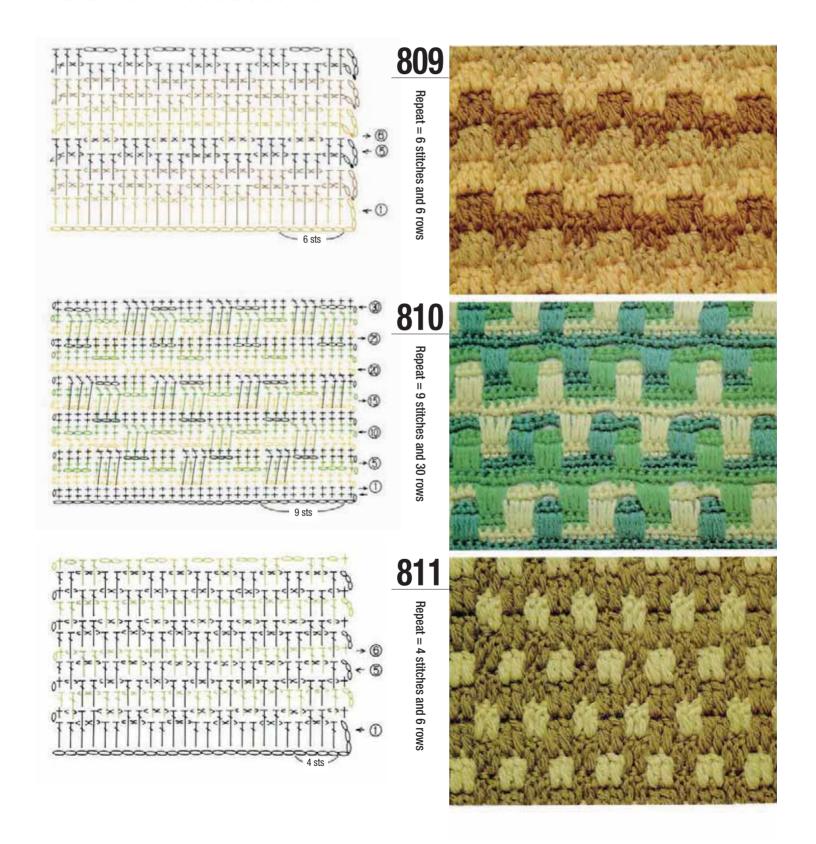


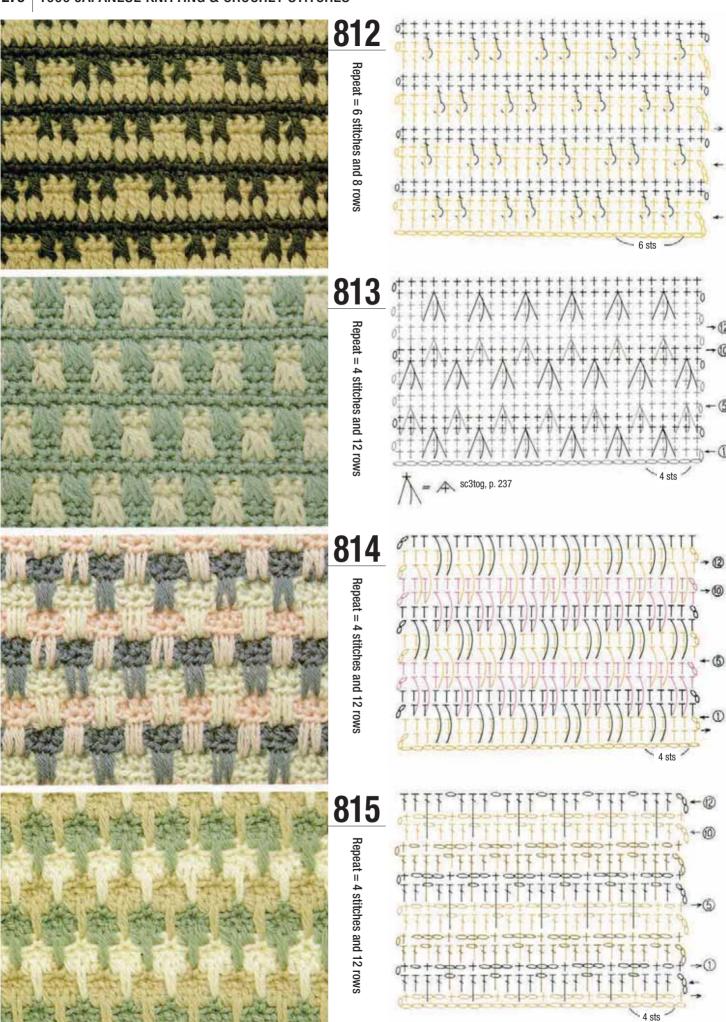
## **COLOR CHANGING STITCHES**

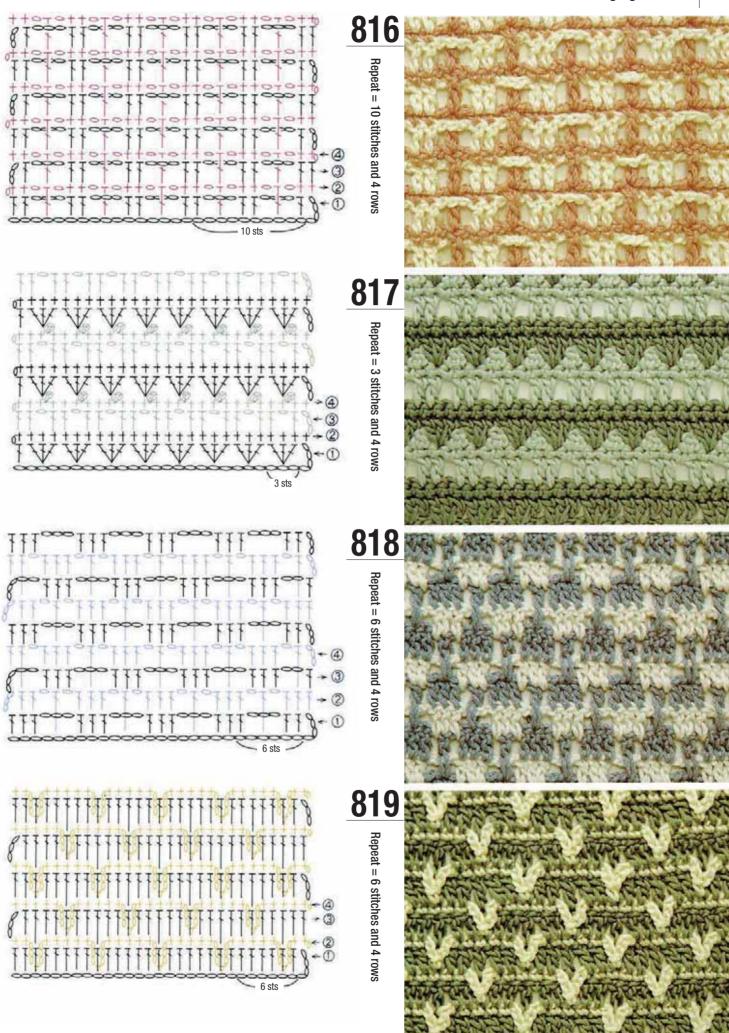
You can make very interesting patterns when you strand one color with another, or change colors by row. Some stitches seem to float on the surface of the fabric, some are reversible, and all have a special character that's enjoyable to create.

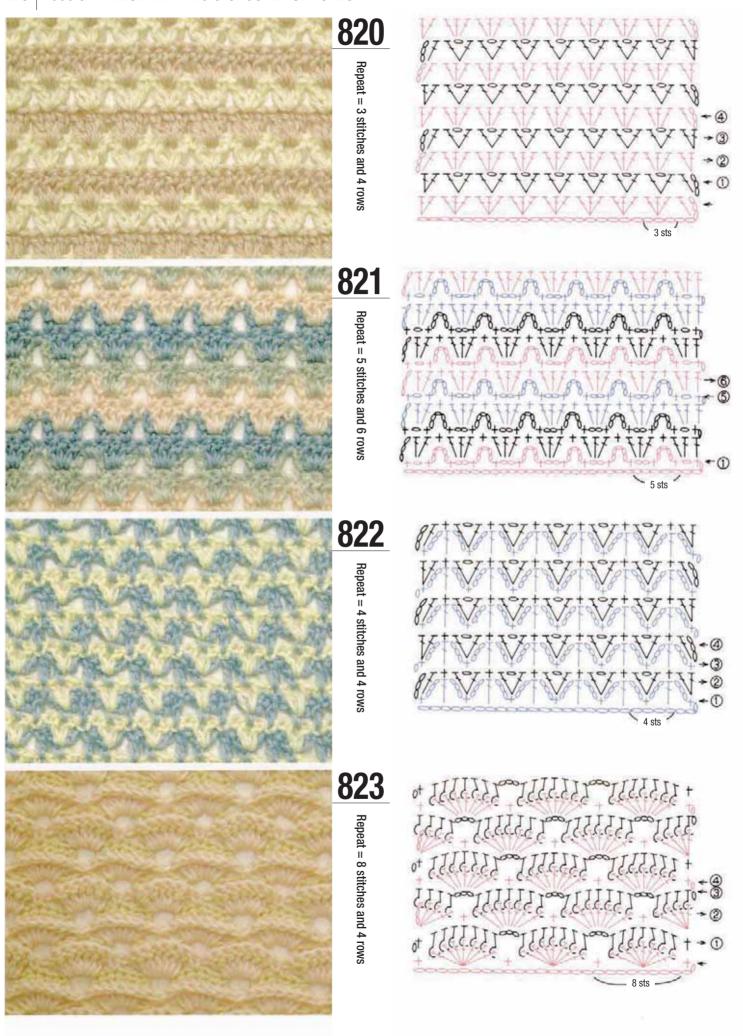
The materials you use have a big influence on the fabric you make.

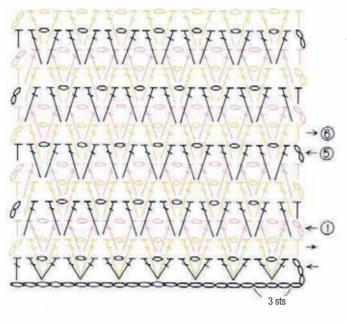
Pay careful attention to whether a stitch in a new color lies in front or in back of the previous stitch—the stitch that lies in front will have an *unbroken* line.











824

Repeat = 3 stitches and 6 rows



10 sts

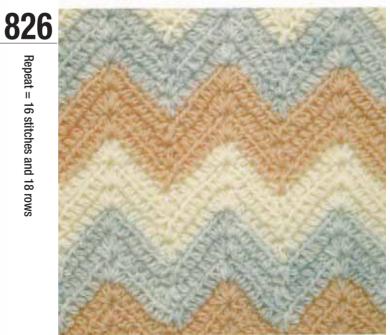
**825** 

Repeat = 10 stitches and 12 rows

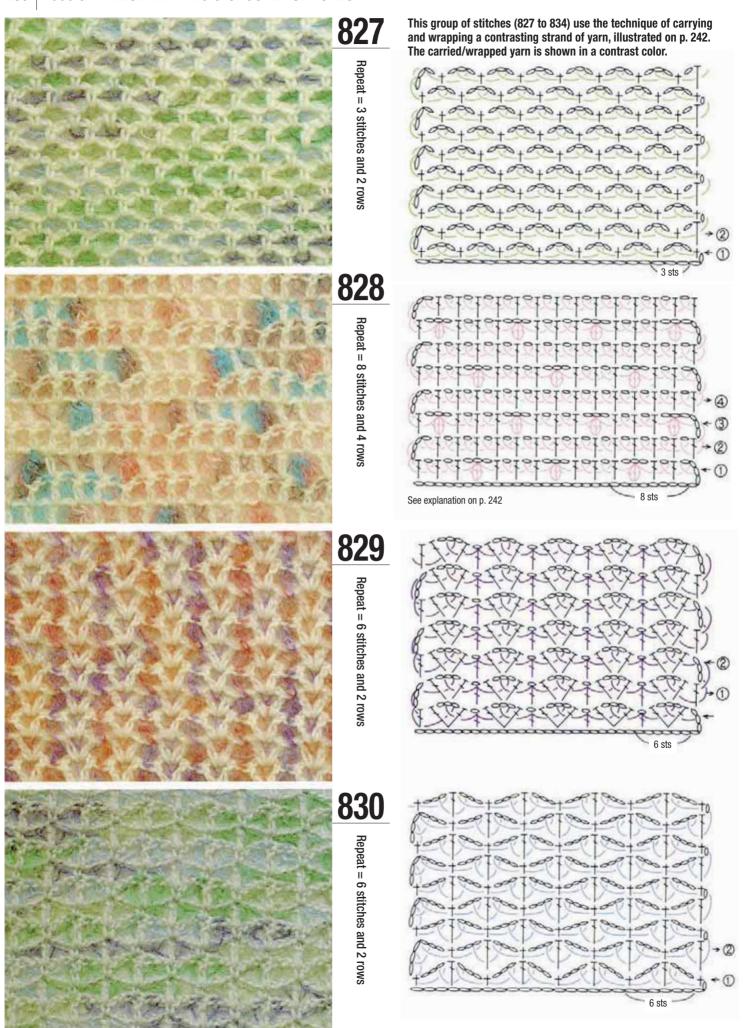


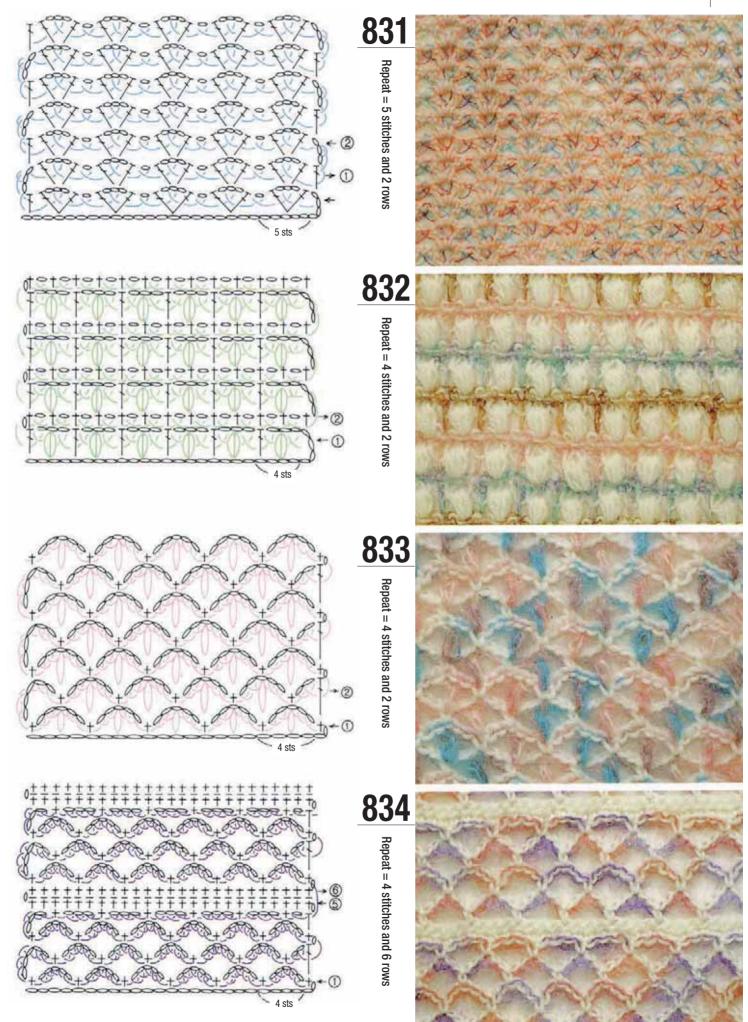
Motif Make as many motifs as needed to begin

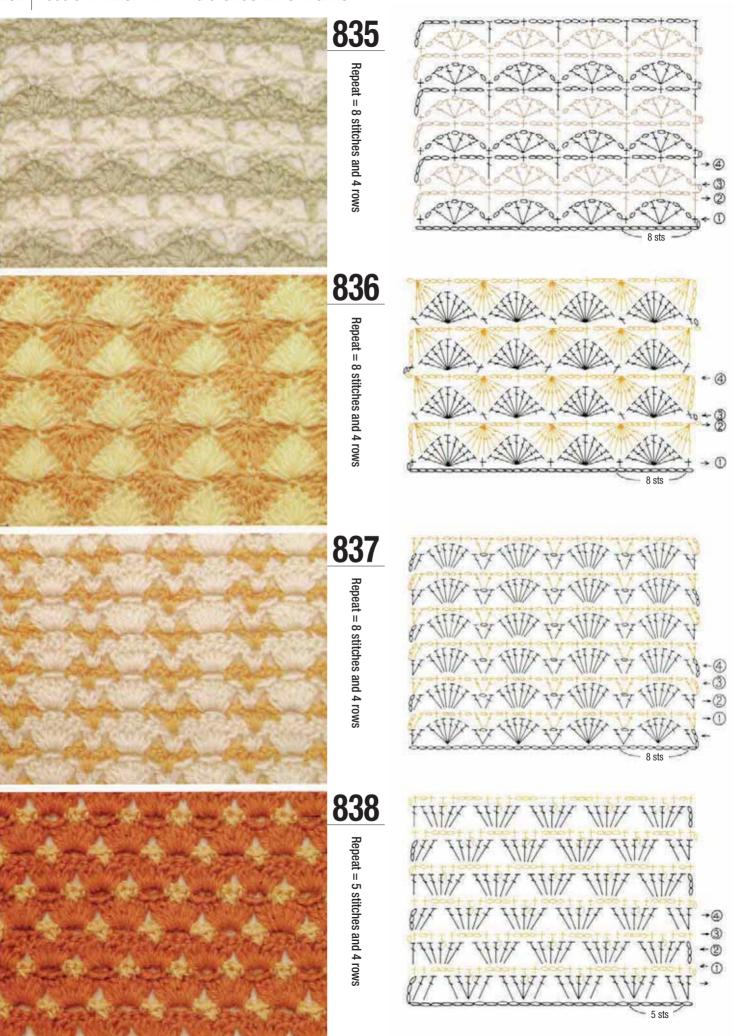
Repeat = 16 stitches and 18 rows

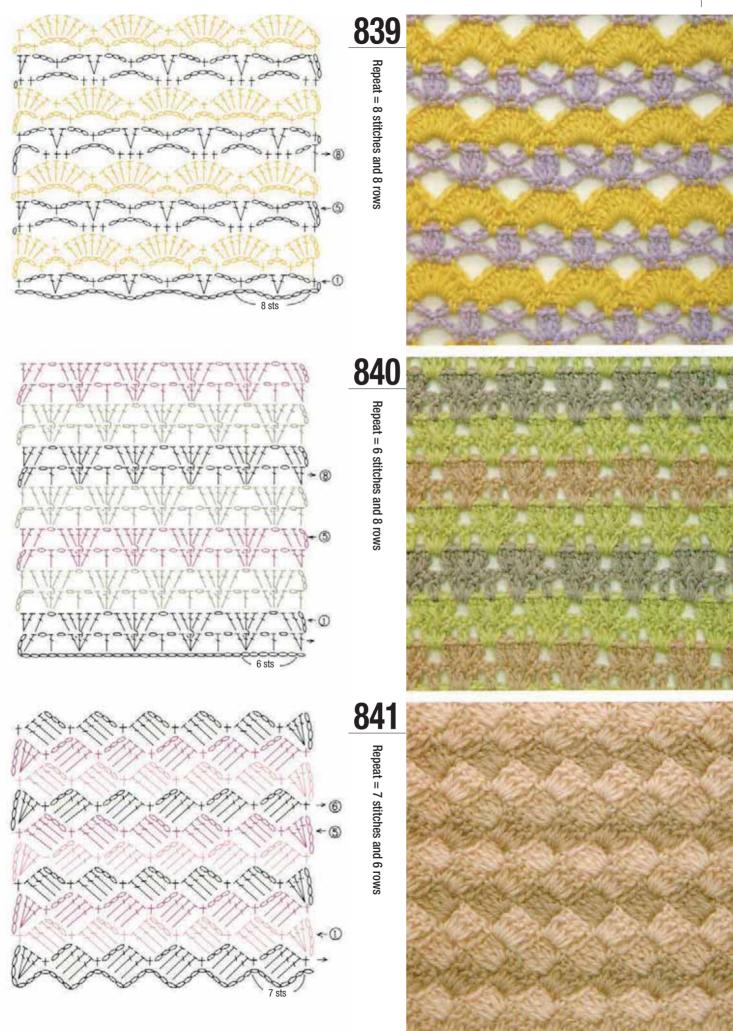


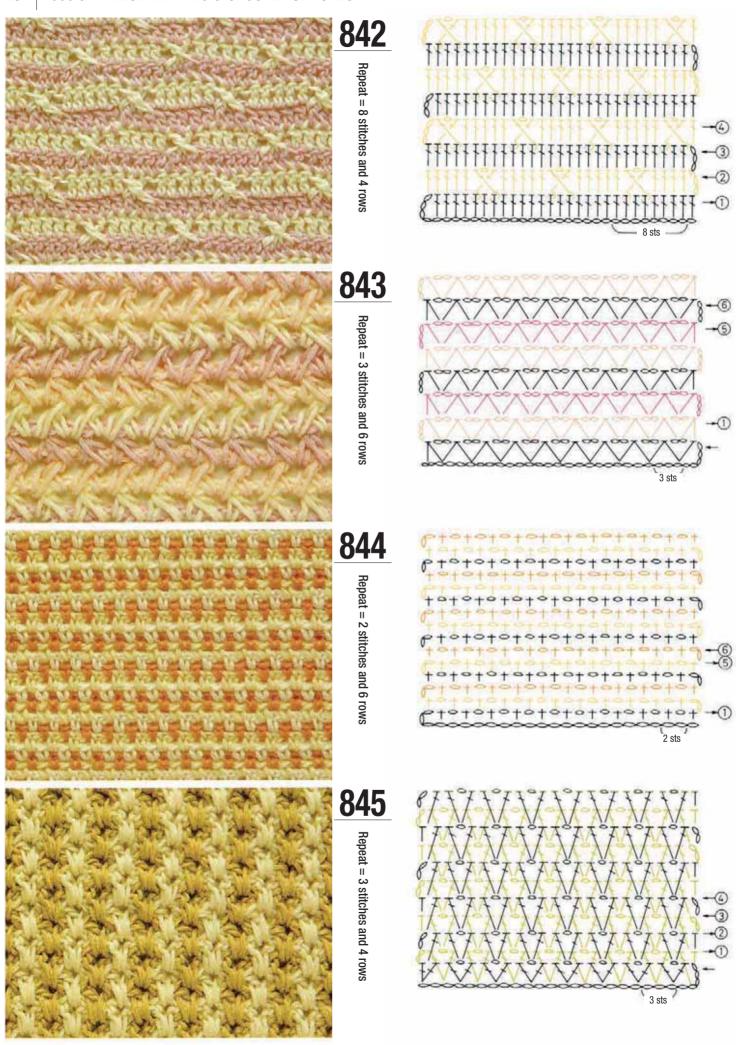
For rows 10 through 18, repeat the chart with the opposite side of the work facing.

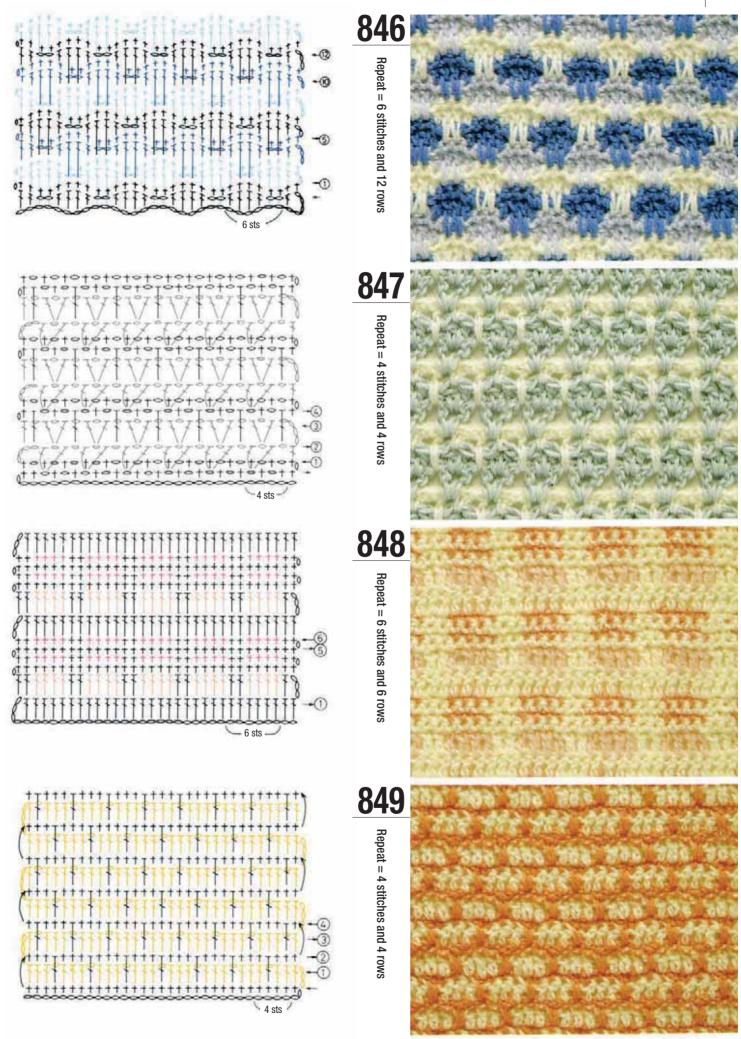


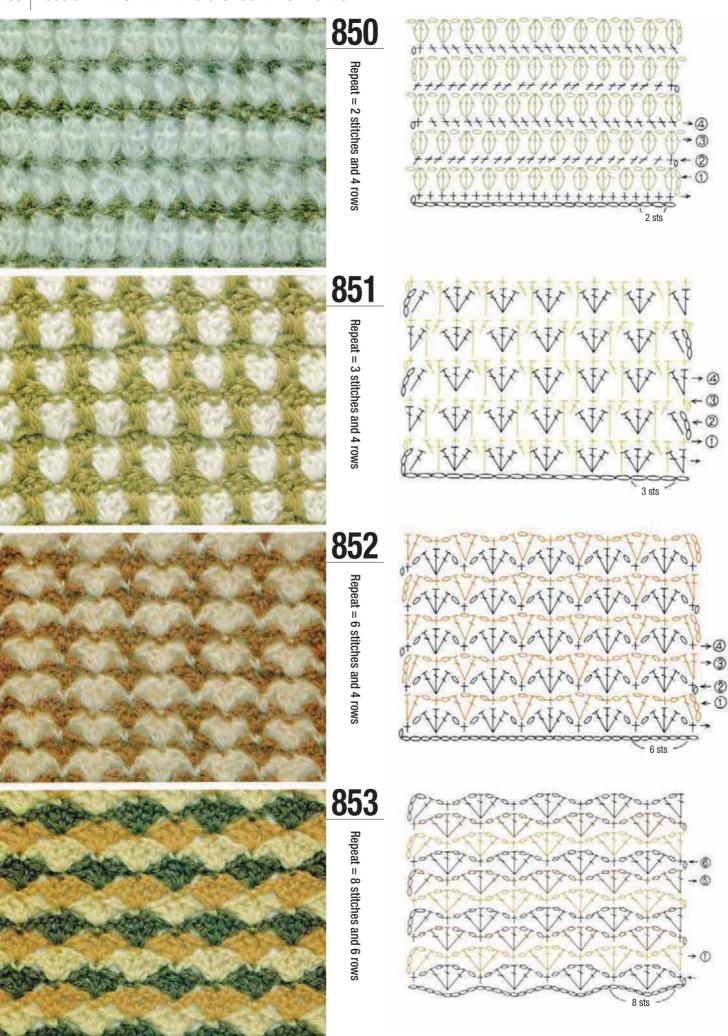


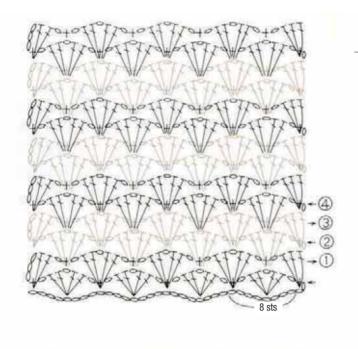




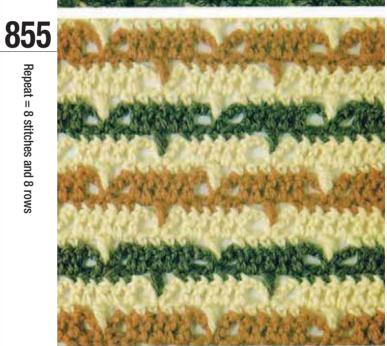






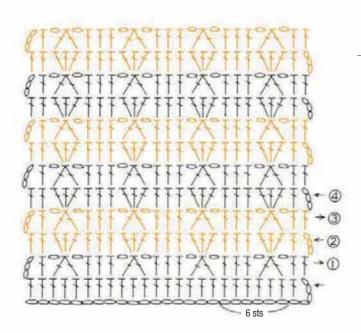


854 Repeat = 8 stitches and 4 rows



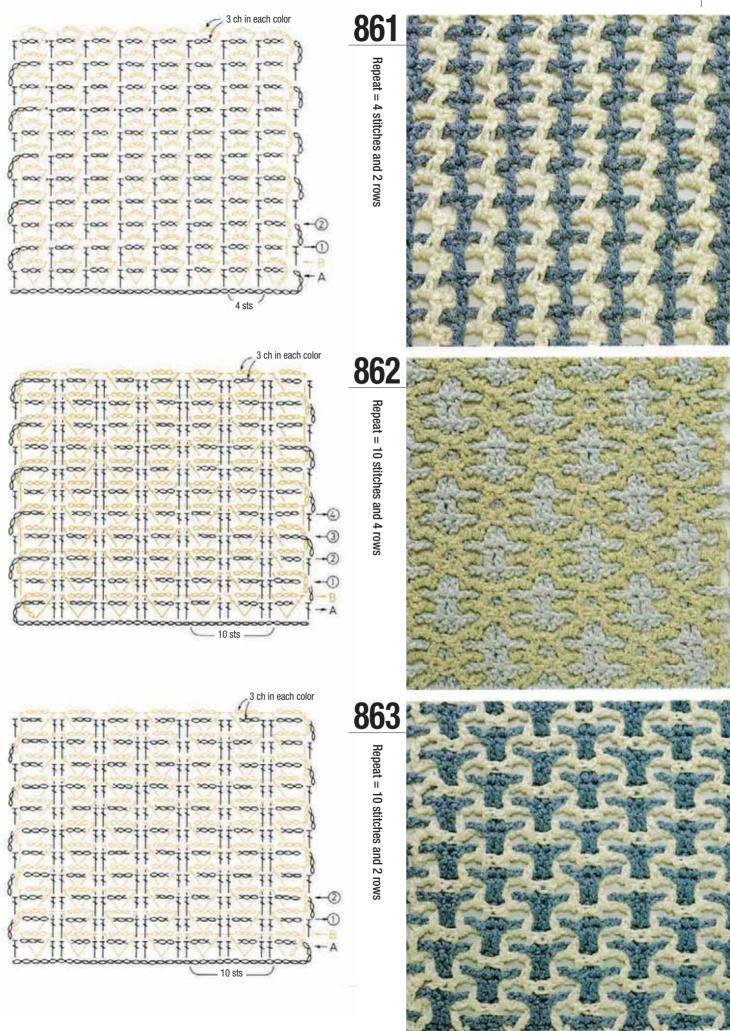
Repeat = 8 stitches and 8 rows

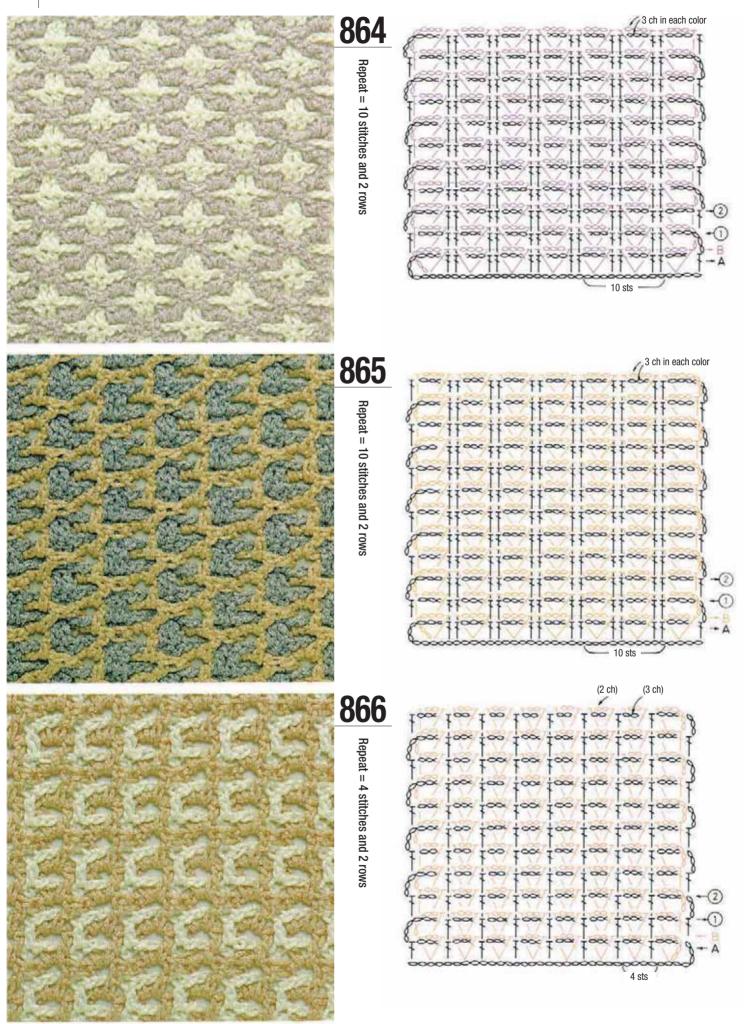
Repeat = 6 stitches and 4 rows

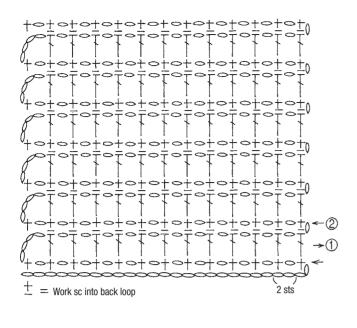




10 sts









1) Work dc into back loop

2 sts

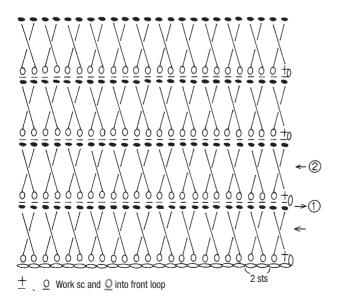
868

Repeat = 2 stitches and 4 rows

Work into front loopTwist each stitch bef

③ Twist each stitch before working 2 together

Work into front loop



869

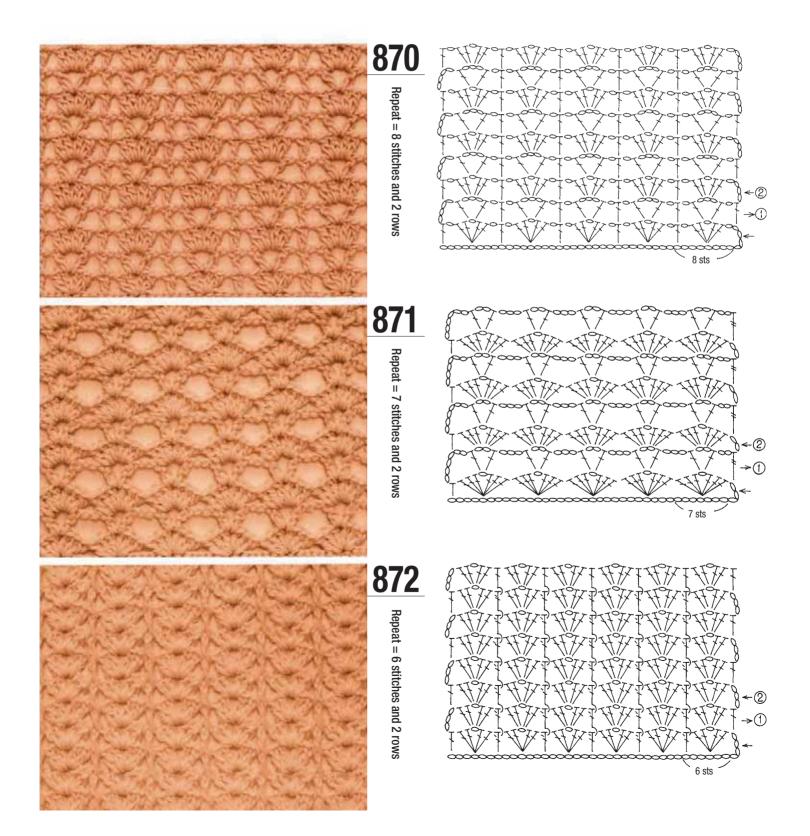
Repeat = 2 stitches and 2 rows

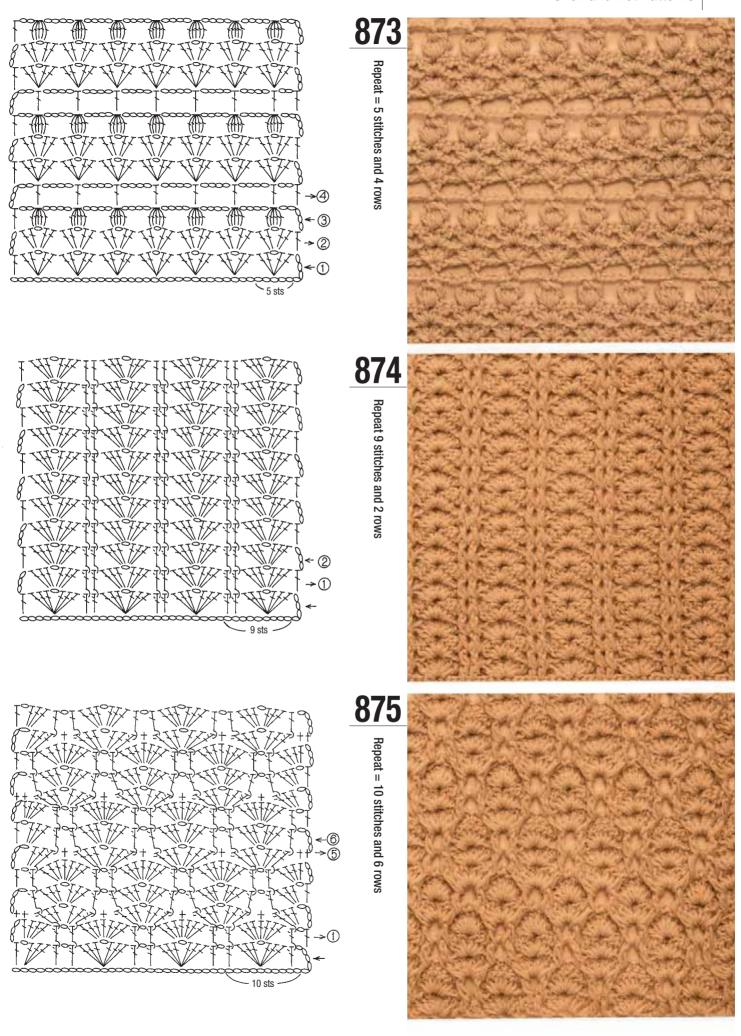


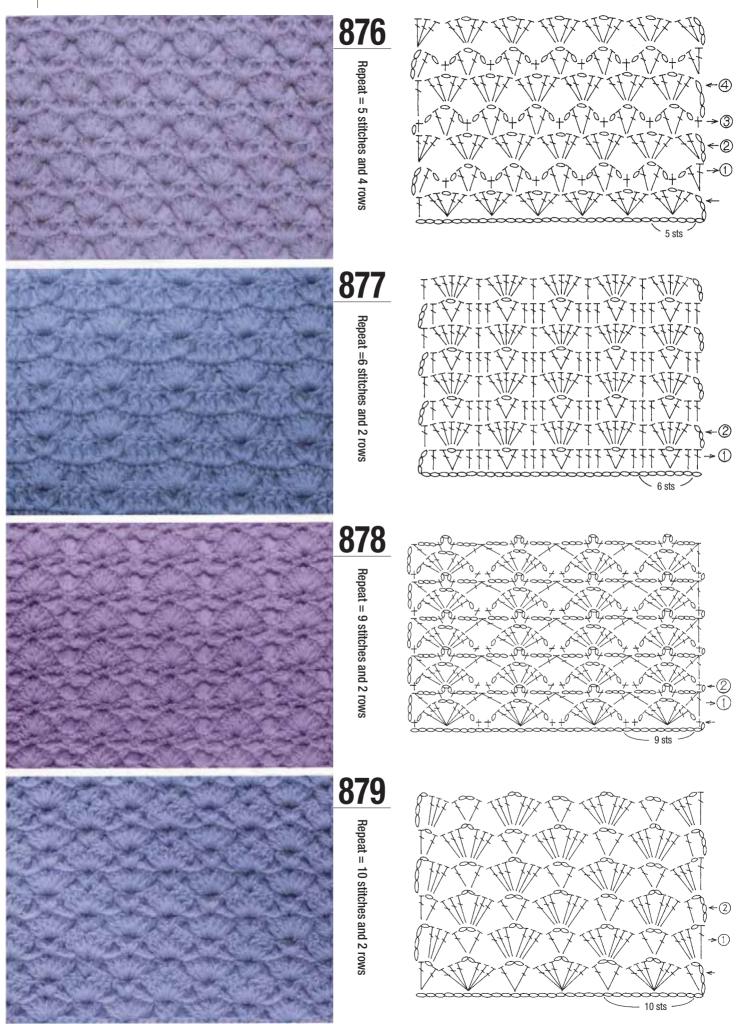
868、869 see p 242

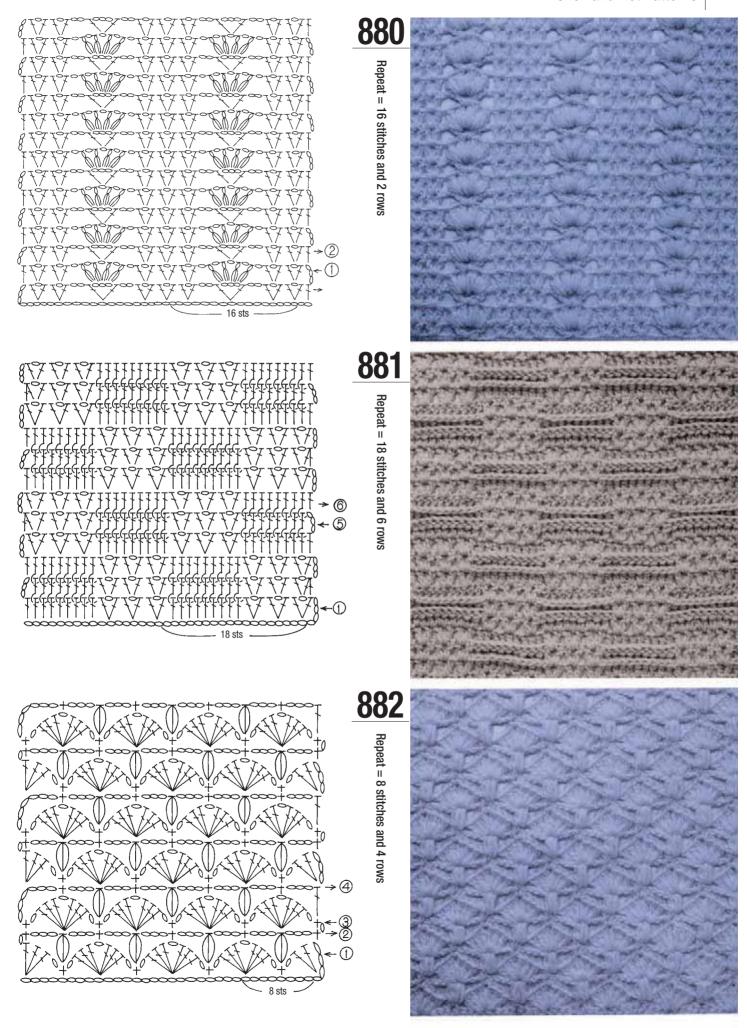
# **SHELL AND NET PATTERNS**

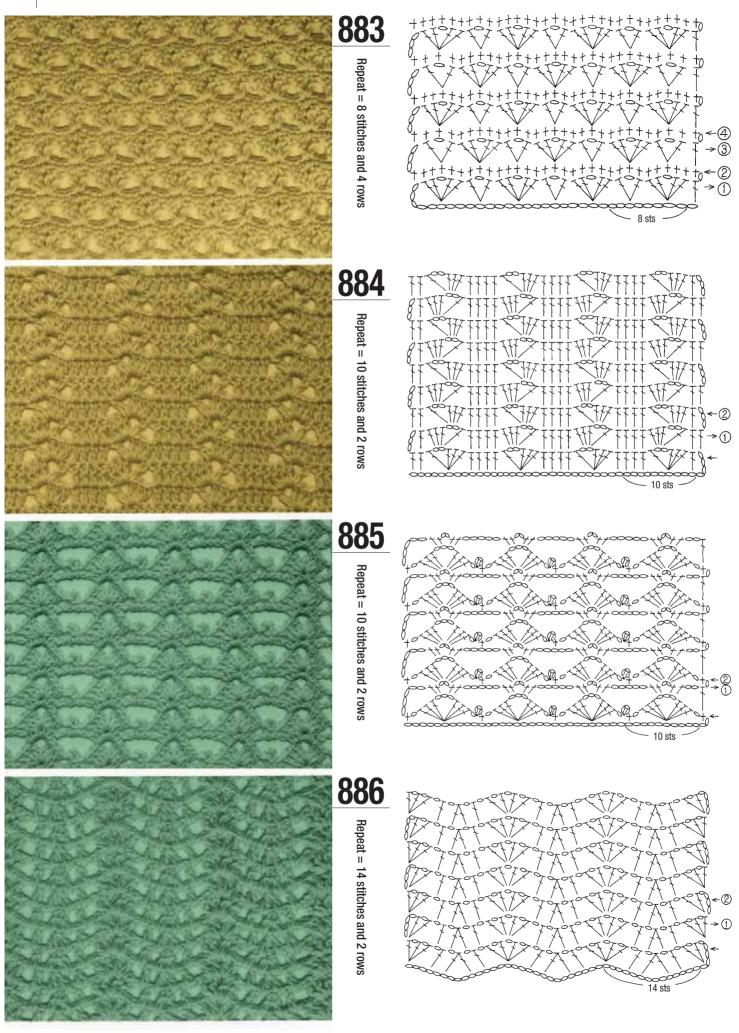
"Shell" patterns take their name from the shape of the stitch. Net stitches take many forms, including the gorgeous pineapple stitch. The many ways to use dc and ch give a special flavor to these patterns.

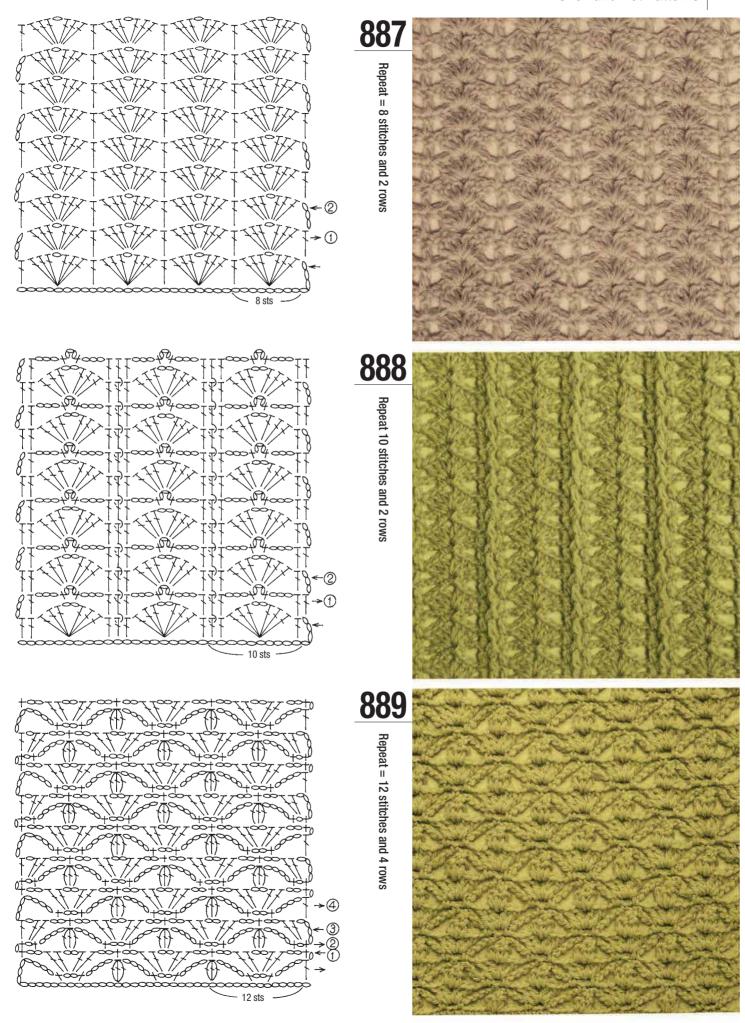


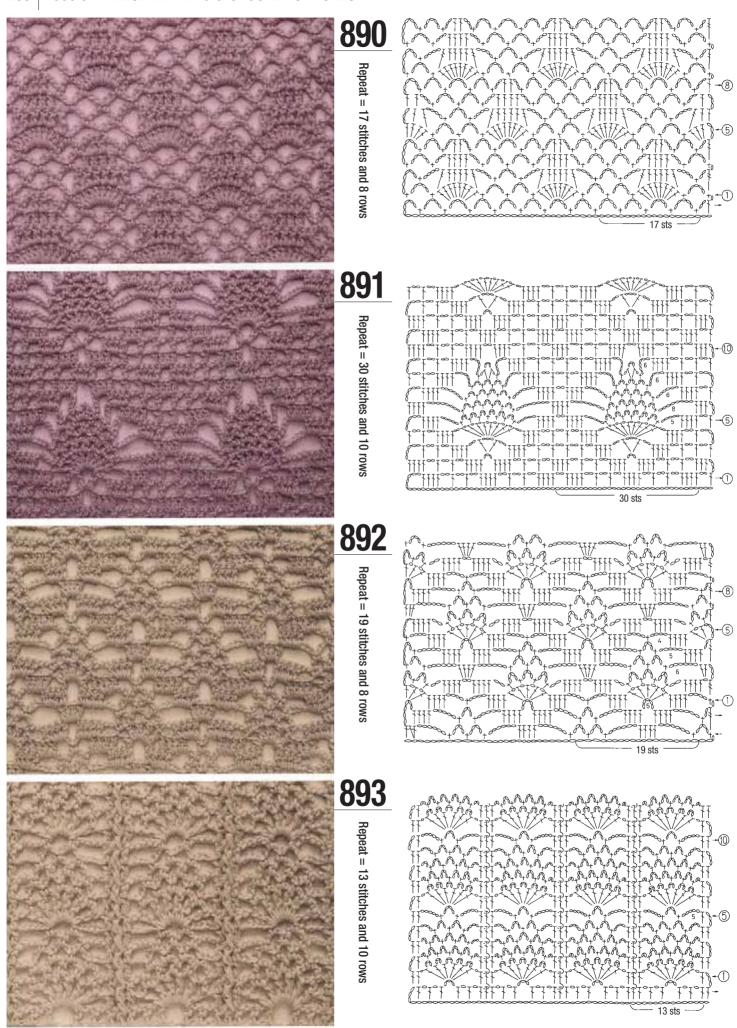


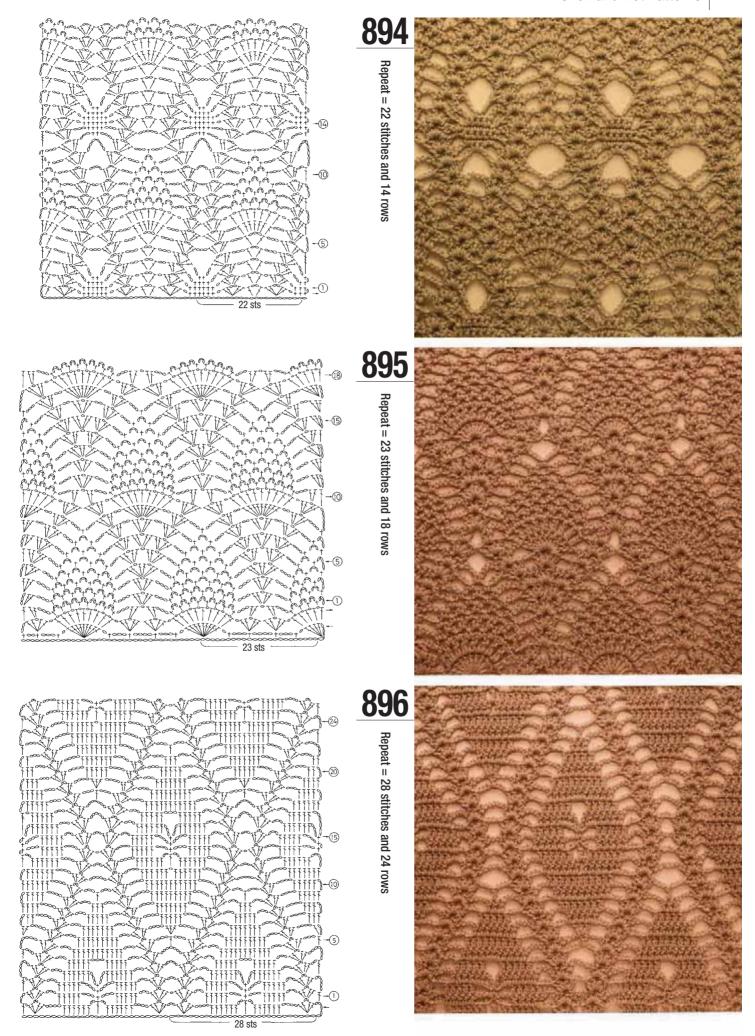


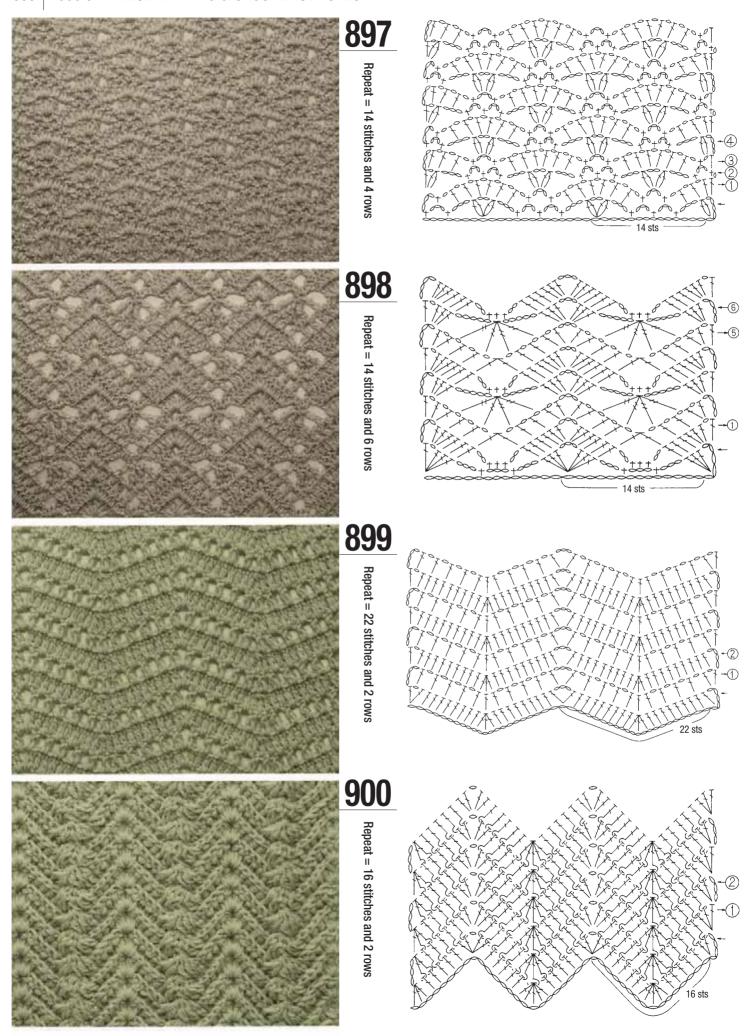


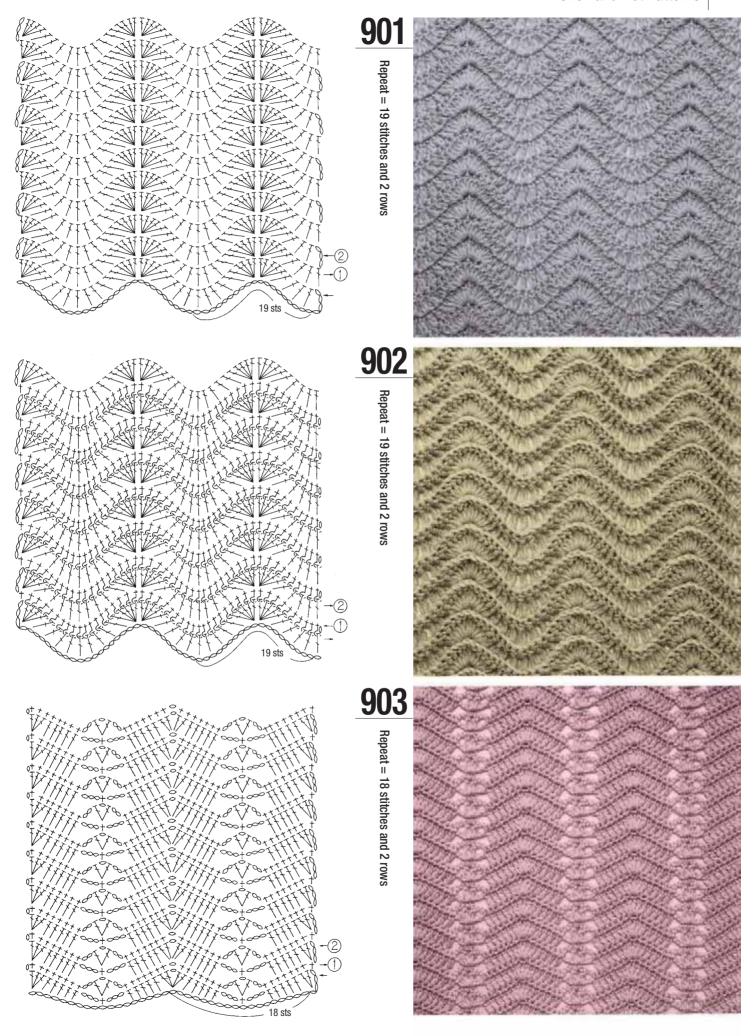


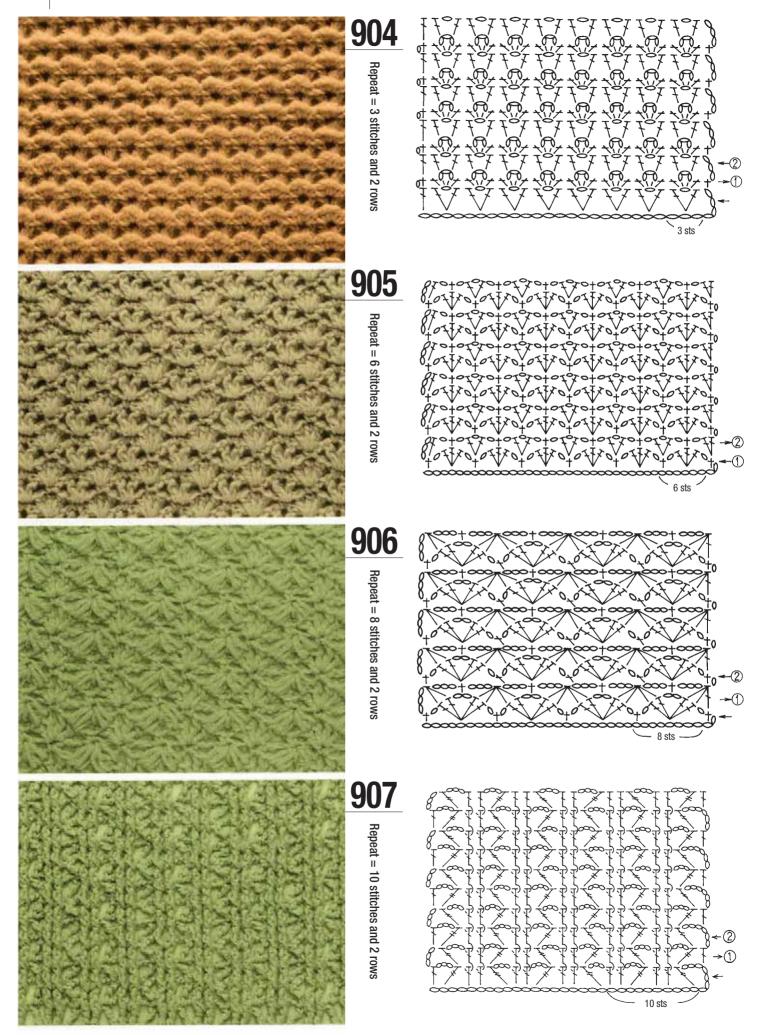


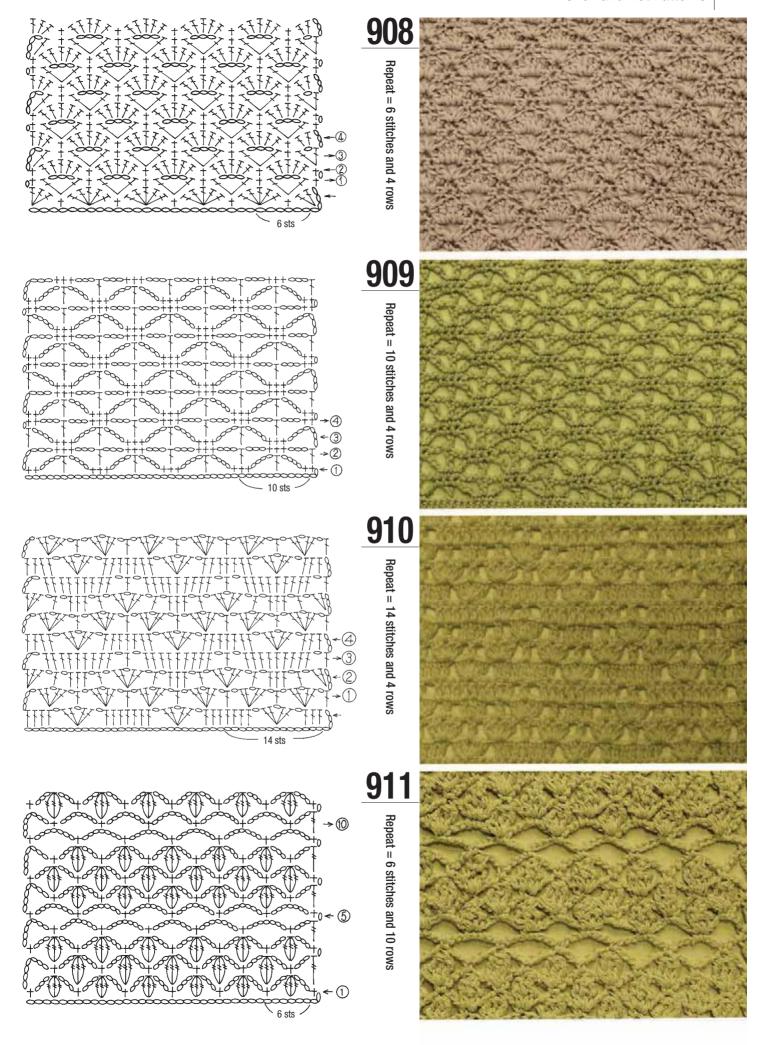


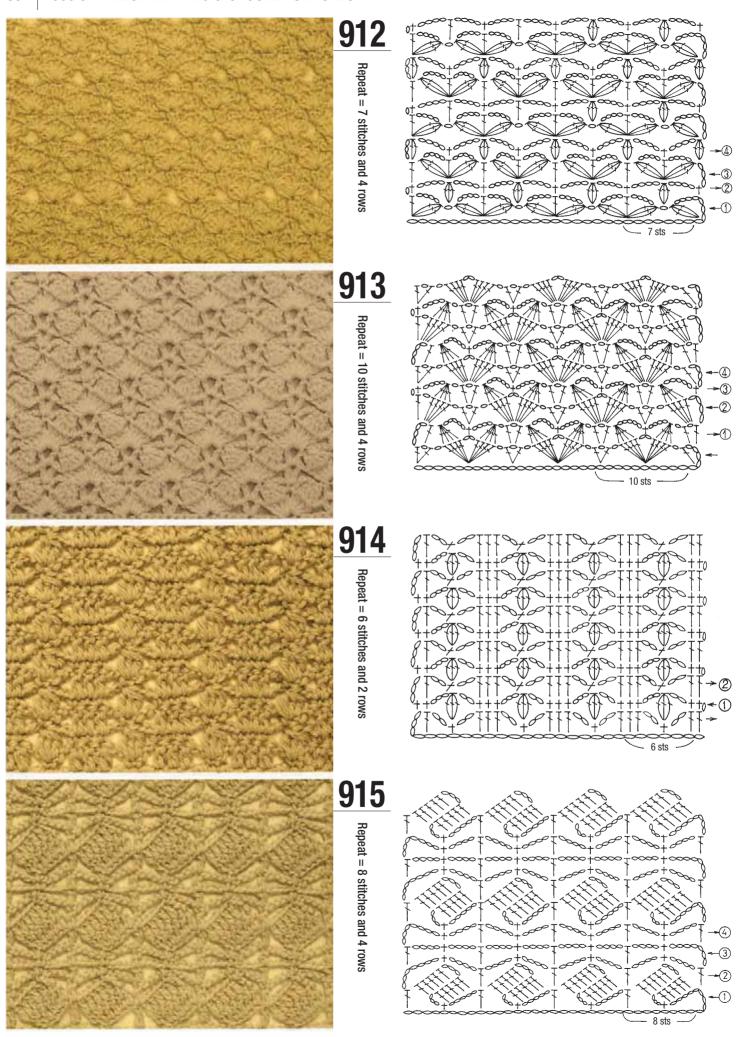


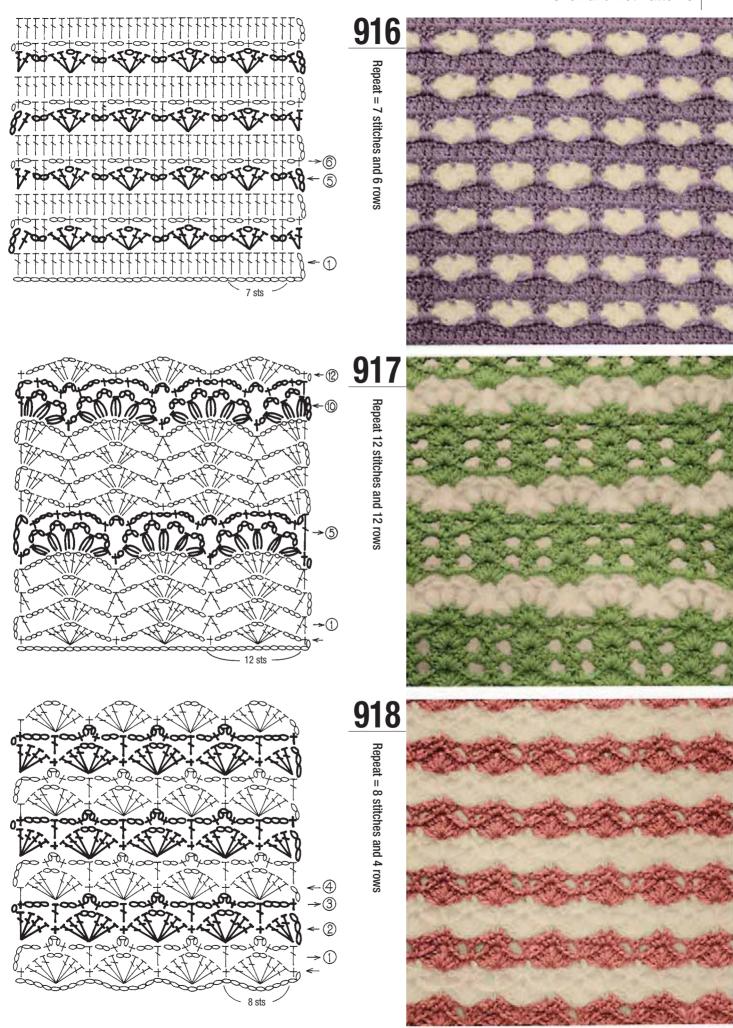


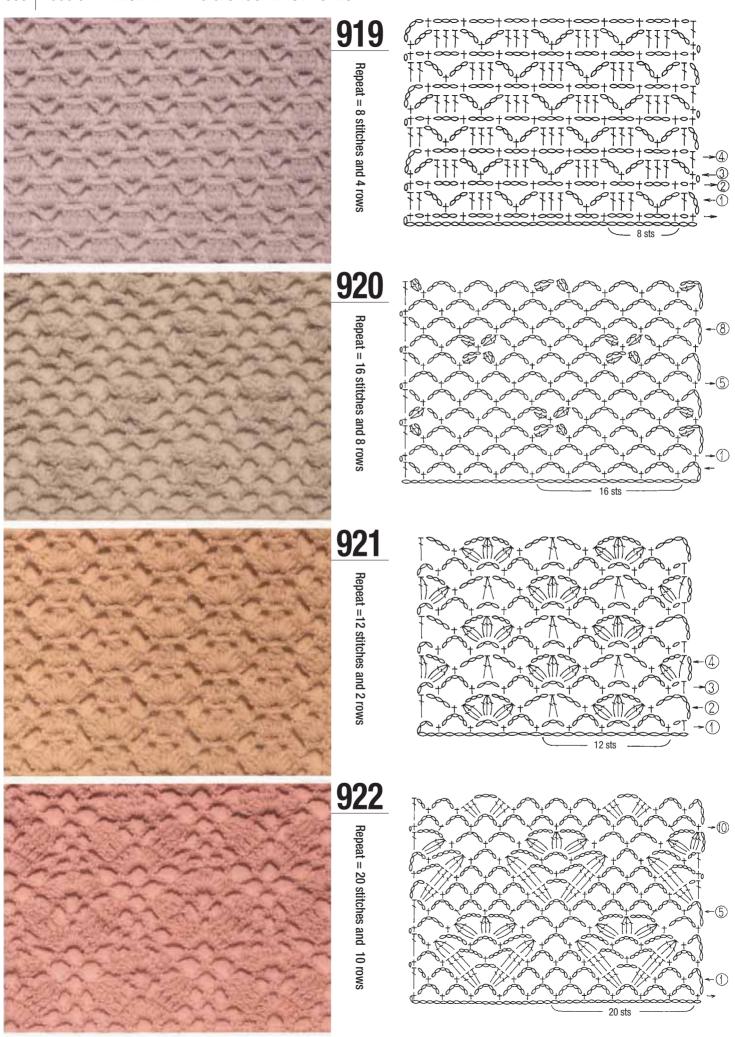


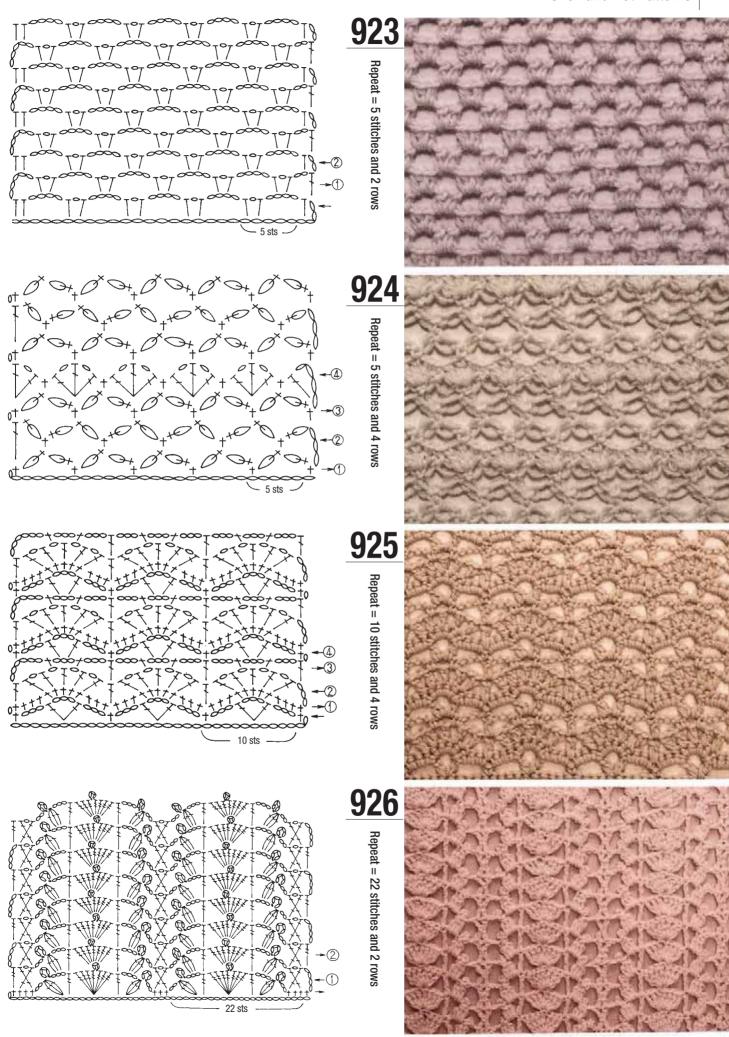


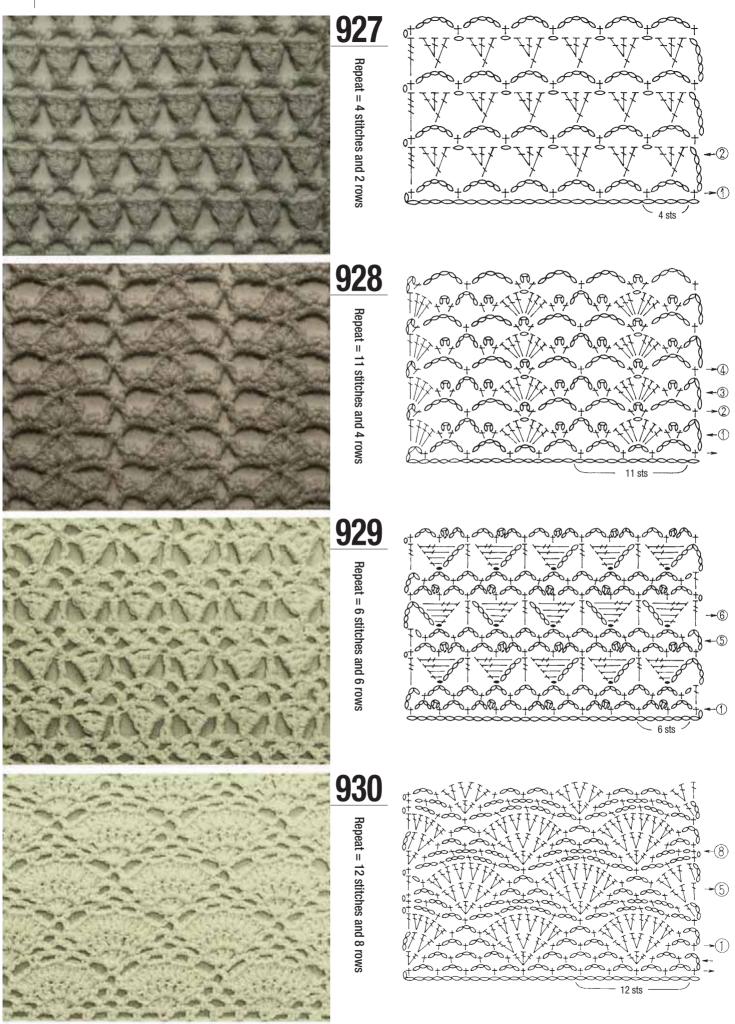


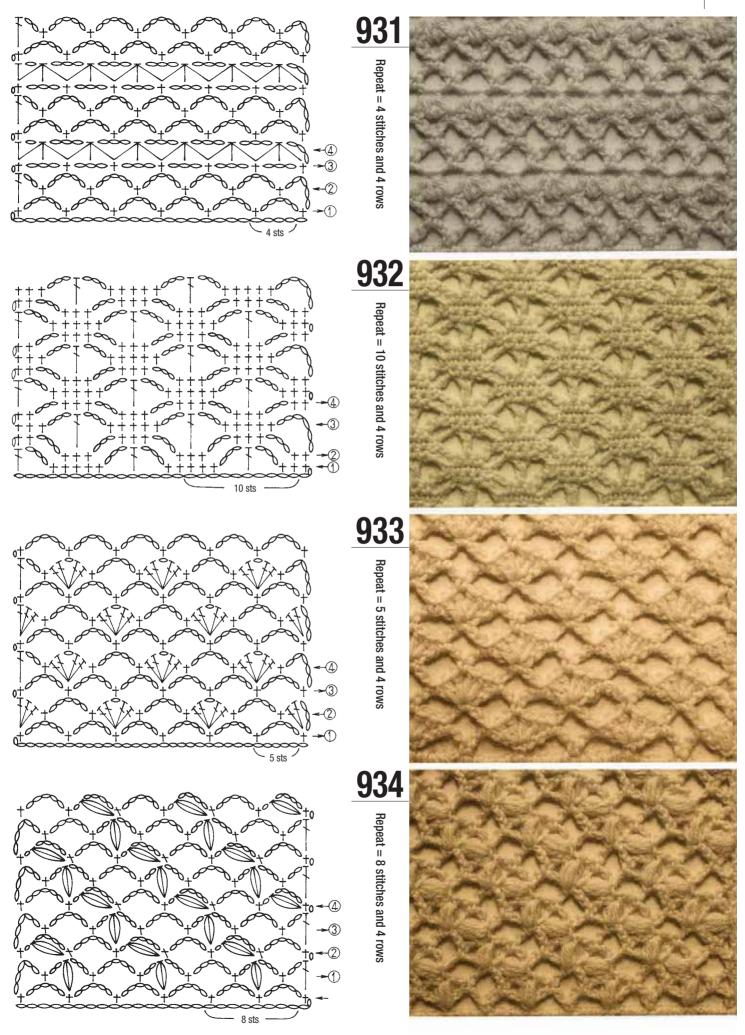


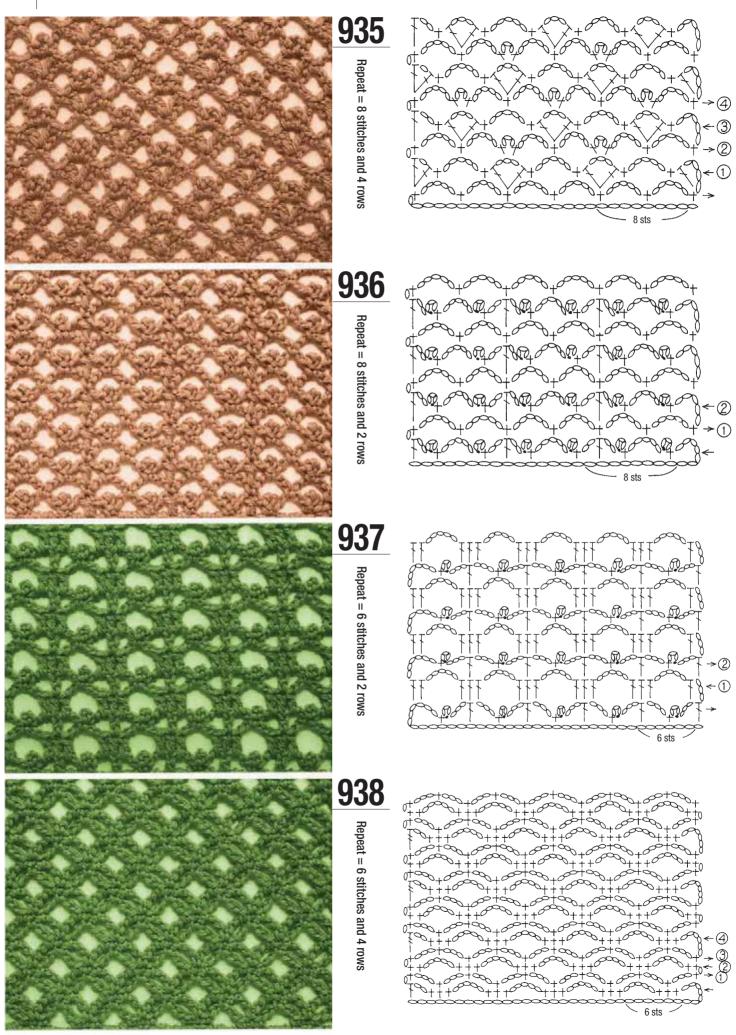


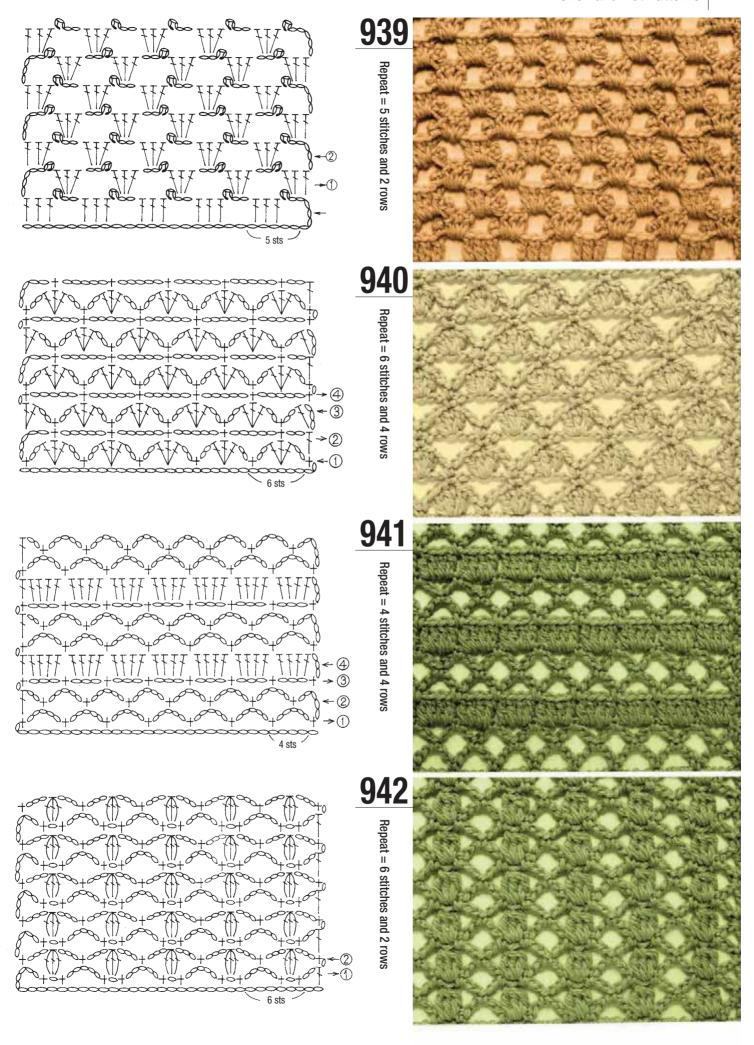


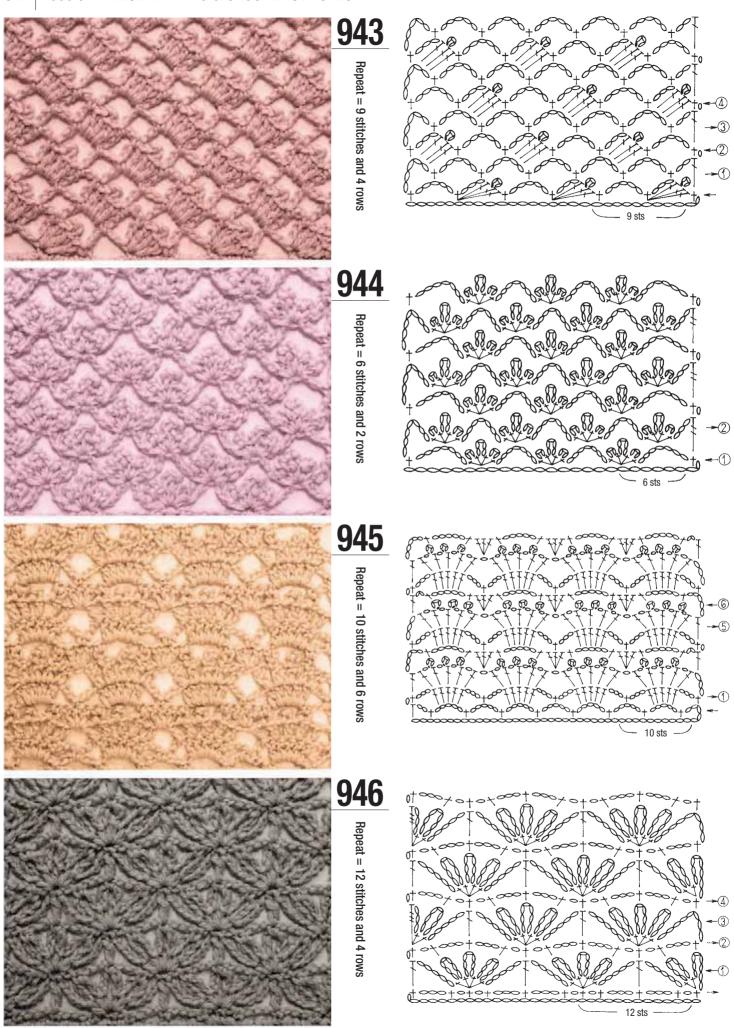


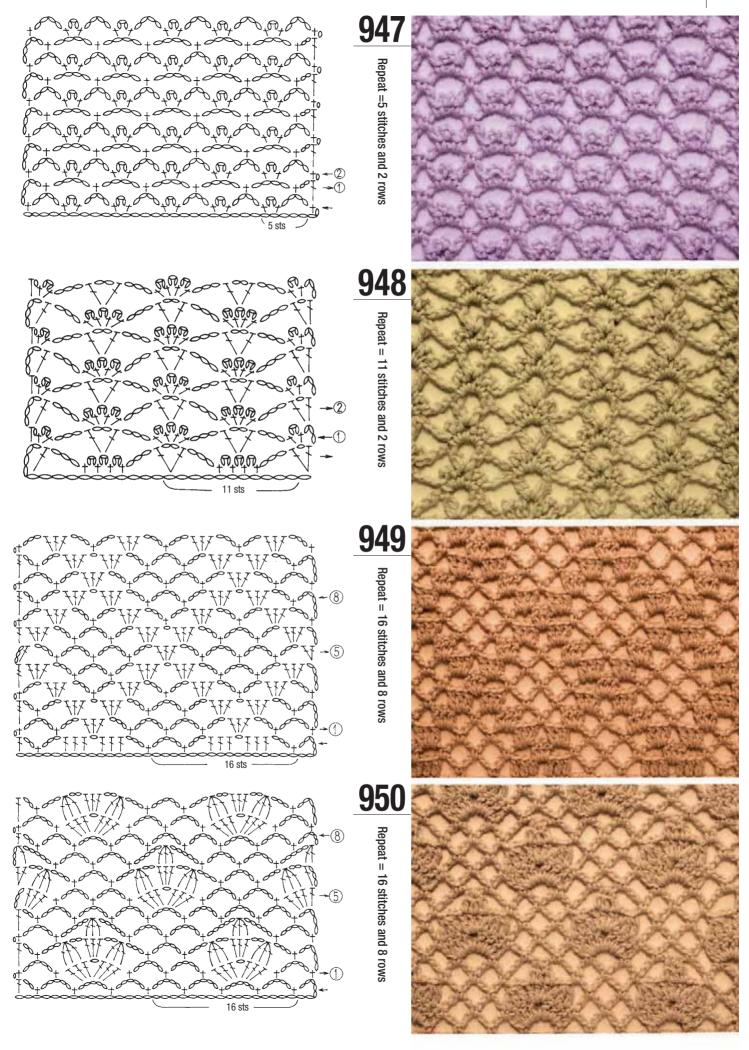








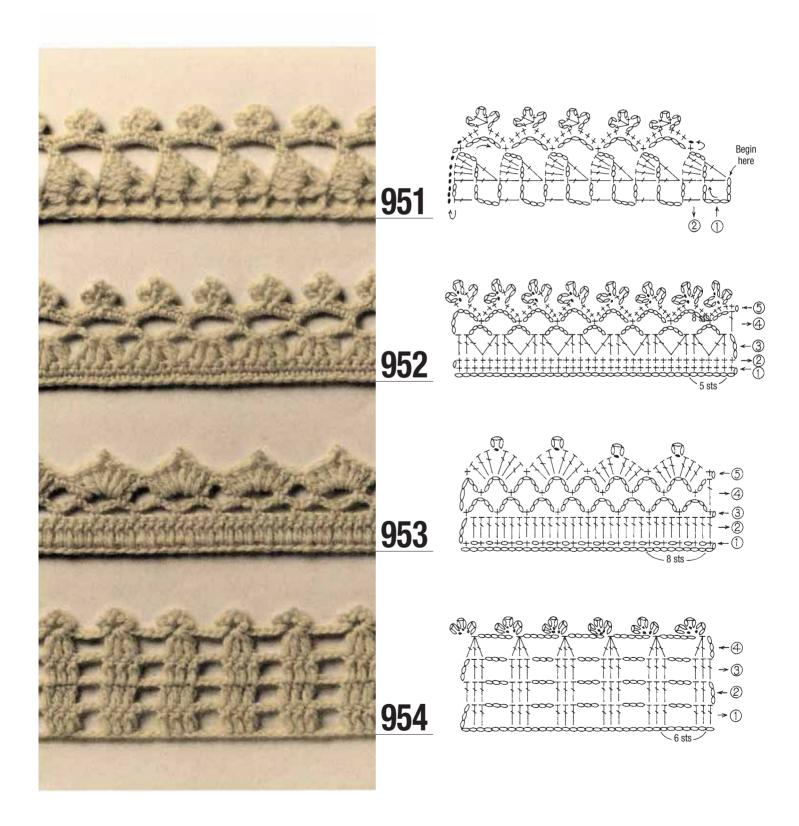


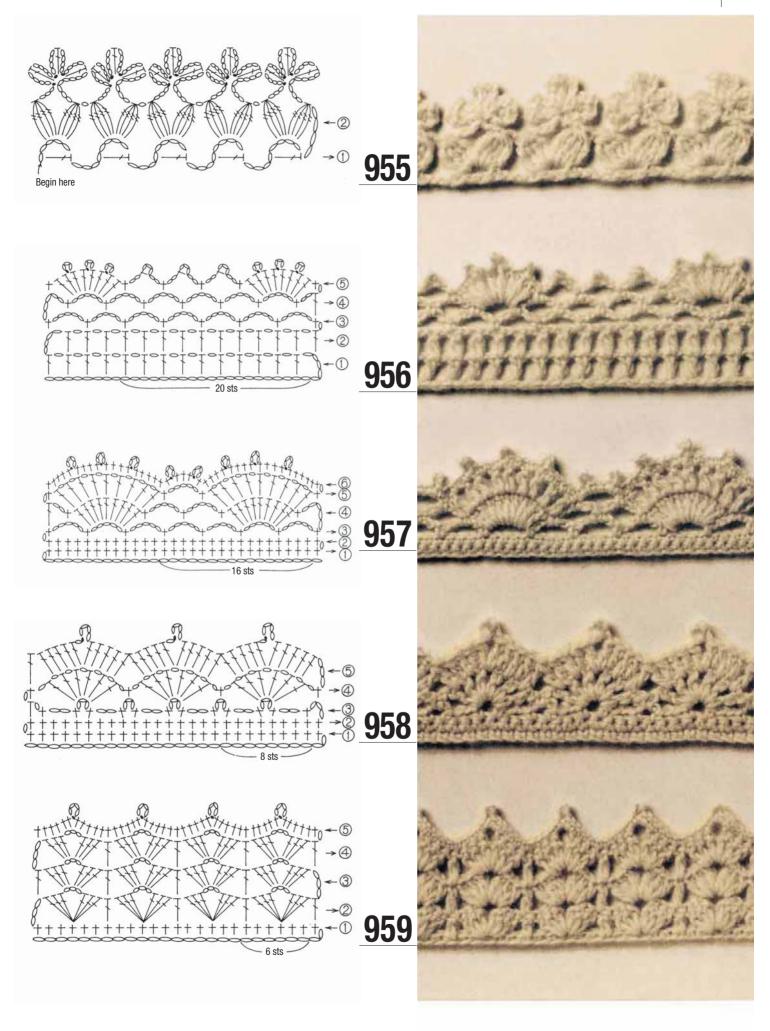


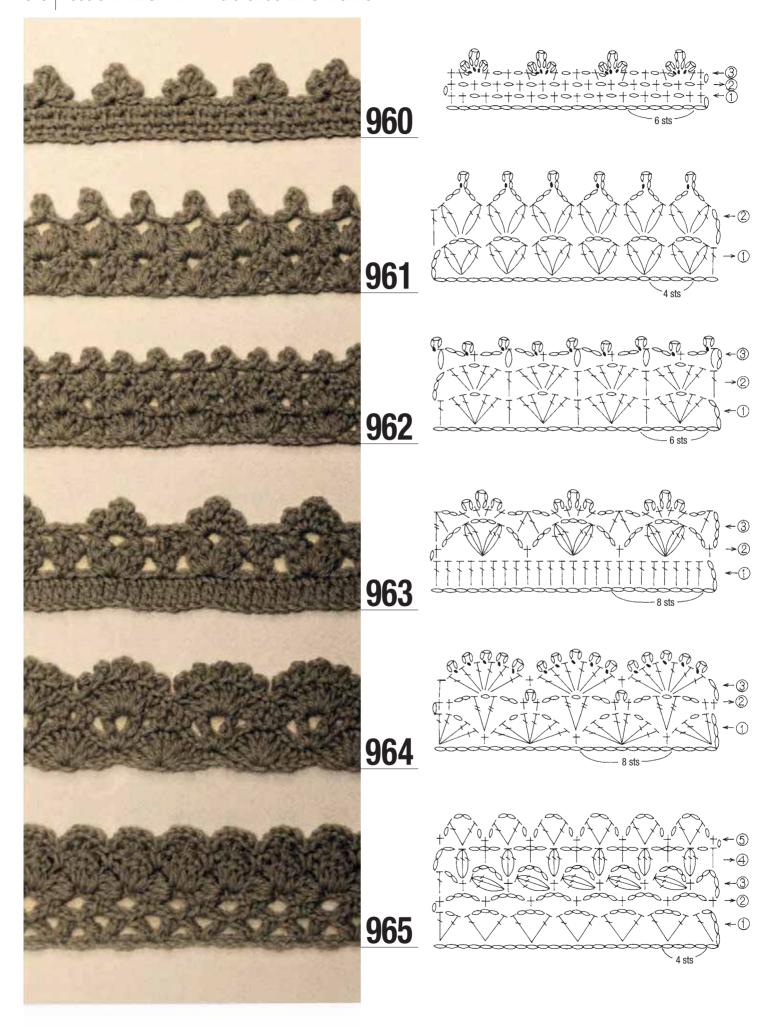
# **EDGINGS**

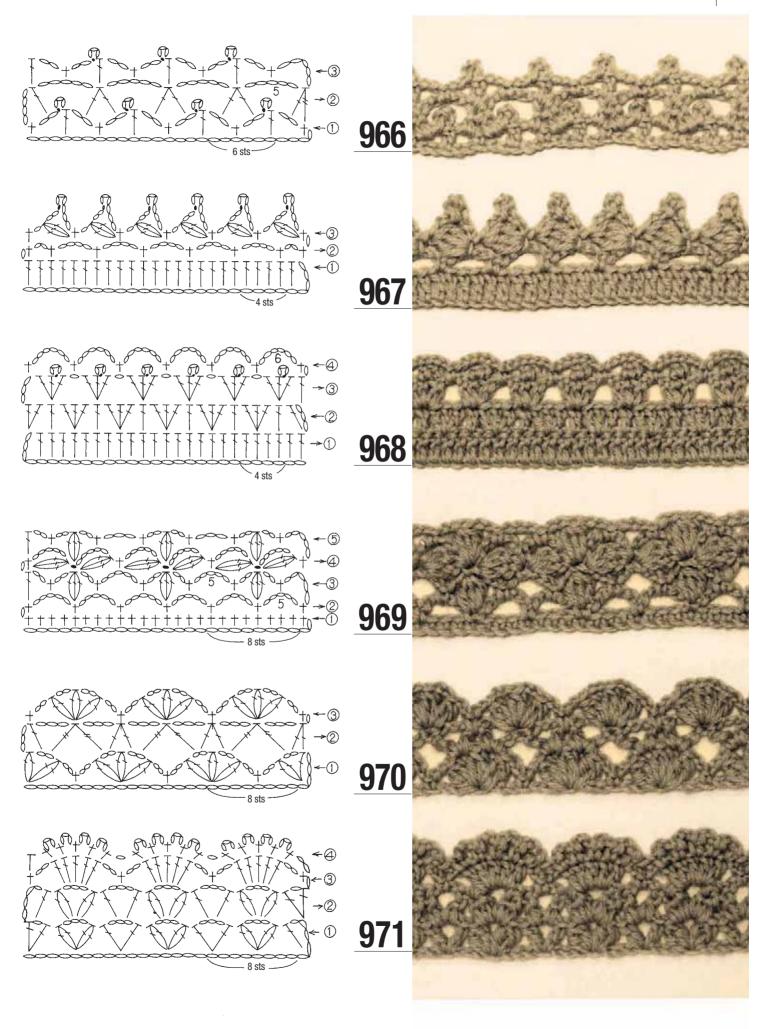
These stitch patterns create edges, hems and decoration. When you add an ornamental edging, the garment looks gorgeous and polished. There is no end to the way you can change and combine stitches to enhance the finished product.

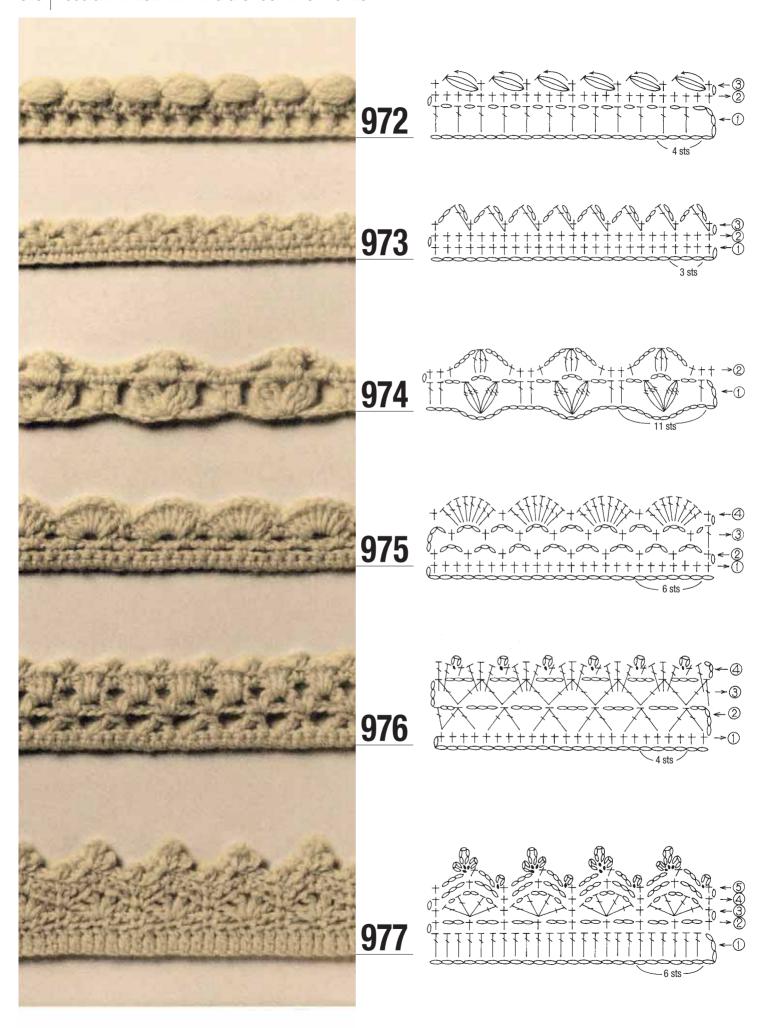
Note each edging has a fixed number of rows, so there is no row repeat given.

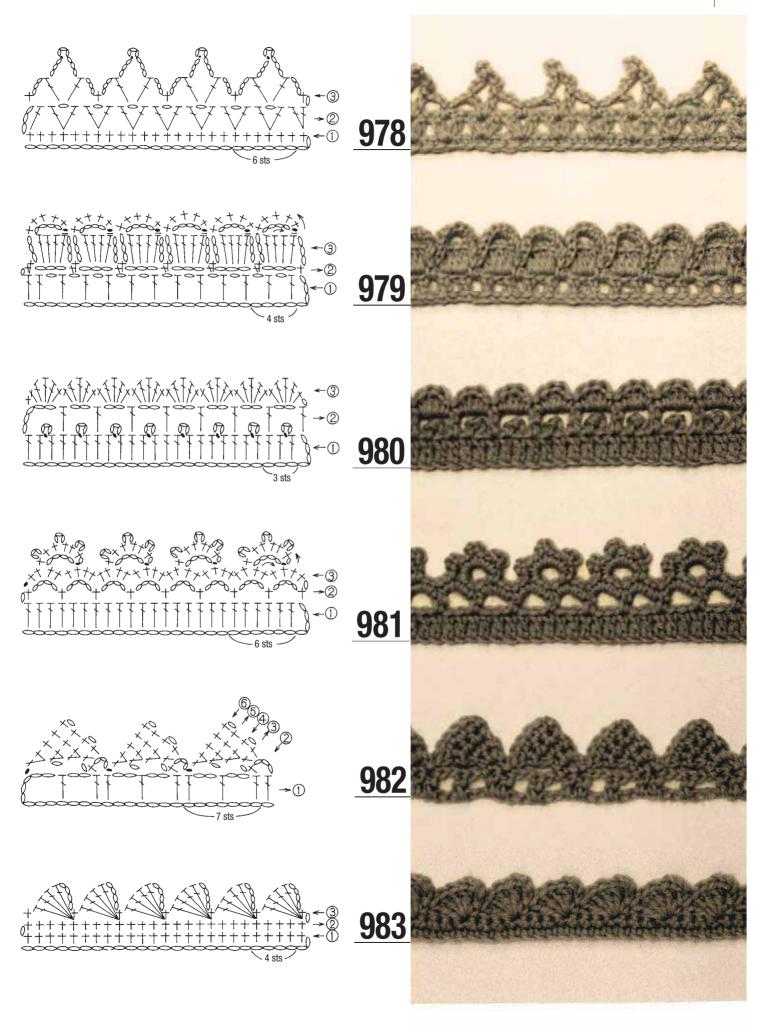


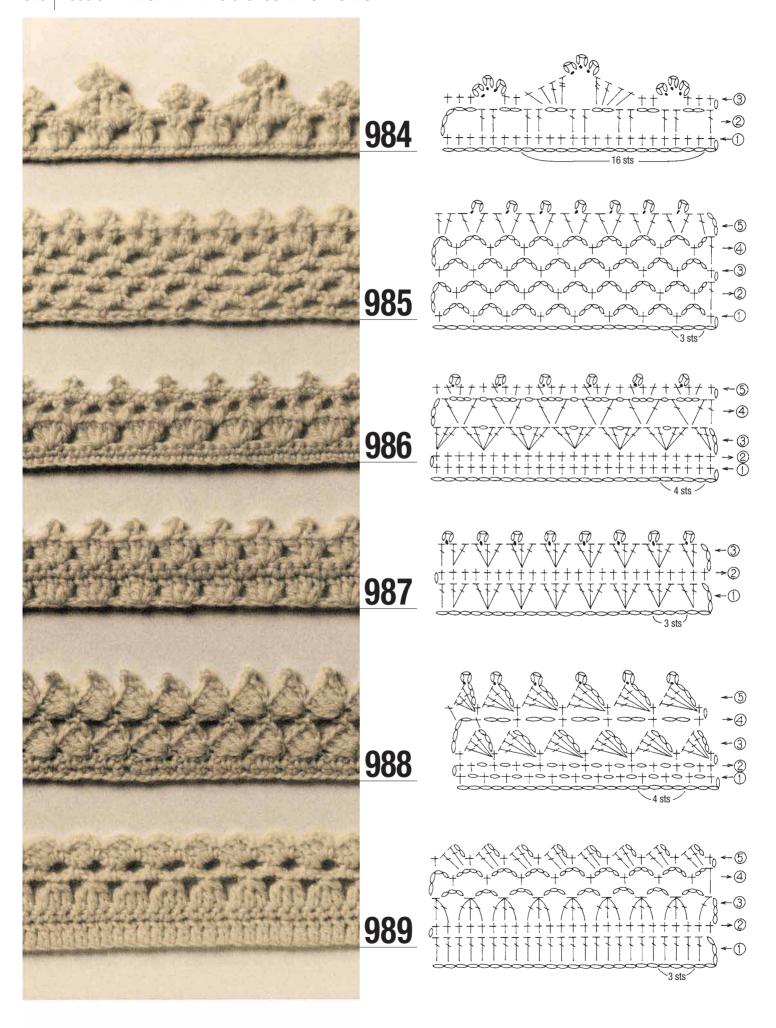


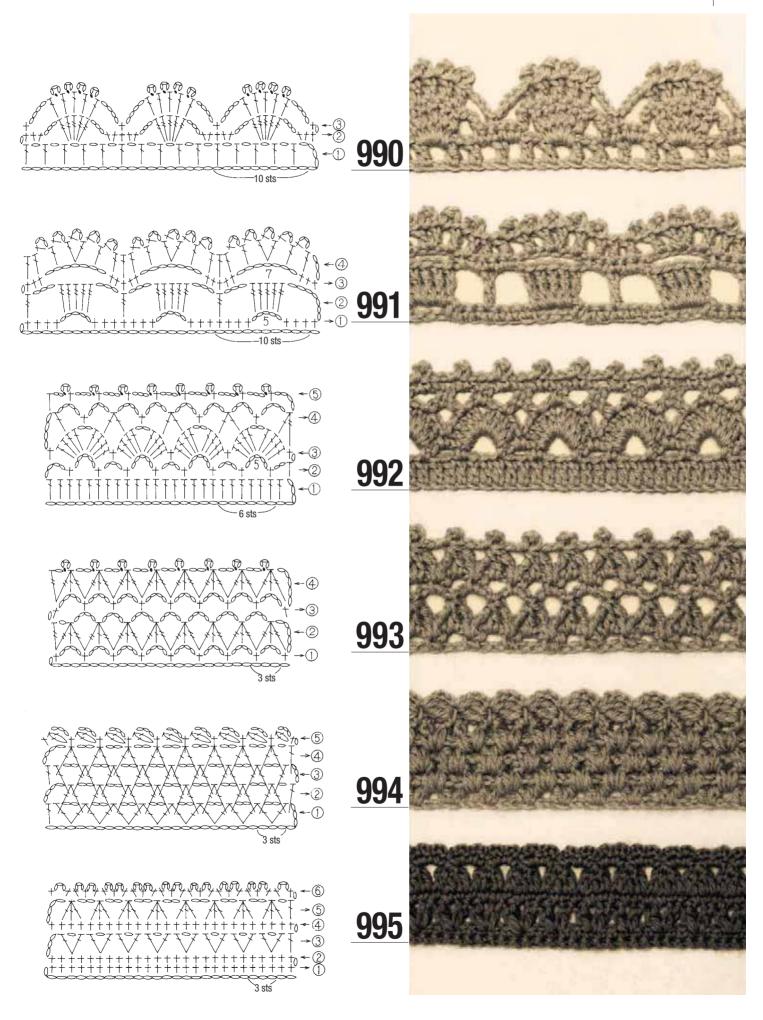


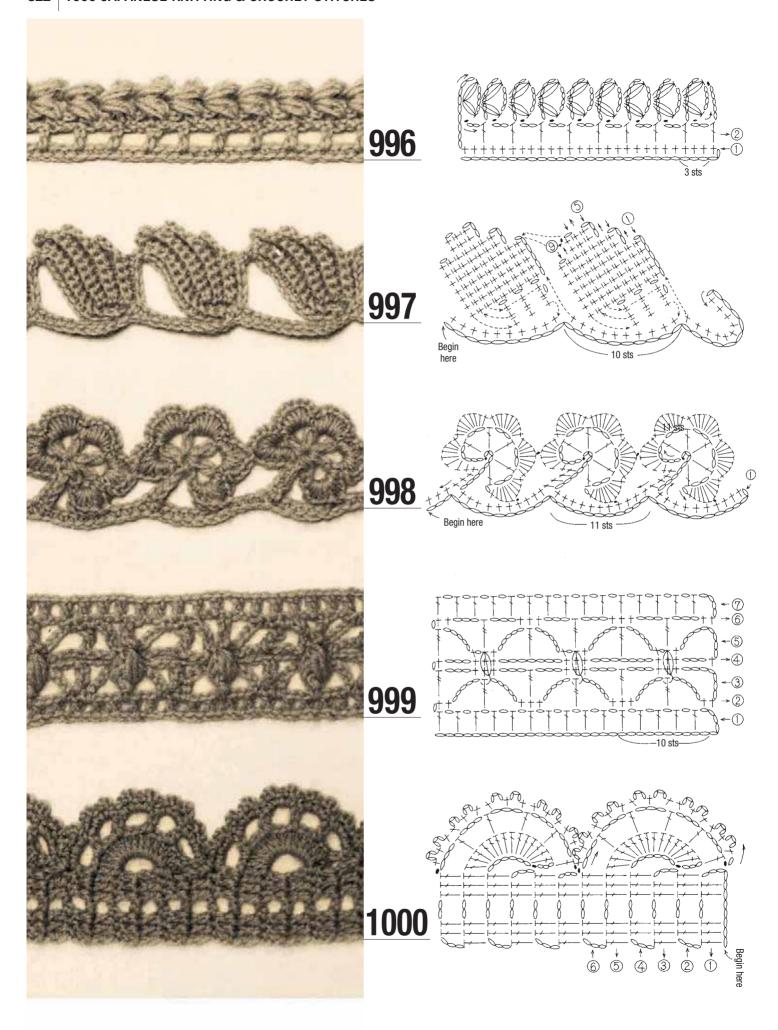












# **ADDITIONAL KNITTING SYMBOLS**

The additional symbols in this table are not illustrated in the technique section. However, most of them appear more than once throughout the charts, so definitions are included as a convenience.

SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Increases	
	M1 increase: Make one: with tip of RN, pick up the strand of yarn before the next stitch on LN and ktbl (or ptbl if picking up in purl)
7	k, yo, k, yo, k into same st (1 st becomes 7)
5	3-to-5 increase: work a CDD: sl 2 tog knitwise, k1, p2sso but do not remove st from LN; then yo, k, yo, k into the same sts
Decreases	
$\overline{\mathcal{A}}$	P3tog
<b></b>	RS: k5tog WS: p5tog
	Centered quadruple dec: sl 3 sts tog knitwise, k2tog, p3sso This st may also appear elongated:
Two-stitch crosses	
	With RN, go behind first st and p second st without removing it from LN; ktbl first st and slip both off LN
72	With RN, go in front of first st and ktbl second st without removing it from LN; p first st and slip both off LN
	With RN, go in front of first st and ktbl second st without removing it from LN; ktbl first st and slip both off LN
	With RN, go behind first st and ktbl second st without removing it from LN; ktbl first st and slip both off LN
Three-stitch crosses	
	Place 2 sts on CN and hold to back; k1; place 2 <sup>nd</sup> st from CN on LN and k1; k1 from CN
	Place 1 st on CN and hold to front; place 2 <sup>nd</sup> st on CN and hold to back; k1; k1 from back CN, then k1 from front CN
	Place 1 st on CN and hold to back; place 2 <sup>nd</sup> st on CN and hold to front; k1; k1 from front CN, then k1 from back CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, p1; k2 from CN WS (chart #475): Place 1 st on CN, hold to front; p2; k1 from CN
74	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k2; p1 from CN WS (chart #475): Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back; k1; p2 from CN
<del>                                    </del>	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k2; k1 from CN
XX	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, k1; k2 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN and hold to back; k1; place 2 <sup>nd</sup> st from CN on LN and p1; k1 from CN
	Place stitch 1 on CN, hold to front, k2; k1 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, k1; k2 from CN

	Slip 3 ctc to DN purhwice Heatin of LN to lift the first over the second and thind
	Slip 3 sts to RN purlwise. Use tip of LN to lift the first over the second and third (without dropping them). Replace all sts on LN, then k in their new positions.
	With tip of LN, lift 3 <sup>rd</sup> st over first and second sts on LN (without dropping them). K all 3 sts in their new positions.
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to front, p2; ktbl from CN
<del>\</del>	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back; ktbl, p2 from CN
\$ <del>-</del> \$	Place 1 st on CN, hold to front; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back, ktbl; p1 from back CN; ktbl from front CN
\$ <del>-</del> \$	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back, ktbl; p1 from second CN; ktbl from first CN
DX.	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, ktbl; k2 from CN
TK.	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k2; ktbl from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, p1; ktbl2 from CN
72	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back, ktbl2; p1 from CN
Four-stitch crosses	
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, k2; k2 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, k2; k2 from CN
	WS (chart #236): Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, p2; p2 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, k2; p2 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, p2; k2 from CN
T/X	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k3; k1 from CN
	Place 3 st on CN, hold to front; k1; k3 from CN
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k3; p1 from CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to front, p1; k3 from CN
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to front, k3; k1 from CN
1	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to back, k1; k3 from CN
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to front; place 2 sts on CN, hold to back; k1; p2 from back CN, k1 from front CN
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back; place 2 sts on CN, hold to back; k1; p2 from second CN, k1 from first CN
SSR	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, ktbl 2; ktbl 2 from CN
Five-stitch crosses	
	Place 2 st on CN, hold to front; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back; k2; k1 from back CN; k2 from front CN
	Place 2 st on CN, hold to back; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back; k2; k1 from second CN; k2 from first CN
	Place 2 st on CN, hold to back; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back; k2; p1 from second CN; k2 from first CN

	Place 2 st on CN, hold to front; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back; k2; p1 from back CN; k2 from front CN
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to front; place 3 sts on another CN, hold to back; k1; k3 from back CN, k1 from front CN
	Place 1 st on CN, hold to back; place 3 sts on another CN, hold to back; k1; k3 from back CN, k1 from second back CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to back; k2, k3 from CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to back; k2, p3 from CN
	Place 1 sts on CN, hold to front; k4, k1 from CN
	Place 4 sts on CN, hold to back; k1, k4 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front; place 1 st on another CN, hold to back; ktbl 2; p1 from back CN; ktbl 2 from front CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to front, p2; k3 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, k3; p2 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, ktbl, k1, ktbl; p2 from CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to front, p2; ktbl, k1, ktbl from CN
   	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front; k3, k2 from CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to back; k2, k3 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, k3; k1, p1 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to back, k3; p1, k1 from CN
Six-stitch crosses	
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to front, k3; k3 from CN
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to back, k3; k3 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, k4; k2 from CN
	Place 2 st on CN, hold to front; place 2 st on another CN, hold to back; k2; p2 from second CN; k2 from first CN
	Place 4 sts on CN, hold to back; k2; k1, p2, k1 from CN
	Place 2 sts on CN, hold to front, k1, p2, k1; k2 from CN
Seven-stitch cross	
	Place 3 sts on CN, hold to front; k4; k3 from CN
Eight-stitch crosses	
	Place 4 sts on CN, hold to front, k4; k4 from CN
	Place 4 sts on CN, hold to back, k4; k4 from CN

Bobbles	
	Row 1 (RS): k, yo, k into same st; turn. Row 2 (WS): p3; turn. Row 3 (RS): CDD (sl 2 tog knitwise, k1, p2sso)
	Variations:
	= same as above, but complete on row 3 with sk2p
	= K, p, k into the same st; then CDD those 3 sts
	= same as above, but with 2 additional rows of stockinette
	= same as above, but with 2 additional rows of stockinette, completed with sk2p
	Row 1 (RS): k, double yo, k into the same st. Turn. Row 2 (WS): p, ptbl 2, p. Turn. Row 3: k 4. Turn. Row 4: p4. Turn. Row 5: ssk, k2tog.
	Row 1 (RS): yo, k, yo, k into the same st. Turn. Row 2 (WS): p4. Turn. Row 3: k4. Turn. Row 4: [p2tog] twice. Turn. Row 5: k2tog.
1 1 1 1 1 5	Row 1 (RS): k, yo, k, yo, k into same st; turn Row 2 (WS): p5; turn Row 3 (RS): LQD (sl 4, k1, p4sso)
	Variations:
	= same as above, but complete on row 3 with sl 3 tog knitwise, k2tog, p3sso
	= same as above, but with 3 rows of stockinette
	= same as above, but with 5 rows of stockinette, and completed with sl 3 tog knitwise, k2tog, p3sso
	= same as above, but with 5 rows of garter st, and completed with sl 3 tog knitwise, k2tog, p3sso

101010	[Yo, k] 4 times into the same st. Sl 1 st back to LN, then pass 7 sts over it	
Crochet bobbles		
	3DC bobble See p. 29 for illustration Chart 476 uses ch2 rather than ch3 to begin  Variations: = 2DC bobble (omit one DC)  = 4DC bobble (make one additional DC)	
	= 5 DC bobble (ch up 4 and make 5 DCs, then ch 1)	
	2HDC bobble: ch3, [yarn over hook, draw up a loop] twice, yarn over hook, draw through all loops  Variations:	
	= work as above, but begin with draw up a loop instead of ch3	
	= 3HDC bobble: work as above, but begin with ch2 and make 3 HDCs	

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Published by Tuttle Publishing, an imprint of Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd.

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ISBN 978-4-8053-1519-4; ISBN 978-1-4629-2120-1 (ebook)

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Original Japanese edition

Photograph Suzuki Nobuo

Layout Terayama Fumie

Distributed by

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23 22 21 20 6 5 4 3 2 1 Printed in Malaysia 2009VP

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NIHON VOGUE is one of Japan's preeminent publishers of books on handicrafts, with a long history and thousands of titles on knitting, sewing, quilting, embroidery, paper crafts, tole painting and more. Publications in English include works by Hitomi Shida, Keiko Okamoto, Reiko Washizawa, Shizuko Kuroha, Yoko Saito and other internationally recognized designers.

GAYLE ROEHM lived in Japan and studied the language for many years. She has knit from Japanese patterns for most of her knitting career. Gayle teaches frequently at knitting gatherings around the country and publishes her own designs. In addition to other knitting guides and dictionaries she is the translator of the Japanese Knitting Stitch Bible and 250 Japanese Knitting Stitches both by Hitomi Shida.



For the experienced knitter/crocheter seeking infinite variety, 1000 Japanese Knitting & Crochet Stitches is a treasure trove of patterns and motifs. Loved by knitters the world over since its original Japanese publication in 1992, this classic compendium is at last available in English. This beautiful dictionary includes:

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